

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>124 HIV Messages</b>				
2		<b>Subject</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Setswana</b>
3	HIV testing	Benefits of HIV testing	Male	HIV testing is the only way to be certain about your status and HIV testing is something that everyone should do. The test is simple, it is free, and results are instant(quick). Taking an HIV test does not mean that you have been careless or promiscuous. HIV testing and knowing your HIV status has many benefits. It is important for keeping your mind and body healthy and for your peace of mind. When you know your status, you can plan for your future and your family's future, no matter if you test positive or negative. If you test positive for HIV, you can start treatment immediately, even before you get sick. Through the Treat All policy, the Government of Botswana through Ministry of Health and Wellness has ensured that all citizens testing positive have access to HIV treatment immediately. The modern HIV treatment is very effective and it will allow you to lead a long and healthy life so you can continue taking care of yourself and your family including watching your children grow up.	Go itlathobela mogare ke tsela eo ka tlhomamisang seemo sa gago, ke selo se eleng gore mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse go se dira. Go itlathobela go motlhofo, ke mahala ebile maduo a tswa gone foo. Go itlathobela mogare ga go reye gore o ntse o sa itshware sentle kgotsa o nale bakapelo bale bantsi. Go itse seemo sa gago go nale maduo a le mantsi jaaka go go thusa gore o nne le kitso ka bo itekanelo jwa meele wa gago. Fa o itse seemo sa gago o kgona go dira lenaneo ka isago ya gago le ba lelwapa la gago, go sa kgathalesege gore maduo a gago a tsile a sena mogare kana a nale mogare. Lephata la botsogo mo Botswana le nale lenaneo ,la itlathobela le kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All ,e ka lone motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o fithelwang a nale mogare , o kgona go fiwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako , ntle le go emela pele maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele . Fa o nale mogare dipilise tsa diritibatsi di go thusa gore o tswelole ka go tshela botshelo jo tlwaelesegileng, o nne le botshelo jo bolelele o itekanetse ebile o tlhokomela ba lelwapa la gago.
4	HIV testing	Benefits of HIV testing	Female	HIV testing is the only way to be certain about your status and HIV testing is something that everyone should do. The test is simple, it is free, and results are instant. Taking an HIV test does not mean that you have been careless or promiscuous. HIV testing and knowing your HIV status has many benefits. It is important for keeping your mind and body healthy and for your peace of mind. When you know your status, you can plan for your future and your family's future, no matter if you test positive or negative. If you test positive for HIV, you can start treatment immediately, even before you get sick. Through the Treat All policy, the Government of Botswana through Ministry of Health and Wellness has ensured that all citizens testing positive has access to HIV treatment immediately. The modern HIV treatment is very effective and it will allow you to lead a long and healthy life so you can continue taking care of yourself and your family including watching your children grow up.	Go itlathobela mogare ke tsela eo ka tlhomamisang seemo sa gago, ke selo se eleng gore mongwe le mongwe o tshwanetse go se dira. Go itlathobela go motlhofo, ke mahala ebile maduo a tswa gone foo. Go itlathobela mogare ga go reye gore o ntse o sa itshware sentle kgotsa o nale bakapelo bale bantsi. Go itse seemo sa gago go nale maduo a le mantsi jaaka go go thusa gore o nne le kitso ka bo itekanelo jwa meele wa gago. Fa o itse seemo sa gago o kgona go dira lenaneo ka isago ya gago le ba lelwapa la gago, go sa kgathalesege gore maduo a gago a tsile a sena mogare kana a nale mogare. Lephata la botsogo mo Botswana le nale lenaneo ,la itlathobela le kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All ,e ka lone motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o fithelwang a nale mogare , o kgona go fiwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako , ntle le go emela pele maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele . Fa o nale mogare dipilise tsa diritibatsi di go thusa gore o tswelole ka go tshela botshelo jo tlwaelesegileng, o nne le botshelo jo bolelele o itekanetse ebile o tlhokomela ba lelwapa la gago.
5	HIV testing	Disclosure to partner, in relationship (couple)	Male	When you are in a relationship, you have a responsibility to ensure that your partner or partners stay safe and healthy. If you test positive for HIV, you should carefully consider telling your partner or partners that you have tested positive so that they can also get tested. ,(It is very important that you share your status with your partner and )the health worker will support you with advice on how to have such conversation with your partner. It is also important for you to know the status of your partner so the conversation is not only about you telling your partner. It is also for you to learn about your partner. You and your partner may have a different status, and that's okay. You both benefit from knowing each others status and it builds trust between you so you can continue a long and happy life together.	Fa o le mo botsalanong, o nale maikarebelo a go bona gore mokapelo wa gago o itekanetse. Fa maduo a gago a supa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go bona gore o lekodisa mokapelo wa gago ka seemo sa gago, gore le ene a kgone go itlathobela mogare. Ga se puisano e bonolo, mme ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso le bogakolodi gore oka bua jang le mokapelo wa gago.Go botlhokwa gore le wena o itse seemo sa mokapelo wa gago ka le ene a tla bo a itse sa gago,gore puisano e seka ya remelela hela mogo wena. Wena le mokapelo wa gago le kgona go nna le maduo a farologaneng ,mme se, ga se reye sepe ebile go siame hela. Go itse seemo sa lona go ka thusa gore le itsane botoka ebile go aga tshepo magareng ga lona.
6	HIV testing	Disclosure to partner, in relationship (couple)	Female	When you are in a relationship, you have a responsibility to ensure that your partner or partners stay safe and healthy. If you test positive for HIV, you should carefully consider telling your partner or partners that you have tested positive so that they can also get tested. It is very important that you share your status with your partner and the health worker will support you with advice on how to have the conversation with your partner. It is also important for you to know the status of your partner so the conversation is not only about you telling your partner. It is also for you to learn about your partner. You and your partner may have a different status, and that's okay. You both benefit from knowing each others status and it builds trust between you so you can continue a long and happy life together and support and care for each other.	Fa o le mo botsalanong, o nale maikarebelo a go bona gore mokapelo wa gago o itekanetse. Fa maduo a gago a supa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go bona gore o lekodisa mokapelo wa gago ka seemo sa gago, gore le ene a kgone go itlathobela mogare. Ga se puisano e bonolo, mme ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso le bogakolodi gore oka bua jang le mokapelo wa gago.Go botlhokwa gore le wena o itse seemo sa mokapelo wa gago ka le ene a tla bo a itse sa gago,gore puisano e seka ya remelela hela mogo wena. Wena le mokapelo wa gago le kgona go nna le maduo a farologaneng ,mme se, ga se reye sepe ebile go siame hela. Go itse seemo sa lona go ka thusa gore le itsane botoka ebile go aga tshepo magareng ga lona.

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2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
7	HIV testing	Disclosure to partners, not in relationship	Male	<p>If you have multiple sexual partners, you have an added responsibility to ensure that you all of you stay safe and healthy by always using condoms during sex. If you test positive for HIV, you should carefully consider telling your partners that you have tested positive so that they can also get tested. It is very important that you share your status with your partners and the health worker will support you with advice on how to have the conversation with your partners. It is also important for you to know the status of your partners so the conversation is not only about you telling your partners. It is also for you to learn about your partners. You and your partners may have different statuses, and that's okay. You both benefit from knowing each others status and it builds trust between you so you can continue a long and happy life together.</p>	<p>Fa o tlhakanela dikobo le bakapelo ba ba farologaneng o tshwanetse go tthomamis gore le dirisa sekausu nako tsothe fa le tlhakanela dikobo. Fa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go bona gore o bolelela bakapelo ba gago botlhe ka seemo sa gago, gore le bone ba kgone go ya go ithathobela mogare. Go bothokwa thata gore o itsise bakapelo ba gago ka seemo sa gago, mme ebile ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso le bogakolodi gore o ka bua jang le bakapelo ba gago .Go bothokwa gape gore le wena o itse seemo sa bakapelo ba gago botlhe gore puisano e seka ya remelela hela mogo wena. Wena le bakapelo wa gago le kgona go nna le maduo a farologaneng ,mme se gase reye sepe ebile go siame hela. Go itse maduo a lona goka le thusa thata go aga tshepo fa gare ga lona, gore le tsewelele le tshela mmogo ka boitumelo.</p>
8	HIV testing	Disclosure to partners, not in relationship	Female	<p>If you are sexually active with multiple partners, you have an added responsibility to ensure that you all stay safe and healthy by always using condoms during sex. If you test positive for HIV, you should carefully consider telling your partners that you have tested positive so that they can also get tested. It is very important that you share your status with your partners and the health worker will support you with advice on how to have the conversation with your partners. It is also important for you to know the status of your partners so the conversation is not only about you telling your partners. It is also for you to learn about your partner. You and your partner may have a different status, and that's okay. You both benefit from knowing each others status and it builds trust between you so you can continue a long and happy life together.</p>	<p>Fa o tlhakanela dikobo le bakapelo ba ba farologaneng o tshwanetse go tthomamis gore le dirisa sekausu nako tsothe fa le tlhakanela dikobo. Fa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go bona gore o bolelela bakapelo ba gago botlhe ka seemo sa gago, gore le bone ba kgone go ya go ithathobela mogare. Go bothokwa thata gore o itsise bakapelo ba gago ka seemo sa gago, mme ebile ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso le bogakolodi gore oka bua jang le bakapelo ba gago .Go bothokwa gape gore le wena o itse seemo sa bakapelo ba gago botlhe gore puisano e seka ya remelela hela mogo wena. Wena le bakapelo wa gago le kgona go nna le maduo a farologaneng ,mme se gase reye sepe ebile go siame hela. Go itse maduo a lona goka le thusa thata go aga tshepo fa gare ga lona, gore le tsewelele le tshela mmogo ka boitumelo.</p>
9	HIV testing	How is the test done	Male	<p>HIV testing in Botswana is free and it can be done at both public and private health facilities and some non governmental organizations. The test will only takes 30-60 minutes and you get the results immediately. In some health facilities, you can even book a specific time for a test so that the test can be done when it suits you*. If you have never tested or have not tested within the last 12 months, you should consider going for an HIV test. At the health facility, you will be met by a professional health worker who will sit down with you and talk about HIV in general and about the test specifically. The test is done by a small finger prick to get a drop of blood. It is a very simple procedure with minimal pain . The medical staff are all trained by Ministry of Health and Wellness to administer the tests and they are also trained to provide health advice and counselling throughout the testing exercise after the test. Your visit to the health facility is also an opportunity to ask any questions that you might have. Both the counselling consultation and the test results are confidential so you can trust the staff to provide professional advice and keep your information secret.</p>	<p>Itlathobela mogare mo Botswana ke mahala ebile o ka e dira mo dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba le tse di ikemetseng ka nosi. Itlathobo e tsaya metsotso e le masome a mararo go fitlha ko oureng, maduo a bo a tswa gone foo. Mo dikokelwaneng tse dingwe o kgona go ikopela nako e o eletsang go dira ithathobela ya mogare. Fa o i se o ithathobele mogare gothelele kgotsa o kile wa ithathoba mo dikgwedeng tse lesome le bobedi tse di fetileng o tshwanetse go ithathoba. Ko kokelwaneng o tla kopana le moitsanape wa tsa botsogo yo o tla go rutang ka mogare wa HIV le ka tsamaiso ya ithathobo mogare. Tlathobo ya mogare e motlhofo ebile e bofelo. Baoki ba go tlhaba mo monwaneng go tsaya lerothodi la madi ,ba bo ba tlathoba madi, a bo o emela maduo .Baoki mo dikokelwaneng ba rutilwe go dira tlathobo ya mogare le go fa bogakolodi, mme ebile ba ka araba dipotso dipe tse o nang le tsone ka mogare wa HIV. Bogakolodi le maduo a gago ke dilo tsa sephiri ,ka jalo o rotloedwa go bua le baoki o phuthulogie.</p>
