

HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS)

Dukwi Refugee Camp, Botswana

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UNHCR & Botswana Ministry of Health



Acknowledgements

The 2012 Botswana Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) was a joint effort of UNHCR and the Botswana Ministry of Health, with funding from UNAIDS and WHO, and the support of Botswana Red Cross Society. The BSS was initiated and coordinated by Ms. Marian Schilperoord of UNHCR Geneva, and Dr. Njogu Patterson of UNHCR Pretoria, whose depth of experience overseeing similar surveys was incredibly valuable. Dr. Emmanuel Baingana of UNAIDS and Dr. Eugene Nyarko of WHO lent invaluable advice and support during critical phases of the project, and we are exceptionally grateful.

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Executive summary

This report describes the findings of the first Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) among refugee populations in Botswana, which was conducted as a joint effort of UNHCR and the Botswana Ministry of Health. The survey was designed to examine the current prevalence of HIV related behavioural risk factors and vulnerabilities among residents of Botswana's only refugee camp. Data was collected between September 24 and October 2, 2012 in Dukwi camp, located 130 km from Francistown, Botswana.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Botswana BSS were to:

1. Estimate the current prevalence of key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours and vulnerabilities known to be associated with HIV infection, among refugees living at Dukwi Camp
2. Determine socio-demographic characteristics associated with current key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours, among refugees living at Dukwi Camp
3. Describe interactions between refugees and surrounding host populations
4. Establish a baseline to enable future BSSs to measure changes in key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours.

Methodology:

The BSS was an observational, cross-sectional behavioural survey, which was planned and implemented according to UNHCR's guidelines for conducting such surveys among displaced populations. Systematic random sampling was done to select houses for participation. People aged 15 – 49 years living in selected houses in the camp were eligible to participate. Trained interviewers screened for eligibility, obtained consent of participants and administered a standardized BSS questionnaire.

Main findings:

The BSS included 172 refugee men and 185 refugee women from 10 countries, with the greatest numbers from Namibia (37.8%), Zimbabwe (34.2%), and Angola (13.5%). More than half the population has lived at Dukwi Camp more than 5 years. Main findings include:

- A sizeable segment of the Dukwi population is highly mobile.
- Refugees who are mobile are difficult to include in HIV surveillance exercises such as this one, and difficult to reach with services.
- Overall, awareness and knowledge of HIV was fairly high among respondents interviewed in the camp.
- Compared to older respondents, fewer youth had comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- Among respondents who had had sex, youth were more likely than older respondents to have used a condom.

- Twenty one percent of youth who had not had sex did not know where to obtain a condom.
- Most respondents support the idea of teaching adolescents about condoms.
- While marriage was associated with fewer reports of multiple partnerships, there was no difference between never married respondents who were living with a sexual partner and those who were not living with a sexual partner.
- Recent transactional sex was rarely reported.
- While anal sex was not widely reported, 4.4% of women reported recent anal sex, and fewer than half used a condom.
- Less than a quarter of male respondents reported that they had been circumcised. Among those who had not been circumcised, more than half were interested in safe male circumcision.
- Most respondents have been reached with HIV information.
- Recent HIV testing was common, at rates comparable to those in greater Botswana.
- Almost 97% of respondents said they knew a place where HIV/AIDS treatment can be obtained.

Recommendations:

After the study results were finalized, UNHCR convened a workshop to review the findings and formulate recommendations. Ministry of Health representatives from various departments attended, along with key staff from UNHCR, UNAIDS, and the Botswana Red Cross Society. Together, the group developed recommendations. A few key recommendations include:

- Steps should be taken to align HIV services for refugees with the government program. Adherence in the ART program is one potential example of gaps in the system.
- The encampment policy may drive refugees to take jobs far away from the camp, and it exposes them to the risk of incarceration, which is itself linked to increased risk of HIV transmission. This policy should be reviewed.
- Staff must design interventions to reach highly mobile groups.
- Coordinating with the vocational training center may be one strategy to reach youth with HIV prevention messages. Another strategy is to focus on programming for younger, school-age adolescents to ensure that they will have knowledge as they get older.
- Prevention programs should emphasize faithfulness with partners, whether married or living together.
- Introduction of safe male circumcision at Dukwi Clinic should be considered, and more information on current circumcision practices is needed.
- Reported unavailability of condoms points to the need to identify the bottlenecks and improve availability of condoms in the camp.
- The finding that transactional sex is not commonly reported is inconsistent with experience of UNHCR and BRCS staff. Given the limitations of surveys, this issue may deserve further consideration using qualitative research approaches.
- While anal sex was not commonly reported, those who practice it should be getting messages about condoms and lubricants. Information must be spread to refute any misconceptions about the risks of anal sex.