10	HIV testing	How is the test done	Female	<p>HIV testing in Botswana is free and it can be done at both public and private health facilities. The test only takes 30-60 minutes and you get the results immediately. In some health facilities, you can even book a specific time for a test so that the test can be done when it suits you*. If you have never tested or have not tested within the last 12 months, you should consider going for an HIV test. At the health facility, you will be met by a professional health worker who will sit down with you and talk about HIV in general and about the test specifically. The test is done by a small finger prick to get a drop of blood. It is a painless and very simple procedure. The medical staff are all trained by Ministry of Health and Wellness to administer the tests and they are also trained to provide health advice and counselling after the test. Your visit to the health facility is also an opportunity to ask any questions that you might have. Both the counselling consultation and the test results are confidential so you can trust the staff to provide professional advice and keep your information secret.</p>	<p>Itlathobela mogare mo Botswana ke mahala ebile o ka e dira mo dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba le tse di ikemetseng ka nosi. Itlathobo e tsaya metsotso e le masome a mararo go fitlha ko oureng, maduo a bo a tswa gone foo. Mo dikokelwaneng tse dingwe o kgona go ikopela nako e o eletsang go dira ithathobela ya mogare. Fa o i se o ithathobele mogare gothelele kgotsa o kile wa ithathoba mo dikgwedeng tse lesome le bobedi tse di fetileng o tshwanetse go ithathoba. Ko kokelwaneng o tla kopana le moitsanape wa tsa botsogo yo o tla go rutang ka mogare wa HIV le ka tsamaiso ya ithathobo mogare. Tlathobo ya mogare e motlhofo ebile e bofelo. Baoki ba go tlhaba mo monwaneng go tsaya lerothodi la madi ,ba bo ba tlathoba madi, a bo o emela maduo .Baoki mo dikokelwaneng ba rutilwe go dira tlathobo ya mogare le go fa bogakolodi, mme ebile ba ka araba dipotso dipe tse o nang le tsone ka mogare wa HIV. Bogakolodi le maduo a gago ke dilo tsa sephiri ,ka jalo o rotloedwa go bua le baoki o phuthulogie.</p>

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2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
11	HIV testing	When	Male	HIV does not show any symptoms at first. The test is the only way to know for certain if you have been infected with HIV. This also means that it is very important for everyone to go for HIV testing ,to know their status and plan for their future. The test can be done at any time, however, there are specific reasons where you should go for a HIV test as you have an increased risk of HIV. The reasons include: If you have not had a test within the last 12 months, or if you have had unprotected sex, or if you have been diagnosed with an STI, or if you have had more than one sexual partner, or if you have taken drugs using shared needles. If you have been in any of those situations, you should go for a HIV test as soon as possible.	Mogare ga o supe dikai ko tshimologong, ka jalo go itlathobela mogare ke yone fela tsela e o ka itseng seemo sa gago sa mogare. Se se raya gore go bothokwa gore mongwe le mongwe a itlathobela gore a itse seemo sa gagwe ,e bile a kgone go dira lenaneo ka isago ya gagwe. Itlathobela e ka dirwa nako nngwe le nngwe , mme go bothokwa thata go ya go itlathobela mogare fa o fetisitse dikgwedi tse lesome le bobedi o sa itlathobela mogare, kgotsa fa mo bogaufing o kile wa tlhakanela dikobo o sa itshireletsa . O tshwanetse gape go itlathobela mogare fa ele gore o na le bakapelo bale bantsi ,kgotsa fa o dirisa ditagi tse di dirisang lemau o di tlhakanela le batho ba bangwe.Fa o kile wa iphitlhela mo diemong tse, o tshwanetse go ya go itlathobela mogare ka potlako.
12	HIV testing	When	Female	HIV does not show any symptoms at first. The test is the only way to know for certain if you have been infected with HIV. This also means that it is very important for everyone to go for HIV testing to know their status and plan for their future. The test can be done at any time, however, there are specific reasons where you should go for a HIV test as you have an increased risk of HIV. The reasons include: If you have not had a test within the last 12 months, or if you have had unprotected sex, or if you have been diagnosed with an STI, or if you have had more than one partner, or if you have taken drugs using shared needles. If you have been in any of those situations, you should go for a HIV test as soon as possible.	Mogare ga o supe dikai ko tshimologong, ka jalo go itlathobela mogare ke yone fela tsela e o ka itseng seemo sa gago sa mogare. Se se raya gore go bothokwa gore mongwe le mongwe a itlathobela gore a itse seemo sa gagwe ,e bile a kgone go dira lenaneo ka isago ya gagwe. Itlathobela e ka dirwa nako nngwe le nngwe , mme go bothokwa thata go ya go itlathobela mogare fa o fetisitse dikgwedi tse lesome le bobedi o sa itlathobela mogare, kgotsa fa mo bogaufing o kile wa tlhakanela dikobo o sa itshireletsa . O tshwanetse gape go itlathobela mogare fa ele gore o na le bakapelo bale bantsi ,kgotsa fa o dirisa ditagi tse di dirisang lemau o di tlhakanela le batho ba bangwe.Fa o kile wa iphitlhela mo diemong tse, o tshwanetse go ya go itlathobela mogare ka potlako.
13	HIV testing	Where to go for testing	Male	Going for a HIV test is very easy and only takes about 30-60 minutes. Tests can be done at Village Community Testing Centres (also know as VCTs), at public and private health facilities, and in other locations even at your home. With many available options, you can decide where you feel most comfortable going for a test. If you decide to get tested at public health facilities, you do not need to make an appointment. Instead you can walk in for a test during normal working hours between 7.30am and 4.30pm. You will get the results immediately and you can have a confidential conversation with the professional health worker about the test and the results. Testing at the VCT is between 8.00 am and 5.00 pm which is the same as the private health facilities,though some VCTs and private facilities also have extended opening hours in the evening and weekends. The home based testing is only available in a few locations in Botswana at the moment. If it is available in your location, you can make an appointment for an HIV test where the health worker will come to your home to give you the test. Choose a health facility that suits you and go for the HIV test to know you status.	Go itlathobela mogare go motlhofo mme ebile go tsaya metsotso e le masome a mararo go fitlha ko oureng, maduo a bo a tswa gone foo. Itlathobela e ka dirwa ko mafelong a farologanyeng. E ka dirwa ko Village Community Testing Centres , ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba le ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi.Fa o rata o kgona go kopa baoki ba kokelwana e ikemetseng ka nosi, go go tlathobela mogare mo lwapeng. Fa o na le keletso ya go itlathobela ko VCT kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba, ga go tlhokafale gore o ka dira tumalano ya nako e o tlang ka yone.O kgona go etela mafelo ao nako nngwe le nngwe go simolola ka nako ya 0730 mo mosong go fitlhela nako ya 0430 motshegare. Maduo a itlathobela a sephiri mme ebile o kgona go bua le ba botsogo ka one mo sephiring. Go itlathobela ko VCT go diragala go simolola ka nako ya 0800 mo mosong go fitlha nako ya 5 mo maitseboeng.DivCT di nale gape, nako tse di sa tlwaelesegang tse batho ba ka ikopelang gore ba ye go itlathobela ka tsone. Go itlathobela mo lapeng le gone go teng, mme go fitlhelwa mo mafelong a le sekafe mo Botswana,ka ele mogopolo o mosh. Fa lenaneo la go itlathobela mo lapeng le le teng mo lefelong la gago, o ka dira tumalano le ba VCT gore baka tla go go tlathobela leng. Tlhopha kokelwana e o batlang go itlathobela mogare. O itse seemo sa gago
14	HIV testing	Where to go for testing	Female	Going for a HIV test is very easy and only takes about 30-60 minutes. Tests can be done at Village Community Testing Centres (also know as VCTs), at public and private health facilities, and in other locations even at your home. With many available options, you can decide where you feel most comfortable going for a test. If you decide to get tested at public health facilities, you do not need to make an appointment. Instead you can walk in for a test during normal working hours between 7.30am and 4.30pm. You will get the results immediately and you can have a confidential conversation with the professional health worker about the test and the results. Testing at the VCT is between 8.00 am and 5.00 pm which is the same as the private health facilities,though some VCTs and private facilities also have extended opening hours in the evening and weekends. The home based testing is only available in a few locations in Botswana at the moment. If it is available in your location, you can make an appointment for an HIV test where the health worker will come to your home to give you the test. Choose a health facility that suits you and go for the HIV test to know you status.	Go itlathobela mogare go motlhofo mme ebile go tsaya metsotso e le masome a mararo go fitlha ko oureng, maduo a bo a tswa gone foo. Itlathobela e ka dirwa ko mafelong a farologanyeng. E ka dirwa ko Village Community Testing Centres , ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba le ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi.Fa o rata o kgona go kopa baoki ba kokelwana e ikemetseng ka nosi, go go tlathobela mogare mo lwapeng. Fa o na le keletso ya go itlathobela ko VCT kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba, ga go tlhokafale gore o ka dira tumalano ya nako e o tlang ka yone.O kgona go etela mafelo ao nako nngwe le nngwe go simolola ka nako ya 0730 mo mosong go fitlhela nako ya 0430 motshegare. Maduo a itlathobela a sephiri mme ebile o kgona go bua le ba botsogo ka one mo sephiring. Go itlathobela ko VCT go diragala go simolola ka nako ya 0800 mo mosong go fitlha nako ya 5 mo maitseboeng.DivCT di nale gape, nako tse di sa tlwaelesegang tse batho ba ka ikopelang gore ba ye go itlathobela ka tsone. Go itlathobela mo lapeng le gone go teng, mme go fitlhelwa mo mafelong a le sekafe mo Botswana,ka ele mogopolo o mosh. Fa lenaneo la go itlathobela mo lapeng le le teng mo lefelong la gago, o ka dira tumalano le ba VCT gore baka tla go go tlathobela leng. Tlhopha kokelwana e o batlang go itlathobela mogare. O itse seemo sa gago

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2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
15	HIV testing	Who goes for testing, couples	Male	HIV tests can be taken by everyone. The health facilities are open to both individuals and couples for HIV testing. The advantage of testing as a couple is that you can support each other both with the test and with accepting the test results, whether negative or positive. Knowing both your own and your partner status is very important and both should test as it is possible for one person to be negative and the other to be positive. If either of you test positive, the health worker will provide specific advice for couples living positively with HIV to make sure that both fully understand that a positive test is not a death sentence and that the modern HIV treatment is so effective that you can live a long and healthy life together even if the other person tests negative. If both of you test negative, the health worker can explain how you stay safe and enjoy a healthy lifestyle together. Regardless of the results, knowing your status and the status of your partner builds trust which is very important in any relationship.	Go itlathlobela mogare go ka dirwa ke mongwe le mongwe. Motho o ka tlathlobiwa a le esi kgotsa a na le mokapelo wa gagwe . Go molemo go itlathloba le mokapelo wa gago ka gore le kgona go rotloetsana go tsaya tshwetso ya go itlathloba le bo le tshegetsana go amogela maduo. Go itse seemo sa gago le sa mokapelo wa gago go bothokwa thata ka maduo a kgona go tla a farologane, o mongwe a nale mogare mme o mongwe sena. Fa mongwe wa lona a ka fitlhelwa a nale mogare, mooki o tla le fa bogakolodi mabapi le gore le tshela jang sentle ka seemo se, mme gape o tla le tlhalosetsa gore go nna le mogare ga se katholo ya loso. Itse gore, fa o na le mogare mme o nwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka fa tshwanelong wena le mokapelo wa gago le kgona go tswelela le tshidisana jaaka tlwaelo.Fa maduo otlhe a lona a tla a sena mogare, mooki wa tsa botsogo o tla le fa dikgakololo tsa gore le ka tswelela le tshela botshelo jo bo itekanetseng jang. Go sa kgathalesege gore maduo a bowa e le eng, go itse seemo sa gago sa mogare le sa mokapelo wa gago ,go thusa gore le tshephane mo botsalanong jwa lona.
16	HIV testing	Who goes for testing, couples	Female	HIV tests can be taken by everyone. The health facilities are open to both individuals and couples for HIV testing. The advantage of testing as a couple is that you can support each other both with the test and with accepting the test results, whether negative or positive. Knowing both your own and your partner status is very important and both should test as it is possible for one person to be negative and the other to be positive. If either of you test positive, the health worker will provide specific advice for couples living positively with HIV to make sure that both fully understand that a positive test is not a death sentence and that the modern HIV treatment is so effective that you can live a long and healthy life together even if the other person tests negative. If both of you test negative, the health worker can explain how you stay safe and enjoy a healthy lifestyle together. Regardless of the results, knowing your status and the status of your partner builds trust which is very important in any relationship.	Go itlathlobela mogare go ka dirwa ke mongwe le mongwe. Motho o ka tlathlobiwa a le esi kgotsa a na le mokapelo wa gagwe . Go molemo go itlathloba le mokapelo wa gago ka gore le kgona go rotloetsana go tsaya tshwetso ya go itlathloba ,le bo le tshegetsana go amogela maduo. Go itse seemo sa gago le sa mokapelo wa gago,go bothokwa thata ka maduo a kgona go tla a farologane, o mongwe a nale mogare mme o mongwe sena. Fa mongwe wa lona a ka fitlhelwa a nale mogare, mooki o tla le fa bogakolodi mabapi le gore le tshela jang sentle ka seemo se, mme gape o tla le tlhalosetsa gore go nna le mogare ga se katholo ya loso. Itse gore fa o na le mogare, mme o nwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka fa tshwanelong wena le mokapelo wa gago le kgona go tswelela le tshidisana jaaka tlwaelo.Fa maduo otlhe a lona a tla a sena mogare, mooki wa tsa botsogo o tla le fa dikgakololo tsa gore le ka tswelela le tshela botshelo jo bo itekanetseng jang. Go sa kgathalesege gore maduo a bowa e le eng, go itse seemo sa gago sa mogare le sa mokapelo wa gago ,go thusa gore le tshephane mo botsalanong jwa lona.
17	HIV testing	Who goes for testing, individuals	Male	HIV tests can be taken by everyone. The health facilities are open to both individuals and couples for HIV testing. Even if you know your partner's status, you should also know your own status because it can be different from that of your partner. When you go for a test alone, the health worker will be there to support you with advice both before and after the test. If the test is negative, the health worker will provide advice on how you can stay safe by continuing to use condoms. If you test positive, the health worker will provide counselling to ensure that you get all the required information on how to live a long and healthy life with HIV. Due to the Treat All policy, you can start treatment as soon as you learn your positive status which helps you stay healthy throughout your life. The health worker will also support you if you wish to share your status with your partner.	Go itlathlobela mogare go ka dirwa ke mongwe le mongwe.Motho o ka ya go itlathlobela mogare a le ise kgotsa le mokapelo wa gagwe.Le fa o ka tswa o itse seemo sa mokapelo wa gago,go bothokwa gore le wena o itlathlobele mogare.Fa ele gore o ya go itlathloba o le esi, mooki o tla go fa dikgakololo pele fa o itlathloba,le morago ga go tsaya maduo a itlathloba. Fa maduo a gago a supa o sena mogare, mooki o tla go rotloetsa gore o tswelele o itlhokomela jang,le gore o dirise sekausu ka nako tsotlhe gore maduo a seka a fetoga. Fa maduo a supa o nale mogare, mooki o tla go fa dikgakololo tsotlhe tse o ka ditlhokang gore o tshela botshelo jo bolelele ebile o itekanetse. Godimo ga moo, fa maduo a supile o nale mogare, o kgona go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi ka potlako ka lebaka la lenaneo la ithatlhobo le kalafi le le bidiwang" Treat All" ,le le simolotsweng ke Lephata la Botsogo .Mooki o ka go thusa gape ,ka dikgakolo tsa gore o bolelela jang mokapelo wa gago ka seemo sa gago.
18	HIV testing	Who goes for testing, individuals	Female	HIV tests can be taken by everyone. The health facilities are open to both individuals and couples for HIV testing. Even if you know your partner's status, you should also know your own status because it can be different from that of your partner. When you go for a test alone, the health worker will be there to support you with advice both before and after the test. If the test is negative, the health worker will provide advice on how you can stay safe by continuing to use condoms. If you test positive, the health worker will provide counselling to ensure that you get all the required information on how to live a long and healthy life with HIV. Due to the Treat All policy, you can start treatment as soon as you learn your positive status to help you stay healthy throughout your life. The health worker will also support you if you wish to share your status with your partner.	Go itlathlobela mogare go ka dirwa ke mongwe le mongwe.Motho o ka ya go itlathlobela mogare a le ise kgotsa le mokapelo wa gagwe.Le fa o ka tswa o itse seemo sa mokapelo wa gago,go bothokwa gore le wena o itlathlobele mogare.Fa ele gore o ya go itlathloba o le esi, mooki o tla go fa dikgakololo pele fa o itlathloba,le morago ga go tsaya maduo a itlathloba. Fa maduo a gago a supa o sena mogare, mooki o tla go rotloetsa gore o tswelele o itlhokomela jang,le gore o dirise sekausu ka nako tsotlhe gore maduo a seka a fetoga. Fa maduo a supa o nale mogare, mooki o tla go fa dikgakololo tsotlhe tse o ka ditlhokang gore o tshela botshelo jo bolelele ebile o itekanetse. Godimo ga moo, fa maduo a supile o nale mogare, o kgona go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi ka potlako ka lebaka la lenaneo la ithatlhobo le kalafi le le bidiwang" Treat All" ,le le simolotsweng ke Lephata la Botsogo .Mooki o ka go thusa gape ,ka dikgakolo tsa gore o bolelela jang mokapelo wa gago ka seemo sa gago.

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
19		HIV Treatment Benefits of treatment	Male	Ministry of Health and Wellness has ensured that HIV treatment is available to all Botswana citizens through the ARV programme. The Treat All policy ensures that anyone testing positive can start treatment immediately after a positive test. As a responsible man, you will need to start the treatment as soon as you know you are living with HIV and take the HIV treatment each day. Though HIV does not have a cure, modern HIV treatment helps you suppress the HIV virus in your body so you can live a long and healthy life. This will allow you to stay in control of your life and you will be much less likely to fall sick so you can continue supporting your family and children. Going on treatment will not negatively impact your quality of life. Instead the HIV treatment will help boost your immune system which will reduce your risk of contracting other diseases like TB which could keep you away from work for long periods making it difficult to continue supporting yourself and your family.	Lephata la Botsogo le na le lenaneo la ithathobho kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All,e ka lone motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o ka fithelwang a tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV, a kgonang go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi ka potlako. Jaaka Rre yo o nang le boikarabelo, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilise tsa diritibatsi fela fa maduo a fetsa go go lemotsha fa o nale mogare , mme ebile ,o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tseo tsatsi le letsats. Mogare wa HIV ga o na kalafi, mme dipilise tsa diritibatsi di thusa masole a mmele go lwantsha mogare mo mmeleng, gore o tshole botshelo jo boleele ,o itekanetse, ebile o kgone go tswelela o tlhokomela balelwapa la gago . Go tsaya diritibatsi gago kake ga ama tswelelopele ya botshelo jwa gago ka mokgwa ope o sa siamang, ,fa e se fela go nonotsha masole a mmele wa gago. Diritibatsi di itsa gore o seka wa tsenwa ke malwetse a go tswana le kgotlholo e tona, e kgonang go ama boitekanelo jwa gago go ya go bereka ,o irela bana phaletshe.
20		HIV Treatment Benefits of treatment	Female	Ministry of Health and Wellness has ensured that HIV treatment is available to all Botswana citizens through the Treat All policy. This is to ensure that anyone testing positive can start treatment immediately after a positive test. As a responsible woman, you will need to start the treatment as soon as you know you are living with HIV and take the HIV treatment each day. Though HIV does not have a cure, modern HIV treatment helps you fight the HIV in your body so you can live a long and healthy life. This will allow you to take control of your life and you will be much less likely to fall sick so you can continue supporting your family and children. Going on treatment will not negatively impact your quality of life. Instead the HIV treatment will help boost your immune system which will reduce your risk of your contracting other diseases like TB ,which could keep you away from work ,making it difficult to continue supporting yourself and your children.	Lephata la Botsogo le na le lenaneo la ithathobho kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All,e ka lone motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o ka fithelwang a tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV, a kgonang go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi ka potlako. Jaaka Mme yo o nang le boikarabelo, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilise tsa diritibatsi fela fa maduo a fetsa go go lemotsha fa o nale mogare , mme ebile o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tseo tsatsi le letsats. Mogare wa HIV ga o na kalafi, mme dipilise tsa diritibatsi ,di thusa masole a mmele go lwantsha mogare mo mmeleng, gore o tshole botshelo jo boleele ,o itekanetse, ebile o kgone go tswelela o tlhokomela balelwapa la gago . Go tsaya diritibatsi gago kake ga ama tswelelopele ya botshelo jwa gago ka mokgwa ope o sa siamang, ,fa e se fela go nonotsha masole a mmele wa gago. Diritibatsi di itsa gore o seka wa tsenwa ke malwetse a go tswana le kgotlholo e tona, e kgonang go ama boitekanelo jwa gago go ya go bereka ,o irela bana phaletshe.
21		HIV Treatment intro into how is treatment done	Male	If the result of the HIV test is positive, you will have to get a verification test. This is to validate the first results. If you test at the health facility, the verification test will be done immediately. If you test at home, the verification test will be done at the health facility. As a trained professional, the health worker will provide advice on how to take the HIV treatment if you have tested positive. Due to the Government's Treat All policy, you do not need to wait for the results of the CD4 count to start treatment and you should begin treatment as soon as you get a positive test result. This will give you the best health results. The health worker will support you to get started with the HIV treatment which is called ARV pills. Once you are on the ARVs, you must collect the pills once a month and also have check ups as advised by your health care provider. The check ups will include a consultation, a physical examination, and a blood test to measure your viral load which is the amount of HIV in your body. Attending all your clinic appointment is very important because the check ups will ensure that you remain healthy, follow your ARV treatment, and receive regular support from a health professional. If you experience problems with the ARVs, you must contact the health facility immediately so they can assist you. Do not wait as you have to take the ARV pills each and every day. Should you accidentally miss a daily dose of ARV, you should take the dose as soon as you remember, and then you should continue with your normal schedule.	Fa o ithathobela ko kokelwaneng, maduo a bo a supa o na le mogare, o tshwanetse go ithathobha gape gone foo, go rurifatsa maduo a ntsha.Fa maduo a ithathobha a supa o nale mogare, mooki o tla go fa dikgakololo tsa gore o tshwanetse go tsaya dipilisi jang. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la ithathobho le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi morago fela gago fithelwa ka mogare, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele, ka jalo ,o ka simolola dipilisi lone tsatsi le o ithathobheng ka lone.Ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso ya go simolola dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tse di bidiwang ARV. Fa o simolola go nwa dipilisi tsa ARV o tshwanetse go ya go di tsaya ko kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi, a bo o itekodisa jaaka ba botsogo ba go laetse.Fa o ya go itekodisa, baaki ba tla tlhola maikutlo a gago, boitekanelo jwa mmele,ba bo ba go tsaya madi go tlhola boleng jwa mogare mo mading. Go bothlokwa go tsamaya ditekodiso tsothe tse o di laetsweng ke ba botsogo ,ka se se thusa go rurifatsa gore a o tshela o itekanetse, a o nwa dipilisi ka fa tshwanelong,mme ebile,ke tshono ya gore baaki ba go rotloetse. Fa go ka diragala gore dipilise di seka tsa go tsaya sentle, itsise ba bongaka ka potlako , o bone thuso. O seka wa nna lebaka o sa ba itsise ka bothata jwa gago, ka gore o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsatsi le letsatsi.Fa go ka diragala phosego ya gore o lebele go nwa dipilisi tsa gago tsa ARV, fela fa o gakologelwa, o di nwe gone foo, a bo o simolola go di nwa ka fa go tshwanetseng.