Finally, it is generally recommended to repeat a BSS every four or five years. In the case of Dukwi Camp, a study which includes both behavioural and biological surveillance is suggested to be conducted in 2014 to establish a baseline of prevalence and incidence of HIV and other STIs, and allow for future analysis of trends in the camp. Furthermore, while the 2013 BAIS has already been planned, it is important to consider including the refugee population in future general population surveys.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
ANC	Antenatal care
ANC SS	Antenatal care sentinel surveillance
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
BAIS	Botswana AIDS Indicator Survey
BRCS	Botswana Red Cross Society
BSS	Behavioral surveillance survey
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTP	Medium term plan
NACA	National AIDS coordinating agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PEPFAR	The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Program on HIV and AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Chapter 1: Introduction

Section 1: HIV background

The United Nations Joint Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated that in 2010 alone there were 34 million people living with HIV worldwide. A total of 2.7 million new infections were diagnosed the same year and 1.8 million HIV deaths were reported. An estimated 68% of all people living with HIV resided in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly half of all global AIDS-related deaths in 2010 occurred in Southern Africa (UNAIDS 2011).

HIV in Botswana

Botswana is one of the countries with a high HIV prevalence rate. According to the BAIS III survey conducted in 2008, the population has an adjusted prevalence rate of 17.6% among the general population aged 18 months and older, with a 2.9% annual new HIV infection rate (2.3% for men and 3.5% for women) (CSO & NACA 2009). Among men aged 15 – 49, 19.6% were found to be HIV positive, while among women aged 15 – 49, 29.2% were found to be HIV positive. For both sexes, the age groups 31 – 49 had the highest HIV prevalence rates (34.5% for men, 40.9% for women).

Antenatal care (ANC) sentinel surveillance conducted in 2011 revealed an estimated adjusted incidence rate of 2.7% among ANC clients (MOH 2011a). HIV prevalence among ANC clients has been slowly, but steadily, declining since 2001 when it was found to be 37.4% to 30.4% in 2011.

Table 1: Adjusted HIV prevalence rates, ANC sentinel surveillance 2009 & 2011

Age	Adjusted Prevalence Rate	
	2009	2011
15 – 19 years	13.2%	10.0%
20 – 24 years	24.1%	19.0%
25 – 49 years	42.4%	41.0%
ALL: 15 – 49 years	31.8%	30.4%

The table above shows that the greatest decline in prevalence found by ANC surveillance from 2009 to 2011 was among ANC clients under 25 years old. Women aged 35 – 39 years had the highest prevalence of HIV, 52.3%, according to the 2011 ANC surveillance.

National Response to HIV/AIDS

Since the outbreak of the epidemic in 1985, the government of Botswana has demonstrated great political and economic commitment to its response to HIV and AIDS. The national response has been developed in line with a vision of zero new infections by 2016. The government of Botswana emphasized

implementation of the four national priorities that form the core of the national response according to the Second Botswana National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS (2010-2016) (NACA 2009). These are 1) preventing new HIV Infections; 2) system strengthening; 3) strategic information management, and 4) scaling up treatment, care and support.

At the national level, a succession of comprehensive plans of action have been developed to mobilize the response, starting with the short term plan of action in 1987 which addressed the disease from a clinical perspective, followed by the first Medium Term Plan (MTP I) covering 1989 to 1993, which expanded the response to the emerging epidemic into the domains of public health with awareness creation through information and education campaigns and the expansion of testing and laboratory services. MTP II, covering 1997 to 2002, was produced to form a platform for multi-sectoral involvement (government, academic institutions, civil society, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and the private sector) in the nation and establish much of the coordination that exists today. The first National Strategic Framework 2003-2009 for HIV and AIDS was developed to build on lessons learned through implementation of MTP II. It aimed to address many of the weaknesses that were becoming evident, including a lack of focus and coordinated implementation, weak management of national response, inadequate legislative and policy environment and insufficient strategic guidance for implementing sectors.

Some of the programs put in place to mitigate the negative impact of HIV epidemic in the country are mass health education, behaviour change and communication, routine HIV testing, orphan care and community home base care, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), syndromic management of STIs, ARV, and promotion of safe male circumcision. The country's HIV estimates are based on antenatal care sentinel surveillance surveys (ANC SS) which have been conducted since 1992. These surveys are the primary source for monitoring HIV trends, providing the basis for HIV estimation in the population of pregnant women in Botswana. However a range of other community based studies, such as the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS), and youth risk behavioral survey, are conducted to augment the ANC SS report and to understand the prevalence and trends among the general population.