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
22		HIV Treatment	Female	<p>If the result of the HIV test is positive, you will have to get a verification test. This is to validate the first results. If you test at the health facility, the verification test will be done immediately. If you test at home, the verification test will be done at the health facility. As a trained professional, the health worker will provide counselling on how to take the HIV treatment if you have tested positive. Due to the Government's Treat All policy, you do not need to wait for the results of the CD4 count to start treatment and you should begin treatment as soon as you get a positive test result. This will give you the best health results. The health worker will support you to get started with the HIV treatment which is called ARV pills. Once you are on the ARVs, you must collect the pills once a month and also have check ups as advised by your health care provider. The check ups will include a consultation, a physical examination, and a blood test to measure your viral load which is the amount of HIV in your body. Attending all your clinic appointments is very important because the check ups will ensure that you remain healthy, follow your ARV treatment, and receive regular support from a health professional. If you experience problems with the ARVs, you must contact the health facility immediately, so they can assist you. Do not wait as you have to take the ARV pills each and every day. Should you accidentally miss a daily dose of ARV, you should take the dose as soon as you remember, and then you should continue with your normal schedule.</p>	<p>Fa o ithlathobela ko kokelwaneng, maduo a bo a supa o na le mogare, o tshwanetse go ithlathoba gape gone foo, go rurifatsa maduo a nthla. Fa maduo a ithlathoba a supa o nale mogare, mooki o tla go fa diggakololo tsa gore o tshwanetse go tsaya dipilisi jang. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la ithlathobo le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi morago fela gago filthelwa ka mogare, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele, ka jalo, o ka simolola dipilisi lone tsatsi le o ithlathobileng ka lone. Ba botsogo ba tla go fa thotoetso ya go simolola dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tse di bidiwang ARV. Fa o simolola go nwa dipilisi tsa ARV o tshwanetse go ya go di tsaya ko kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi, a bo o itekodisa jaaka ba botsogo ba go laetse. Fa o ya go itekodisa, baaki ba tla tlhola maikutlo a gago, boitekanelo jwa mmele, ba bo ba go tsaya madi go tlhola boleng jwa mogare mo mading. Go bothokwa go tsamaya ditekodiso tsotlhe tse o di laetsweng ke ba botsogo, ka se se thusa go rurifatsa gore a o tshela o itekanetse, a o nwa dipilisi ka fa tshwanelong, mme ebile, ke tshono ya gore baaki ba go rotloetse. Fa go ka diragala gore dipilise di seka tsa go tsaya sentle, itsise ba bongaka ka potlako, o bone thuso. O seka wa nna lebaka o sa ba itsise ka bothata jwa gago, ka gore o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsatsi le letsatsi. Fa go ka diragala phosego ya gore o lebele go nwa dipilisi tsa gago tsa ARV, fela fa o gakologelwa, o di nwe gone foo, a bo o simolola go di nwa ka fa go tshwanetseng.</p>
23		HIV Treatment	Male	<p>If you are HIV positive, you have to take HIV drug every day for the rest of your life to stay healthy. Remember, there is no cure for HIV, however, a positive HIV test is not the end of your life. Modern ARV treatment is so effective that you can still lead a happy and healthy life as long as you take the HIV treatment as prescribed. The HIV medicine is called ARV and it will fight the HIV in your body. You should start the ARV pills as soon as you test positive. In the first few weeks of taking the pills, you might experience mild side effects like dizziness, head aches and fatigue. All these side effects will disappear when your body has adjusted to the ARVs. It is easier to remember to take the ARV pills if you have a daily routine. You could take the pills as you are about to go to bed in the evening. Follow this routine each day to ensure that you remember to take the pills. If your partner is also HIV positive, you should remind each other to take the ARVs each day so you both stay healthy.</p>	<p>Fa o nale mogare wa HIV, o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tsatsi le letsatsi. Mogare ga o na kalafi, mme le fa go ntse jalo, go tsenwa ke mogare ga se katlholo ya loso. Fa o nwa diritibatsi tsa mogare ka fa go tshwanetseng, o kgona go tshela botshelo jo boleele ebile o itekanetse. Diritibatsi tsa mogare wa HIV, di bidiwa ARV. O tshwanetse go simolola go nwa dipilise tsa ARV fela fa maduo fetsa go go lemotsha gore o nale mogare. Mo dibekeng tsa nthla fa o simolola go nwa dipilisi tsa gago, go na le kgonagalo ya gore o amiwe ke ditlamorago tsa tshwana le go tsewa ke sedidi, go opiwa ke tlhogo, kgotsa letsapa le le feteletseng. Ditlamorago tse, di tla nyelela fa mmele o simolotse go tlwaela dipilisi. Go nna motlhofo go gakologelwa go nwa dipilise, fa o ipeetse nako ya malatsi otlhe e o tla nngang o di nwa ka yone. O kgona go itirela lenaneo la go nwa dipilisi maitseboa pele fa o robala, mme o tshwanetse go le latela malatsi otlhe. Fa wena le mokapelo wa gago le na le mogare, bobedi jwa lona le kgona go gakololana go nwa dipilisi gore lotlhe le nne le itekanetse.</p>
24		HIV Treatment	Female	<p>If you are HIV positive, you have to take HIV treatment every day for the rest of your life to stay healthy. Remember, there is no cure for HIV, however, a positive HIV test is not the end of your life. Modern ARV treatment is so effective that you can still lead a happy and healthy life as long as you take the HIV treatment as prescribed. The HIV medicine is called ARV and it will fight the HIV in your body. You should start the ARV pills as soon as you test positive. In the first few weeks of taking the pills, you might experience mild side effects like dizziness, head aches and fatigue. All these side effects will disappear when your body has adjusted to the ARVs. It is easier to remember to take the ARV pills if you have a daily routine. You could take the pills as you are about to go to bed in the evening. Follow this routine each day to ensure that you remember to take the pills. If your partner is also HIV positive, you should remind each other to take the ARVs each day so you both stay healthy.</p>	<p>Fa o nale mogare wa HIV, o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tsatsi le letsatsi. Mogare ga o na kalafi, mme le fa go ntse jalo, go tsenwa ke mogare ga se katlholo ya loso. Fa o nwa diritibatsi tsa mogare ka fa go tshwanetseng, o kgona go tshela botshelo jo boleele ebile o itekanetse. Diritibatsi tsa mogare wa HIV, di bidiwa ARV. O tshwanetse go simolola go nwa dipilise tsa ARV fela fa maduo fetsa go go lemotsha gore o nale mogare. Mo dibekeng tsa nthla fa o simolola go nwa dipilisi tsa gago, go na le kgonagalo ya gore o amiwe ke ditlamorago tsa tshwana le go tsewa ke sedidi, go opiwa ke tlhogo, kgotsa letsapa le le feteletseng. Ditlamorago tse, di tla nyelela fa mmele o simolotse go tlwaela dipilisi. Go nna motlhofo go gakologelwa go nwa dipilise, fa o ipeetse nako ya malatsi otlhe e o tla nngang o di nwa ka yone. O kgona go itirela lenaneo la go nwa dipilisi maitseboa pele fa o robala, mme o tshwanetse go le latela malatsi otlhe. Fa wena le mokapelo wa gago le na le mogare, bobedi jwa lona le kgona go gakololana go nwa dipilisi gore lotlhe le nne le itekanetse.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
25	HIV Treatment	When to be on HIV treatment	Male	<p>Every person who tests positive for HIV will receive counseling by a professional health worker who has been trained by Ministry of Health and Wellness. You should start treatment immediately to have the best health. Even if you do not feel sick, you should still start treatment right away so that you can stay healthy and strong. The treatment is administered in form of pills called ARVs. HIV treatment must be taken over your entire life time. Make sure that you take the ARV's every day as it helps your body to fight against the virus and remain healthy. ARV's will help you to live a normal happy life and make a proper plan for your family and to continue planning for your future. Once you are on ARV's you will be required to collect ARV pills at your health facility on specific dates. Go for HIV treatment as soon as you test positive!</p>	<p>Mongwe le mongwe yo itlhatlhabelang mogare ,a bo maduo a supa fa a nale mogare, o tla fiwa tshidilo maikutlo ke ba botsogo. Fa maduo a itlhatlhabo ya gago a supa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi gore o nne le botsogo jo bo siameng .Le fa o sa ikutlwe o le bokoa, go maleba gore o simolole go tsaya diritibatsi gore o tswelele o itekanetse.Diritibatsi tsa HIV ke pilisi ya ARV e o tshwanetseng go e nwa malatsi othe ,botshelo jwa ga go botlhe ,gore e thuse mmele go lwantshana mogare, o bo o nna o itekanetse. Dipilisi tsa ARV di go thusa gore o tswelele o tshela botshelo jo bo tswaelesegileng , ebile o kgone go dira lenaneo le le haphegileng ka bokamoso jwa lwapa la gago.Fa o simolola go nwa dipilise tsa ARV, o tshwanetse go di tsaya ko kokelwaneng ka malatsi a go dumelwaneng le ba botsogo. Simolola dipilise tsa ARV ka potlako, morago ga go itse fa o tsenwe ke mogare.</p>
26	HIV Treatment	When to be on HIV treatment	Female	<p>Every person who tests HIV positive will receive counseling by a professional health worker who has been trained by Ministry of Health and Wellness. You should start treatment immediately to have the best health. Even if you do not feel sick, you should still start treatment right away so that you can stay healthy and strong. The treatment is administered in form of pills called ARV. HIV treatment must be taken over your entire life time. Make sure that you take the ARV's every day as it helps your body to fight against the virus and remain healthy. ARV's will help you to live a normal happy life and make a proper plan for your family and to continue planning for your future. Once you are on ARV's you will be required to collect ARV pills at your health facility on specific dates. Go for HIV treatment as soon as you test positive!</p>	<p>Mongwe le mongwe yo itlhatlhabelang mogare ,a bo maduo a supa fa a nale mogare, o tla fiwa tshidilo maikutlo ke ba botsogo. Fa maduo a itlhatlhabo ya gago a supa o nale mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya diritibatsi gore o nne le botsogo jo bo siameng .Le fa o sa ikutlwe o le bokoa, go maleba gore o simolole go tsaya diritibatsi gore o tswelele o itekanetse.Diritibatsi tsa HIV ke pilisi ya ARV e o tshwanetseng go e nwa malatsi othe ,botshelo jwa ga go botlhe ,gore e thuse mmele go lwantshana mogare, a bo o nna o itekanetse. Dipilisi tsa ARV di go thusa gore o tswelele o tshela botshelo jo bo tswaelesegileng , ebile o kgone go dira lenaneo le le haphegileng ka bokamoso jwa lelwapa la gago.Fa o simolola go nwa dipilise tsa ARV, o tshwanetse go di tsaya ko kokelwaneng ka malatsi a go dumelwaneng le ba botsogo. Simolola dipilise tsa ARV ka potlako, morago ga go itse fa o tsenwe ke mogare.</p>
27	HIV Treatment	Where to get HIV treatment	Male	<p>If you test positive for HIV, you should start treatment immediately, before you get sick. Because of the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer have to wait to start treatment and the sooner you start the healthier you will stay. The treatment is a pill that will boost up your immune system. To stay healthy and strong, you have to take the ARV pills every day for the rest of your life. HIV treatment is available to all Batswana who test HIV positive. The treatment is accessed at any public or private health facility. Because you have to collect HIV treatment from the health facility and also attend the check ups, you should carefully consider which health facility that you choose to register at. You should consider the time and cost of going to the health facility once a month and choose one that will not be difficult for you. You should also consider the opening hours of the health facility so you choose a facility that is open when it suits you. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment. If you are not comfortable receiving treatment at public health facility, you can ask the health worker to refer you to a private health facility. Treatment at private health facilities is not free of charge. Treatment from a public health facility is free of charge if you are a citizen of Botswana. Before shifting to a private health facility you should consider the additional costs and make sure that you can afford the fees.</p>	<p>Fa o itlhatlhabela mogare wa HIV a bo o fithelwa ka mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi gone foo,pele fa o ka koafala. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la itlhatlhabo le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako, morago gago fithelwa ka mogare, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele wa gago. ka jalo ,o ka simololala nwa dipilisi fela fa maduo fetsa go go lemotsha gore o nale mogare.Gore o nne o itekanetse o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tsa ARV tsatsi le letsatsi botshelo jwa gago botlhe. Dipilise tsa diritibatsi di fiwa Motswana mongwe le mongwe, yo o fithelwang a tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV. Dipilise tse, di ka tsewa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi, mo malatsing a go dumalanweng le ba botsogo.O tshwanetse go itekodisa ba botsogo kgwedi le kgwedi a bo o tsaya dipilise , ka jalo ,o rotloedwa go ikwadisetsa go tsaya dipilise mo kokelwaneng e e gauifi le ko lwapeng ,kgotsa e o ka gorogang ko go yone mothofo.Tihopha kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing. O itsisiwe gore,go tsaya dipilisi mo kokelwaneng ya sechaba, ke mahala fa o le Motswana, mme fa o eletsa go tsaya dipilise ko kokelwaneng e e ikemetseng ka nosi, o kgona go kopa baoki ba kokelo ya sechaba gore ba go direle mokwalo wa go itekodisetsa go sele .Ela thoko gore ,itekodiso ya bongaka jwa boema nosi , yone e a duelelwa, ga se mahala. Go maleba gore pele fa o ka tsaya tshwetso ya go dirisa bongaka jo eseng jwa puso ,o lebe pele mabaka a fa pele ga gago.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
28	HIV Treatment	Where to get HIV treatment	Female	<p>If you test positive for HIV, you should start treatment immediately, before you get sick. Because of the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer have to wait to start treatment and the sooner you start the healthier you will stay. The treatment is a pill that will boost up your immune system. To stay healthy and strong, you have to take the ARV pills every day for the rest of your life. HIV treatment is available to all Batswana who test HIV positive. The treatment is accessed at any public or private health facility. Because you have to collect HIV treatment from the health facility and also attend the check ups, you should carefully consider which health facility that you choose to register at. You should consider the time and cost of going to the health facility once a month and choose one that will not be difficult for you. You should also consider the opening hours of the health facility so you choose a facility that is open when it suits you. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment. If you are not comfortable receiving treatment at public health facility, you can ask the health worker to refer you to a private health facility. Treatment at private health facilities are not free of charge. Treatment from a public health facility is free of charge if you are a citizen of Botswana. Before shifting to a private health facility you should consider the additional costs and make sure that you can afford the fees.</p>	<p>Fa o ithlathobela mogare wa HIV a bo o fitlhelwa ka mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi gone foo,pele fa o ka koafala. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la ithlathobo le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako, morago gago fitlhelwa ka mogare, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele wa gago. ka jalo ,o ka simololala nwa dipilisi fela fa maduo fetsa go go lemotsha gore o nale mogare.Gore o nne o itekanetse o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tsa ARV tsatsi le letsatsi botshelo jwa gago botlhe. Dipilise tsa diritibatsi di fiwa Motswana mongwe le mongwe, yo o fitlhelwang a tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV. Dipilise tse, di ka tsewa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi, mo malatsing a go dumalanweng le ba botsogo.O tshwanetse go itekodisa ba botsogo kgwedi le kgwedi a bo o tsaya dipilise , ka jalo ,o rotloediwa go ikwadisetsa go tsaya dipilise mo kokelwaneng e e gaufi le ko lwapeng ,kgotsa e o ka gorogang ko go yone mothofo.Tlhopha kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing. O itsisiwe gore,go tsaya dipilisi mo kokelwaneng ya sechaba, ke mahala fa o le Motswana, mme fa o eletsa go tsaya dipilise ko kokelwaneng e e ikemetseng ka nosi, o kgonna go kopa baoki ba kokelo ya sechaba gore ba go direle mokwalo wa go itekodisetsa go sele .Ela thoko gore ,itekodiso ya bongaka jwa boema nosi , yone e a duelelwa, ga se mahala. Go maleba gore pele fa o ka tsaya tshwetso ya go dirisa bongaka jo eseng jwa puso ,o lebe pele mabaka a fa pele ga gago.</p>
29	HIV Treatment	Where to get HIV treatment	Male1	<p>If you test positive for HIV, you should start treatment immediately, before you get sick. Because of the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer have to wait to start treatment and the sooner you start the healthier you will stay. The treatment is a pill that will boost up your immune system. To stay healthy and strong, you have to take the ARV pills every day for the rest of your life. HIV treatment is available to all Batswana who test HIV positive. The treatment is accessed at any public or private health facility.</p>	<p>Fa o ithlathobela mogare wa HIV a bo o fitlhelwa o tsenwe mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi gone foo,pele fa o ka koafala. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la ithlathobo le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele wa gago. Ka jalo ,o ka simololala go nwa dipilisi fela fa maduo a ithlathobelo a fetsa go go lemotsha fa o nale mogare .Gore o nne o itekanetse ,o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tsa ARV tsatsi le letsatsi, botshelo jwa gago botlhe. Dipilise tsa diritibatsi di fiwa Motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o fitlhelwang ka mogare wa HIV. Dipilise tse, di ka tsewa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi.</p>
30		Where to get HIV treatment	Female1	<p>If you test positive for HIV, you should start treatment immediately, before you get sick. Because of the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer have to wait to start treatment and the sooner you start the healthier you will stay. The treatment is a pill that will boost up your immune system. To stay healthy and strong, you have to take the ARV pills every day for the rest of your life. HIV treatment is available to all Batswana who test HIV positive. The treatment is accessed at any public or private health facility.</p>	<p>Fa o ithlathobela mogare wa HIV a bo o fitlhelwa o tsenwe mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi gone foo,pele fa o ka koafala. Lephata la Botsogo le nale lenaneo la ithlathobo le kalafi ebong Treat All, e ka lone o fiwang dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ka potlako, ntle le go emela maduo a seemo sa masole a mmele wa gago. Ka jalo ,o ka simololala go nwa dipilisi fela fa maduo a ithlathobelo a fetsa go go lemotsha fa o nale mogare .Gore o nne o itekanetse ,o tshwanetse go nwa dipilise tsa ARV tsatsi le letsatsi, botshelo jwa gago botlhe. Dipilise tsa diritibatsi di fiwa Motswana mongwe le mongwe yo o fitlhelwang ka mogare wa HIV. Dipilise tse, di ka tsewa ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba kgotsa ko dikokelwaneng tse di ikemetseng ka nosi.</p>
31		Treatment at a public facility	Male	<p>Treatment from public health facilities is free of charge for all citizens of Botswana. If you choose to collect your treatment from a public health facility you should consider the time and cost of going to the health facility once a month . You should also consider the opening hours of the health facility so you choose a facility that is open when it suits you. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment routine. Register to collect your treatment at a facility that will not be difficult for you to access</p>	<p>Itse gore, diritibatsi tsa ARV ke mahala ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba fa o le Motswana. Fa o eletsa go itekodisetsa ko kokelwaneng ya puso, o rotloediwa go akanyetsa dibaka dingwe, jaaka nako le madi a sepalamo a o tla dirisang go ya kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi, o ya go tsaya dipilisi.O rotloediwa gape ,go akanyetsa dinako tsa go bula le go tsalwa ga kokelwana gore o tlhophe ee bulwang ka dinako tse di go siametseng .Go tlhopha kokelwana e go tshwanetseng, go tla go thusa gore o latele sentle lenaneo la go tsaya dipilise le itekodiso ,ka jalo, tlhopha kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing.</p>



	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
32		Treatment at a public facility	Female	Treatment from public health facilities is free of charge for all citizens of Botswana. If you choose to collect your treatment from a public health facility you should consider the time and cost of going to the health facility once a month. You should also consider the opening hours of the health facility so you choose a facility that is open when it suits you. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment routine. Register to collect your treatment at a facility that will not be difficult for you to access	Itse gore, diritibatsi tsa ARV ke mahala ko dikokelwaneng tsa sechaba fa o le Motswana. Fa o eletsa go itekodisetsa ko kokelwaneng ya puso, o rotloediswa go akanyetsa dibaka dingwe, jaaka nako le madi a sepalamo a o tla dirisang go ya kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi, go ya go tsaya dipilisi. O rotloediswa gape, go akanyetsa dinako tsa go bula le go tswalwa ga kokelwana gore o tlhophe ee bulwang ka dinako tse di go siametseng. Go tlhopho kokelwana e go tshwanetseng, go tla go thusa gore o latele sentle lenaneo la go tsaya dipilise le itekodiso, ka jalo, tlhopho kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing.
33		Treatment at a private facility	Male	If you are not comfortable receiving treatment at public health facility, you can ask the health worker to refer you to a private health facility. Treatment and check ups at private health facilities are not free of charge. Treatment from a public health facility is free of charge if you are a citizen of Botswana. Before shifting to a private health facility you should consider the time and cost of going there once a month and the additional cost of fees. Make sure you can afford it. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment routine. Register to collect your treatment at a facility that will not be difficult for you to access.	Fa o ikutlwa o sa phuthuloga mo kokelwaneng ya sechaba, o kgona go ithophela go itekodisa le go tsaya dipilisi ko kokelwaneng e ikemetseng ka nosi. O dira se, ka go kopa baoki ba kokelo ya sechaba gore ba go direle mokwalo wa go itekodisetsa go sele. Ela tlhoko gore itekodiso, le go tsaya diritibatsi ko kokelong e ikemetseng ka nosi go a duelelwa, ga se mahala. Go mahala fela ko dikokelong tsa puso. Go maleba gore, pele fa o ka tsaya tshwetso ya go dirisa bongaka jo eseng jwa puso, o lebe pele mabaka a fa pele ga gago, jaaka; madi a sepalamo go ya go tsaya diritibatsi kgwedi le kgwedi, le madi a go duelela diribatsi le itekodiso. Go tlhopho kokelwana e go tshwanetseng go tla go thusa gore o latele sentle lenaneo la go tsaya dipilise le itekodiso, ka jalo, tlhopho kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing.
34		Treatment at a private facility	Female	If you are not comfortable receiving treatment at public health facility, you can ask the health worker to refer you to a private health facility. Treatment and check ups at private health facilities are not free of charge. Treatment from a public health facility is free of charge if you are a citizen of Botswana. Before shifting to a private health facility you should consider the time and cost of going there once a month and the additional cost of fees. Make sure you can afford it. Selecting the right health facility can make it easier for you to correctly follow your treatment routine. Register to collect your treatment at a facility that will not be difficult for you to access.	Fa o ikutlwa o sa phuthuloga mo kokelwaneng ya sechaba, o kgona go ithophela go itekodisa le go tsaya dipilisi ko kokelwaneng e ikemetseng ka nosi. O dira se, ka go kopa baoki ba kokelo ya sechaba gore ba go direle mokwalo wa go itekodisetsa go sele. Ela tlhoko gore itekodiso, le go tsaya diritibatsi ko kokelong e ikemetseng ka nosi go a duelelwa, ga se mahala. Go mahala fela ko dikokelong tsa puso. Go maleba gore, pele fa o ka tsaya tshwetso ya go dirisa bongaka jo eseng jwa puso, o lebe pele mabaka a fa pele ga gago, jaaka; madi a sepalamo go ya go tsaya diritibatsi kgwedi le kgwedi, le madi a go duelela diribatsi le itekodiso. Go tlhopho kokelwana e go tshwanetseng go tla go thusa gore o latele sentle lenaneo la go tsaya dipilise le itekodiso, ka jalo, tlhopho kokelwana e e sa go beyeng ka fa mosing.