STIs are acknowledged as a major public health problem in Botswana, in part because of their role as a cofactor in sexual transmission of HIV. The incidence of HIV among the STI clients is extremely high. A 2008 study in Botswana found that 72.3% of women and 61.2% of men with genital ulcer disease also tested HIV positive (MOH 2011b). STI clients require special attention in terms of HIV prevention efforts, counseling and testing, treatment, care and support.

HIV testing and counseling, as recognized as the gateway to management and care of the affected, was established in 1989 as a component of the National AIDS Control Program. In 2004, the Ministry of Health established routine HIV testing as a strategy for expanding HIV testing to encourage more people to get tested to know their status and receive treatment and care.

With this background, the second National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS was developed to focus the response, selectively target interventions, engaged in joint planning and reviews, and maximize the impact of the national response over the seven year period from 2010 to 2016 (MOH 2009).

The Ministry of Health continues to play a significant role in spearheading HIV/AIDS prevention and care interventions in the country by providing the necessary technical guidance to all sectors involved in the response.

Section 2: The Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS)

Rationale

HIV sentinel surveillance, the traditional cornerstone of tracking HIV prevalence, becomes less sensitive as an HIV epidemic matures and a larger proportion of the population enroll in highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Periodic behavioural surveillance surveys (BSSs) capture trends in behavior, information that is important to planning and adjusting HIV prevention programmes. This is especially important in conflict affected populations, where despite insufficient evidence, assertions are often made that conflict and forced displacement lead to increased sexual risk behavior.

Since 2004, UNHCR has led more than 20 BSSs among refugee populations in countries in which it operates, including many countries in Southern Africa including Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia. In several countries UNHCR has conducted multiple rounds of BSS, which are being used to track risks over time. In Botswana, this was the first BSS among refugees in the country. This observational, cross-sectional behavioural survey was conducted among refugees living in Dukwi camp. This survey examined the current prevalence of HIV related behavioural risk factors and vulnerabilities and produced baseline data which can be used to track changes in behaviour over time.

The main objectives of the Botswana BSS were to:

1. Estimate the current prevalence of key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours and vulnerabilities known to be associated with HIV infection, among refugees living at Dukwi Camp
2. Determine socio-demographic characteristics associated with current key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours, among refugees living at Dukwi Camp
3. Describe interactions between refugees and surrounding host populations
4. Establish a baseline to enable future BSSs to measure changes in key risk, protective, and preventive behaviours.

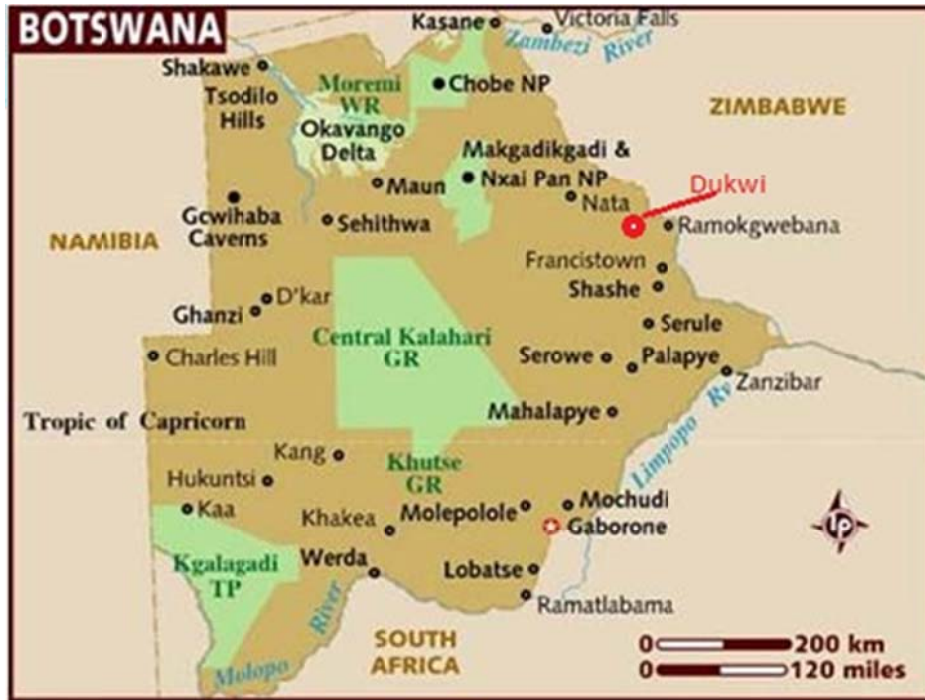
Section 3: Study Population & Setting

The survey was conducted at Botswana's only refugee camp, Dukwi camp, located along Botswana's eastern border with Zimbabwe (see Figure 1, next page). The camp lies on a major road, about 8 kilometers from the village of Dukwi, 130 km from Francistown along the road connecting Francistown to Maun and Kasane. Mining is a major economic activity in the region.