35	HIV Treatment	Who should be on treatment	Male	Anyone testing positive for HIV should be enrolled in ARV treatment. With the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer need to wait for the results of the CD4 count to start treatment. It is very important that you start treatment immediately. The health worker will support you to get started with the ARV pills. Once you are on the ARVs, you must collect the pills from the health facility and go for check ups as advised. The check ups will include a consultation, a physical examination, and a blood test. The check ups will ensure that you remain healthy, follow your ARV treatment, and are not experiencing any infections. If you experience problems with the ARVs, you must contact the health facility immediately so they can assist you. Do not wait to seek help as you have to take the ARV pills each and every day. If you are part of a couple, it can be beneficial if you test together and go on treatment together if you both tested positive. You can support each other and remind each other to take the daily ARV pills so you stay healthy and free of other diseases like TB. By taking the ARV pills once a day, you can focus on your family life and continue planning for the future.	Mongwe le mongwe yo o ithathobelang mogare wa HIV a bo a fitlhela a nale mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsa ya diritibatsi tsa ARV. Ba lephatha la botsogo ba na le lenaneo la ithathobo le kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All, e ka lone o simololang go tsaya dipilisi ka potlako, ntle le go emela pele madoo a seemo sa masole a mmele. Fa o simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi, baoki ba tla go fa thoetso le bogakolodi jo o bo tlhokang. O tshwanetse go ya go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ko kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi, abo o itekodisa. Fa o ya go itekodisa, baoki ba tla tlhola maikutlo a gago, ba bo tlhatlhoba mmele wa gago, ba bo ba go tsaya madi go tlhola boleng jwa mogare mo mading. Itekodiso e thusa go rurifatsa gore o itekanetse ga ona malwetse a mangwe, le gore a mme o nwa dipilise ka fa go tshwanetseng. Fa go ka diragala gore diritibatsi di seka tsa go tsaya sentle, itsise ba bongaka ka potlako, o bone thuso. O seka wa nna lebaka o sa ba itsise ka bothata jwa gago, ka gore o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsatsi le letsatsi. Fa o nale mokapelo, go ka nolofala fa le ka ithathobela mogare mmogo, a bo le ka simolola go tsaya dipilise mmogo fa le fitlhelwa ka mogare. Wena le mokapelo wa gago, le ka rotloetsana le bo le gakololana go nwa dipilise gore le nne le itekanetse le sena malwetse a mangwe. Dipilise tsa ARV di nwa gannwefela mo letsatsing, a bo o ka tswelela ka letsatsi a gago, o baakanyetsa isago ya ba lelwapa la gago.

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
36	HIV Treatment	Who should be on treatment	Female	<p>Anyone testing positive for HIV should be enrolled in ARV treatment. With the Government's Treat All policy, you no longer need to wait for the results of the CD4 count to start treatment. It is very important that you start treatment immediately. The health worker will support you to get started with the ARV pills. Once you are on the ARVs, you must collect the pills from the health facility whilst you should also go for check ups as advised. The check ups will include a consultation, a physical examination, and a blood test. The check ups will ensure that you remain healthy, follow your ARV treatment, and are not experiencing any infections. If you experience any problems with the ARVs, you must contact the health facility immediately so they can assist you. Do not wait to seek help as you have to take the ARV pills each and every day. If you are part of a couple, it can be beneficial if you test together and go on treatment together if you both tested positive. You can support each other and remind each other to take the daily ARV pills so you stay healthy and free of other diseases like TB. By taking the ARV pills once a day, you can focus on your family life and continue planning for the future.</p>	<p>Mongwe le mongwe yo o itlathlobelang mogare wa HIV a bo a fitlhela a nale mogare, o tshwanetse go simolola go tsa ya diritibatsi tsa ARV. Ba lephatha la botsogo ba na le lenaneo la itlathlombo le kalafi le le bidiwang Treat All, e ka lone o simololang go tsaya dipilisi ka potlako, ntle le go emela pele madoo a seemo sa masole a mmele .Fa o simolola go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi, baoki ba tla go fa thoetso le bogakolodi jo o bo tlhokang. O tshwanetse go ya go tsaya dipilisi tsa diritibatsi ko kokelwaneng kgwedi le kgwedi,abo o itekodisa. Fa o ya go itekodisa, baoki ba tla tlhola maikutlo a gago, ba bo tlhatlhoba mmele wa gago ,ba bo ba go tsaya madi go tlhola boleng jwa mogare mo mading. Itekodiso e thusa go rurifatsa gore o itekanetse ga ona malwetse a mangwe, le gore a mme o nwa dipilise ka fa go tshwanetseng. Fa go ka diragala gore diritibatsi di seka tsa go tsaya sentle, itsise ba bongaka ka potlako , o bone thuso. O seka wa nna lebaka o sa ba itsise ka bothata jwa gago, ka gore o tshwanetse go nwa dipilisi tsatsi le letsatsi.Fa o nale mokapelo, go ka nolofala fa le ka itlathlobela mogare mmogo ,a bo le ka simolola go tsaya dipilise mmogo fa le fitlhelwa ka mogare.Wena le mokapelo wa gago, le ka rotloetsana le bo le gakololana ,go nwa dipilise gore le nne le itekanetse le sena malwetse a mangwe . Dipilise tsa ARV di nowa ganngwefela mo letsatsing , a bo o ka tswelela ka letsatsi a gago, o baakanyetsa isago ya ba lelwapa la gago.</p>
37	Prevention	Abstain	Male	<p>The only 100% way to avoid HIV and STIs is to abstain from sex. Deciding to abstain is a very personal decision and can be made at any point in your life. If you have had sex in the past, you can still choose to become abstinent again, if you feel that this is the best option for you. If you are in a relationship, it is important that you discuss abstinence with your partner so that you agree what is best for you as a couple. Supporting one another and respecting each others decision is very important.</p>	<p>Tsela e tlhomameng ya go netefatsa gore ga o tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV ga mmogo le malwetse a mangwe a tlhakanelo dikobo, ke gore o ikgaphe gotlhelele mo go tsa tlhakanelo dikobo. Tshwetso ya go ikgaphe mo go tsa tlhakanelo dikobo, o ka e tsaya nako nngwe le nngwe mo botshelong jwa gago. Le fa o setse o kile wa tlhakanela dikobo, o kgona go tsaya tshwetso ya gore jaanong ,go simolola tsatsi jeno, ga o sa tlhole o tlhakanela dikobo. Tshwetso e, e ya ka maikutlo a gago. Fa o nale mokapelo,go bothokwa gore le bue ka yone kgang ya go ikgaphe mo tlhakanelong dikobo, gore le dumelane ka sese le siametseng le le baratani .Jaaka le le baratani, go bothokwa gore le rotloetsane ,mme ebile le tlotle ditshwetso tse o mongwe a batlang go di tsaya.</p>
38	Prevention	Abstain	Female	<p>The only 100% certain method to avoid HIV and STIs is to abstain from sex. Deciding to abstain is a very personal decision and can be made at any point in your life. If you have had sex in the past, you can still choose to become abstinent again, if you feel that this is the best option for you. If you are in a relationship, it is important that you discuss abstinence with your partner so that you agree what is best for you as a couple. Your partner must respect your decision to abstain and you should never feel forced to have sex.</p>	<p>Tsela e tlhomameng ya go netefatsa gore ga o tsenwe ke mogare wa HIV ga mmogo le malwetse a mangwe a tlhakanelo dikobo, ke gore o ikgaphe gotlhelele mo go tsa tlhakanelo dikobo. Tshwetso ya go ikgaphe mo go tsa tlhakanelo dikobo, o ka e tsaya nako nngwe le nngwe mo botshelong jwa gago. Le fa o setse o kile wa tlhakanela dikobo, o kgona go tsaya tshwetso ya gore jaanong ,go simolola tsatsi jeno, ga o sa tlhole o tlhakanela dikobo. Tshwetso e, e ya ka maikutlo a gago. Fa o nale mokapelo,go bothokwa gore le bue ka yone kgang ya go ikgaphe mo tlhakanelong dikobo, gore le dumelane ka sese le siametseng le le baratani . Mokapelo wa gago o tshwanetse go tlotla ditshwetso tsa gago, mme ebile ga a tshwanela go go patika go tlhakanela dikobo.</p>
39	Prevention	Condoms	Male	<p>Using condoms during sex is the best way to avoid getting HIV. Condoms are available at supermarkets, pharmacies, clinics, and also bars and nightclubs. Buying a condom can seem hard but you should not feel ashamed about protecting yourself and your partner. Instead you should feel proud of taking a stance against HIV and taking control of your life. Once you have bought the condoms, you also have to remember to use them each and every time that you have sex. It is the responsibility of both people to ensure that the condom is worn correctly and from the very start of the intercourse. Condoms are not just protecting you against HIV, they will also protect you against STI's as well as pregnancy. It is important that you talk to your partner about condoms and safe sex. It will build trust between you as it shows that you want to keep each other safe.</p>	<p>Go dirisa sekausu ka nako tsotlhe ke yone tsela e e tlhomameng ya go kganela go tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. Dikausu di ka fitlhelwa mo mabentleng ,ko dikokelong ,le leko madirelong a itloso bodutu jaaka dibara. O seka wa tlhabiwa ke dithong go ya go reka sekausu ka gore ,o a bo sireletse wena le mokapelo wa gago. O tshwanetse go nna motlotlo, ka tshwetso ya go iphemela mo mogareng wa HIV. Fa o rekile dikausu, o tshwanetse go di dirisa nako tsotlhe fa o tlhakanela dikobo. Tiriso ya sekausu ke maikarebelo a gago le mokapelo wa gago, ka jalo bobedi jwa lona , le tshwanetse go bona gore le dirisa sekausu kafa tshwanelong fa le tlhakanela dikobo.Sekausu ga se go sireletse mo mogareng wa HIV hela, se go sireletsa gape mo malwatseng a mangwe a tlhakanelo dikobo , le go itsa boimana jo o sa bo solofelang. Go bothokwa go buisana le mokapelo wa gago ka tiriso ya sekausu le tlhakanelo dikobo e sireletsegileng .Se ke sesupo sa gore o akanyetsa botsogo jwa lona mmogo, ebile go thusa go aga tshemo mo botsalanong jwa lona.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
40	Prevention	Condoms	Female	<p>Using condoms during sex is the best way to avoid getting HIV. Condoms are available at supermarkets, pharmacies, clinics, and also bars and nightclubs. Buying a condom can seem hard but you should not feel ashamed about protecting yourself and your partner. Instead you should feel proud of taking a stance against HIV and taking control of your life. Once you have bought the condoms, you also have to remember to use them each and every time that you have sex. It is the responsibility of both people to ensure that the condom is worn correctly and from the very start of the intercourse. Condoms are not just protecting you against HIV, they will also protect you against STI's as well as pregnancy. It is important that you talk to your partner about condoms and safe sex. It will build trust between you as it shows that you want to keep each other safe.</p>	<p>Go dirisa sekausu ka nako tsotlhe ke yone tsela e e tlhomameng ya go kganela go tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. Dikausu di ka fitlhelwa mo mabentleng, ko dikokelong ,le leko madirelong a itloso bodutu jaaka dibara. O seka wa tlhabiwa ke dithlong go ya go reka sekausu ka gore ,o a bo sireletse wena le mokapelo wa gago. O tshwanetse go nna motlotlo, ka tshwetso ya go iphemela mo mogareng wa HIV. Fa o rekile dikausu, o tshwanetse go di dirisa nako tsotlhe fa o tlhakanela dikobo. Tiriso ya sekausu ke maikarebelo a gago le mokapelo wa gago, ka jalo bobedi jwa lona , le tshwanetse go bona gore le dirisa sekausu kafa tshwanelong fa le tlhakanela dikobo.Sekausu ga se go sireletse mo mogareng wa HIV hela, se go sireletsa gape mo malwatseng a mangwe a tlhakanelo dikobo , le go itsa boimana jo o sa bo solofelang. Go bothokwa go buisana le mokapelo wa gago ka tiriso ya sekausu le tlhakanelo dikobo e sireletsegileng .Se ke sesupo sa gore o akanyetsa botsogo jwa lona mmogo, ebile go thusa go aga tshupo mo botsalanong jwa lona.</p>
41	Prevention	Modes of transmission	Male	<p>HIV can be transmitted during unprotected sex; through sharing drug injecting equipment; and from mother-to-baby during pregnancy, birth and breastfeeding. The number one risk in Botswana is unprotected sex where one infected person can pass HIV to the other through sexual fluids. It is impossible to determine if a person is infected simply by looking at them and judging their appearance. To be 100% certain of another person's HIV status, you need to go for testing together. You should avoid having multiple partners as this can increase your risk of getting HIV since you cannot be certain if all your partners are HIV negative. Testing to know your status and consistent use of condoms are your best options to prevent getting HIV.</p>	<p>Mogare wa HIV o kgona go amoganwa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. O kgona go nna mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV fa o tlhakanela dikobo o sa dirise sekausu,kgotsa o dirisa nnale wa diritibatsi o o dirisitsweng ke motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV. Morage o kgona go amoganwa go tswa mo go mma ngwana go ya kwa loseyeng, ka nako ya boimana, le fa mma ngwana a amusa loseya lwa gagwe. Mokgwa o tlwaelesegileng wa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV mo Botswana, ke fa o tlhakanela dikobo le motho yo o nang le mogare le sa itshireletsa. Go dingalo go ka bolela seemo sa motho sa mogare ka ditebego tsa gagwe hela, mme gore o tlhomamise seemo sa motho sa mogare, ke gone gore leye go ithathoba mmogo. Go itsa go tsenwa ke mogare, o rotloediwa go emisa go nna le bakapelo bale bantsi, ka o ka seke o itse seemo sa bone ba bothle. Go ithathoba le go dirisa sekausu ka nako tsotlhe, ke yone tsela e ikanyegang ya go ka iphemela gore o seka wa tsenwa ke mogare.</p>
42	Prevention	Modes of transmission	Female	<p>HIV can be transmitted during unprotected sex; through sharing drug injecting equipment; and from mother-to-baby during pregnancy, birth and breastfeeding. The number one risk in Botswana is unprotected sex where one infected person can pass HIV to the other through sexual fluids. It is impossible to determine if a person is infected simply by looking at them and judging their appearance. To be 100% certain of another person's HIV status, you need to go for testing together. You should avoid having multiple partners as this can increase your risk of getting HIV, since you cannot be certain if all your partners are HIV negative. Testing to know your status and consistent use of condoms are your best options to prevent getting HIV.</p>	<p>Mogare wa HIV o kgona go amoganwa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. O kgona go nna mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV fa o tlhakanela dikobo o sa dirise sekausu,kgotsa o dirisa nnale wa diritibatsi o o dirisitsweng ke motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV. Morage o kgona go amoganwa go tswa mo go mma ngwana go ya kwa loseyeng, ka nako ya boimana, le fa mma ngwana a amusa loseya lwa gagwe. Mokgwa o tlwaelesegileng wa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV mo Botswana, ke fa o tlhakanela dikobo le motho yo o nang le mogare le sa itshireletsa. Go dingalo go ka bolela seemo sa motho sa mogare ka ditebego tsa gagwe hela, mme gore o tlhomamise seemo sa motho sa mogare, ke gone gore leye go ithathoba mmogo. Go itsa go tsenwa ke mogare, o rotloediwa go emisa go nna le bakapelo bale bantsi, ka o ka seke o itse seemo sa bone ba bothle. Go ithathoba le go dirisa sekausu ka nako tsotlhe, ke yone tsela e ikanyegang ya go ka iphemela gore o seka wa tsenwa ke mogare.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
43	Prevention	Risk factors - Alcohol	Male	<p>Though going for drinks with good friends can be fun, you should be careful not to drink excessively and you should stay away from drugs. Surrounding yourself with good friends can help lower the risk as you will be looking after one another and ensuring that none of you drink so much that you end up making bad decisions. Alcohol and drugs can influence your behaviour and you might make bad decisions which can put you at risk for getting HIV. When you are drunk or high, you might take a woman home and have sex with her. The truth is that in these situations, you often forget to wear a condom. Forgetting the condom is very risky since you cannot know if the woman has HIV or not. She might look great and you are having fun together that night, but you are both playing with fire as you do not know each others' HIV status. When you are drunk or on drugs, you might make bad decisions that can impact the rest of your life.</p>	<p>Go monate go ya maitisong le ditsala mme tlhomamisa gore fa le nwa bojalwa, o seka wa iphitelets gape o seka wa dirisa diritibatsi.Go nna le ditsala tse di nang le maikarabelo go botlhokwa, ka go ka go thusa gore fa le le ko maitisong, le gakololane go tsaya ditshwetso tse di siameng. Nnotagi le diritibatsi di kgona go ama boitsholo jwa gago ka mokgwa o sa siamang, a bo o iphithela o tsere ditshwetso tse di go bayang mo diemong tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. Fa o nole bojalwa phetelela, o kgona go iphithela o tlhakanetse dikobo le mme o sa dirisa sekausu, nnete e le gore, o ne o lebetse sekausu ka lebaka la bojalwa.Go lebala go dirisa sekausu go diphatsa ka gore le a bo lesa itsane seemo sa mogare.Ntswa ,motho wa mme ka nako eo , ka ditebego, a lebega a siame ebile le ja monate mmogo bosigo joo, ka lebaka la gore ga o itse seemo sa gagwe, go tlhakanelo dikobo o sa itsherelets go diphatsa.Fa o ipheteleditse nnotagi kgotsa o dirisitse diritibatsi o kgona go tsaya ditshwetso tse di sa siamang, tse e leng gore ditla morago tsa teng, ke tsa se nnela ruri.</p>
44	Prevention	Risk factors - multiple partners	Male	<p>Having many different sexual partners will always increase your risk of getting HIV. You might know your own status but you are unlikely to know the status of all the women that you are having sex with. It is likely that the women are also having multiple partners who do not know their status either and so everyone is putting each other at risk of HIV. If you think about multiple partners, you can imagine a chain where one weak link will impact the entire chain. If one part of the chain becomes infected, the infection will travel along the chain and every piece of the chain will be at risk. The only way to avoid the risk is to remain faithful to one partner and have safe sex by using a condom.</p>	<p>Go nna le bakapelo bale bantsi go baya botshelo jwa gago mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. O ka tswa o itse seemo sa gago, mme ga go motlhofo gore o itse seemo sa bomme botlhe ba o tlhakanelang dikobo le bone. Ela tlhoko gore, go nale kgonagalo ya gore, bone bakapelo ba gago ba bantsi, a bo ba nale bakapelo ba bangwe kontle ga wena, mme ebile ba sa itse le seemo sa bone sa mogare.Se se raya gore lotlhe le beile matshelo a lona mo diphatseng.Go nna le bakapelo ba bantsi go ka tshwantshangwa le chaene, e mo go yone le gokaganeng le le bantsi, mme ere fa a le mongwe a tsenwe ke mogare , go nne le kgonagalo e kwa godimo ya gore, a bo a le tsenya mogare lotlhe. Go itsa go tsenwa ke mogare, ke gone gore o nne le mokapelo a le mongwefela, ebile le dirise sekausu nako tsothe fa le tlhakanela dikobo.</p>
45	Prevention	Risk factors - Alcohol	Female	<p>Though going for drinks with good friends can be fun, you should be careful not to drink excessively and you should stay away from drugs. Surrounding yourself with good friends can help lower the risk,as you will be looking after one another and ensuring that none of you drink so much that you end up making bad decisions. Alcohol and drugs can influence your behaviour and you might make bad decisions which can put you at risk for getting HIV. When you are drunk or high, you might go home with a guy and have sex with him. The truth is that in these situations, he might forget to wear a condom. Forgetting the condom is very risky, since you cannot know if the guy has HIV or not. He might seem like a great guy and you are having fun together that night, but you are both playing with fire as you do not know each others HIV status. When you are drunk or on drugs, you might make bad decisions that can impact the rest of your life.</p>	<p>Go monate go ya maitisong le ditsala mme tlhomamisa gore fa le nwa bojalwa, o seka wa iphitelets gape o seka wa dirisa diritibatsi.Go nna le ditsala tse di nang le maikarabelo go botlhokwa ,ka go ka go thusa gore ,fa le le ko maitisong le gakololane go tsaya ditshwetso tse di siameng. Nnotagi le diritibatsi di kgona go ama boitsholo jwa gago ka mokgwa o sa siamang, a bo o iphithela o tsere ditshwetso tse di go bayang mo diemong tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. Fa o nole bojalwa phetelela ,o kgona go iphithela o tlhakanetse dikobo le Rre le sa dirisa sekausu, nnete ele gore ,le ne la lebala sekausu ka lebaka la bojalwa.Go lebala go dirisa sekausu go diphatsa ka gore le a bo lesa itsane seemo sa mogare.Ntswa ,motho wa rre ka nako eo , ka ditebego, a lebega a siame ebile le ja monate mmogo bosigo joo, ka lebaka la gore ga o itse seemo sa gagwe, go tlhakanelo dikobo o sa itsherelets go diphatsa.Fa o ipheteleditse nnotagi kgotsa o dirisitse diritibatsi, o kgona go tsaya ditshwetso tse di sa siamang tse e leng gore ditla morago tsa teng, ke tsa sennela ruri.</p>
46	Prevention	Risk factors - multiple partners	Female	<p>Having many different sexual partners will always increase your risk of getting HIV. You might know your own status but you are unlikely to know the status of all the men that you are having sex with. It is likely that the men are also having multiple partners who do not know their status either and so everyone is putting each other at risk of HIV. If you think about multiple partners, you can imagine a chain where one weak link will impact the entire chain. If one part of the chain becomes infected, the infection will travel along the chain and every piece of the chain will be at risk The only way to avoid the risk is to remain faithful to one partner and have safe sex by using a condom.</p>	<p>Go nna le bakapelo bale bantsi go baya botshelo jwa gago mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare wa HIV. O ka tswa o itse seemo sa gago, mme ga go motlhofo gore o itse seemo sa borre botlhe ba o tlhakanelang dikobo le bone. Ela tlhoko gore, go nale kgonagalo ya gore, bone bakapelo ba gago ba bantsi, a bo ba nale bakapelo ba bangwe kontle ga wena, mme ebile ba sa itse le seemo sa bone sa mogare.Se se raya gore lotlhe le beile matshelo a lona mo diphatseng.Go nna le bakapelo ba bantsi go ka tshwantshangwa le chaene, e mo go yone le gokaganeng le le bantsi, mme ere fa o le mongwe a tsenwe ke mogare , go nne le kgonagalo e kwa godimo ya gore, a bo a le tsenya mogare lotlhe.Go itsa go tsenwa ke mogare, ke gone gore o nne le mokapelo a le mongwefela , ebile le dirise sekausu nako tsothe fa le tlhakanela dikobo.</p>
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	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
48	Menu Health	menu health	Male	The following information on HIV is provided and ratified by the National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency-NAHPA, in Botswana. HIV is a major problem in Botswana and everyone has a responsibility to stay safe, get tested and seek treatment. For more information on HIV testing, press 1. For information on HIV Treatment press 2. For information on HIV Prevention press 3.	Melaetsa yotlhe e e latelang ka mogare wa HIV o e tlisediwa ke ba lephata la National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency-NAHPA, mo Botswana. Kanamiso ya mogare wa HIV ke kgwetho e tona mo lehatseng la Botswana. Mongwe le mongwe o na le maikarabelo a go iphemela mo mogareng, go ithathobela mogare, le go tsaya diritibatsi fa a nale mogare. Fa o batla kitso mabapi le go ithathobela HIV tobetsa 1. Fa o batla kitso ka Diribatsi tsa HIV tobetsa 2. Fa o batla kitso ka ditsela tsa go iphemela mo mogareng wa HIV tobetsa 3.
49	MenuHealth	menu health	Female	Welcome to the information on HIV. All the information has been created and verified by the National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency-NAHPA, in Botswana. The spread of HIV is a major problem in Botswana and everyone has a responsibility to stay safe, get tested and seek treatment. For more information on HIV testing, press 1. For information on HIV Treatment press 2. For information on HIV Prevention press 3.	Melaetsa yotlhe e e latelang ka mogare wa HIV o e tlisediwa ke ba lephata la National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency-NAHPA mo Botswana. Kanamiso ya mogare wa HIV ke kgwetho e tona mo lehatseng la Botswana. Mongwe le mongwe o na le maikarabelo a go iphemela mo mogareng, go ithathobela mogare, le go tsaya diritibatsi fa a nale mogare. Fa o batla kitso mabapi le go ithathobela HIV tobetsa 1. Fa o batla kitso ka Diribatsi tsa HIV tobetsa 2. Fa o batla kitso ka ditsela tsa go iphemela mo mogareng wa HIV tobetsa 3.
50		Prevention menu	Male	HIV can be transmitted from one person to another in a number of ways. but what is important to know is that transmissions happens when bodily fluids from a person with HIV get into the body of another person. There are however a number of ways that you can reduce the chances of HIV infection, such as abstaining from sex, using condoms during sex and having one sexual partner. For more information on Abstinence, press 1. For information on Condom Use, press 2. For information on Transmission of HIV, press 3. For information on HIV Risks associated with Alcohol Abuse, press 4, For information on HIV Risks associated with Multiple Sexual Partners, press 5.	Mogare wa HIV o amogana ka tsela tse di farologaneng. Se se botlhokwa ke gore o itse gore ,amogano ya mogare e iragala fa metsi a mmela wa motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV ,a tsena mo mmeleng wa motho yo mongwe. Ntswa go ntse jalo, go nale ditsela tsa go fokotsa kgonagalo ya gore o nne mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare. Ditsela tse, di akaretsa; go ikgapha mo go tsa thobalano, go dirisa sekausu fa o thakanela dikobo le go nna le mokapelo a le mongwe. Go ithuta go feta fa ka ikgapha mo go tsa thobalano, tobetsa 1. Go ithuta ka Tiriso ya Sekausu, tobetsa 2. Go ithuta ka Go amogana ga bolwetse jwa HIV , tobetsa 3. Go ithuta ka Diphatse tsa go tsenwa ke HIV ka lebaka la bojalwa , tobetsa 4. Go ithuta ka Diphatse tsa go tsenwa ke HIV ka lebaka la bakapelo ba bantsi, tobetsa 5.
51		Prevention menu	Female	HIV can be transmitted from one person to another in a number of ways. but what is important to know is that transmissions happens when bodily fluids from a person with HIV get into the body of another person. There are however a number of ways that you can reduce the chances of HIV infection, such as abstaining from sex, using condoms during sex and having one sexual partner. For more information on Abstinence, press 1. For information on Condom Use, press 2. For information on Transmission of HIV, press 3. For information on HIV Risks associated with Alcohol Abuse, press 4, For information on HIV Risks associated with Multiple Sexual Partners, press 5.	Mogare wa HIV o amogana ka tsela tse di farologaneng. Se se botlhokwa ke gore o itse gore ,amogano ya mogare e iragala fa metsi a mmela wa motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV ,a tsena mo mmeleng wa motho yo mongwe. Ntswa go ntse jalo, go nale ditsela tsa go fokotsa kgonagalo ya gore o nne mo diphatseng tsa go ka tsenwa ke mogare. Ditsela tse, di akaretsa; go ikgapha mo go tsa thobalano, go dirisa sekausu fa o thakanela dikobo le go nna le mokapelo a le mongwe. Go ithuta go feta fa ka ikgapha mo go tsa thobalano, tobetsa 1. Go ithuta ka Tiriso ya Sekausu, tobetsa 2. Go ithuta ka Go amogana ga bolwetse jwa HIV , tobetsa 3. Go ithuta ka Diphatse tsa go tsenwa ke HIV ka lebaka la bojalwa , tobetsa 4. Go ithuta ka Diphatse tsa go tsenwa ke HIV ka lebaka la bakapelo ba bantsi, tobetsa 5.
52		Testing menu	Male	A person with HIV can pass the virus to others ,whether they have symptoms or not, and so it is important to go for an HIV test to know your status and take the right steps to keep yourself and others safe. Due to medical advancements, the process of an HIV test today, is very quick and the results are immediate . For more information on the Benefits of testing press 1. For information on When should I get tested ? press 2, For information on How is testing done? press 3. For information on Where can I get tested? press 4, For information on Who should get tested? press 5, For information on How do I talk to my partner about my status ? press 6.	Motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV o kgona go fetsetsa mogare mo go ba bangwe, ntswa a sena ditshepo tsa gore o ka tswa a nale mogare. Ka jalo ,go botlhokwa go ithathobela mogare gore o itse seemo sa gago a bo o ka tsaya dikgato tse di tshwanetseng go sireletsa wena le bangwe. Malatsi ano, thathobela ya HIV ga e tshwane jaaka pele, e bofefo mme ebile madua a tswa gone foo. Fa o batla go itse ka 'Botlhokwa jwa go ithathobela mogare', tobetsa 1. Fa o batla go itse gore o tshwanetse go ithathobela mogare leng?' tobetsa 2. Fa o batla go itse gore thathobela ya HIV e iriwa jang?', tobetsa 3. Fa o batla go itse gore o ithathobela mogare kae? ' tobetsa 4. Fa o batla go itse gore o ke mang yo tshwanetseng go ithathobela mogare ?' tobetsa 5. Fa o batla go itse gore o bolelela jang mokapelo wa gago, seemo sa gago sa mogare?' tobetsa 6.

	A	B	C	D	E
2		Subject	Gender	English	Setswana
53		Testing menu	Female	A person with HIV can pass the virus to others ,whether they have symptoms or not, and so, it is important to go for an HIV test to know your status and take the right steps to keep yourself and others safe. Due to medical advancements ,the process of an HIV test today, is very quick and the results are immediate . For more information on the Benefits of testing press 1. For information on When should I get tested ? press 2, For information on How is testing done? press 3.For information on Where can I get tested? press 4, For information on Who should get tested? press 5, For information on How do I talk to my partner about my status ? press 6.	Motho yo o nang le mogare wa HIV o kgona go fetisetša mogare mo go ba bangwe,ntswa a sena ditshupo tsa gore o ka tswa a nale mogare.Ka jalo ,go botlhokwa go ithathobela mogare gore o itse seemo sa gago a bo o ka tsaya dikgato tse di tshwanetseng go sireletša wena le bangwe.Malatsi ano, tlhatlhubo ya HIV ga e tshwane jaaka pele, e bofefo mme ebile madua a tswa gone foo. Fa o batla go itse ka 'Botlhokwa jwa go ithathobela mogare', tobetsa 1. Fa o batla go itse gore o tshwanetse go ithabobela mogare leng?' tobetsa 2. Fa o batla go itse gore tlhatlhubo ya HIV e iriwa jang?', tobetsa 3. Fa o batla go itse gore o ithathobela mogare kae?' tobetsa 4.Fa o batla go itse gore ke mang yo tshwanetseng go ithathobela mogare ?' tobetsa 5.Fa o batla go itse gore o bolelela jang mokapelo wa gago,seemo sa gago sa mogare?' tobetsa 6
54		Treatment menu	Male	Although HIV has no cure, it is also not a death sentence. There is an HIV treatment available ,that allows persons infected with HIV to live long, healthy and normal lives with their loved ones.In Botswana this treatment is free for all Batswana. For more information on the Benefits of treatment press 1.For information on When to start treatment? press 2.For information on What is the treatment? press 3. For information on What are ARVs? press 4.For information on Where to get treatment? press 5.For information on Who should be on treatment? press 6.	Mogare wa HIV ga o na kalafi, mme se ga se reye gore go tsenwa ke mogare, ke katlholo ya loso.Go na le dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tse di thusang gore batho ba ba nang le mogare wa HIV ba nne ba itekanetse ebile ba kgone go tshela botshela botshelo jo bo leele, jo bo tlwaelesegileng le ba malwapa a bone.Mo Botswana diritibatsi tsa HIV di tsewa mahala fa ole Motswana. Go itse ka Botlhokwa jwa diritibatsi tsa HIV , tobetsa 1.Fa o batla go itse gore o ka simolola go tsaya diritibatsi tsa HIV leng? tobetsa 2. Fa o batla go itse gore Diritibatsi tsa HIV, ke eng? tobetsa 3. Fa batla go itse gore DiARV ke eng? tobetsa 4.Fa o batla go itse gore , Diribatsi tsa HIV di tsewa kae ? tobetsa 5.Fa o batla go iste gore , Diritibatsi tsa HIV di nowa ke ba ba rileng? tobetsa 6.
55		Treatment menu	Female	Although HIV has no cure, it is also not a death sentence. There is ARV treatment available ,that allows persons infected with HIV to live long, healthy and normal lives with their loved one.In Botswana this treatment is free for all Batswana. For more information on Benefits of treatment press 1.For information on When to start treatment press 2.For information on What is treatment? press 3. For information on What are ARVs? press 4.For information on Where to get treatment press 5.For information on Who should be on treatment? press 6.	Mogare wa HIV ga o na kalafi, mme se ga se reye gore go tsenwa ke mogare, ke katlholo ya loso.Go na le dipilisi tsa diritibatsi tse di thusang gore batho ba ba nang le mogare wa HIV ba nne ba itekanetse ebile ba kgone go tshela botshela botshelo jo bo leele, jo bo tlwaelesegileng le ba malwapa a bone.Mo Botswana diritibatsi tsa HIV di tsewa mahala fa ole Motswana.Go itse ka Botlhokwa jwa diritibatsi tsa HIV , tobetsa 1.Fa o batla go itse gore o ka simolola go tsaya diritibatsi tsa HIV leng? tobetsa 2. Fa o batla go itse gore Diritibatsi tsa HIV, ke eng? tobetsa 3. Fa batla go itse gore DIARV ke eng? tobetsa 4.Fa o batla go itse gore Diribatsi tsa HIV di tsewa kae ? tobetsa 5.Fa o batla go itse gore ' Diritibatsi tsa HIV di nowa ke ba ba rileng?' tobetsa 6.
56		More info.Call 124	Male	Do you know that 124 has much more information in audio. Just call 124 and start listening. It is free.	A o itse gore bodiredi jwa 124 bo nale melaetsa e mengwe e mentsi e o ka e reetsang. Bodiredi jo ke mahala,ka jalo, leleletša 124 go simolola go reetsa melaetsa e mengwe.