At the end of 2012, UNHCR records listed 3,228 refugees and 212 asylum seekers living in Botswana, many of whom live at Dukwi Camp. The term asylum seeker is given to those who have claimed to be

refugees, but are awaiting refugee status determination by the government, a process that can take months or even years. This report uses the term refugee to apply to both refugees and asylum seekers, as the latter make up only 6% of the population and there are no substantial differences between those who have received and petitioned for refugee status.

Figure 1: Dukwi Refugee Camp



An encampment policy is in place at Dukwi which prohibits the movement of refugees outside the camp and restricts work opportunities. The camp provides for the most basic needs. However, without income, refugees face many difficulties. Mobility outside the camp is quite common, even though refugees find themselves subject to detention at the Center for Illegal Immigrants if they are apprehended outside the camp. For refugees to legally leave the camp, they must produce sufficient justification days in advance, and time granted for such leave may be limited.

The camp itself is contained within a few kilometers, with all households are no more than a 15 minute walk from the administration center. Households are organized into five different zones or plots, and residents of the same nationality tend to group in particular areas of the camp. According to the register, Zimbabwean and Namibian refugees each represent 31% of the refugee population, while Somalis and Angolans comprise 13% and 12% of the population, respectively. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) comprise 6%, while refugees from Burundi comprise 3%, and Rwanda 2%. Five other nationalities make up the rest of the population.

Most of the refugees at Dukwi arrived in the late 1990's or were born in the camp since the arrival of their families. Most Zimbabwean refugees arrived more recently, within the last five years. While asylum seekers continue to arrive, recent arrivals are very few. In June 2012, a worldwide cessation

clause was invoked for Angolan refugees, who no longer have official “blanket” refugee status. However, as of the time of the survey, few had repatriated, and most still identify as refugees.

Refugee men and women living at Dukwi speak a multitude of languages. Namibian refugees typically speak several languages but most are conversant in Silozi. Zimbabwean refugees typically speak Ndebele or, to a lesser extent, Shona. Angolans speak several languages but are generally conversant in Thimbukushi (as are some Namibians). Somalis commonly speak Somali. Among the Congolese, Rwandans and Burundians, the languages of Swahili, English and French are spoken. The majority of refugees at Dukwi are Protestant Christians, with many different denominations represented. The Somali community is Muslim.

The Ministry of Health operates the clinic at Dukwi Camp, offering services such as maternal and child health, curative care, and tuberculosis treatment, and referring cases within the government system. In 2011, Dukwi Clinic began providing ART with the support of the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding. The Botswana Red Cross Society runs the ART unit and runs HIV prevention programs for the entire local population. Prior to 2011, only a few refugees had access to ART through private clinics outside the camp. Currently, 372 clients are enrolled in the Dukwi ART program (190 men and 103 women), 79 of whom are enrolled with pre-HAART status.

According to Dukwi Clinic data, in 2012, 38 individuals tested positive for HIV at the clinic, out of a total of 404 tests. A total of 52 cases were registered with the ART clinic at Dukwi, reflecting the fact that many refugees may test outside the camp, either because they are mobile or perhaps because of stigma in small community. Pregnant women are offered routine HIV testing and counseling; according to the clinic staff, all pregnant women participate. Safe male circumcision is not currently available at Dukwi Clinic, but a handful of interested patients are referred to surrounding clinics.

Youth are a key group for HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. The Botswana Red Cross Society manages youth outreach activities such as school clubs, peer education, and life skills trainings. Currently, new community events are being developed in coordination with the Ministry of Sports and Culture.

There is no current HIV prevalence or incidence data for Dukwi Camp, as no such surveys have been conducted specifically for the camp population. While Dukwi was included in the national ANC sentinel surveillance, the number of Dukwi residents was not enough to provide a precise estimate.

Chapter 2: Methodology

This BSS was based upon the UNHCR guidelines for conducting BSSs in displaced populations, and adapted for use in Botswana during a thorough consultation process with the Ministry of Health and Botswana Red Cross Society. This chapter describes the details of the methodology to facilitate interpretation of results.

Section 1: Study design and preparation

The BSS was designed to produce a baseline for a range of HIV-related indicators, with the statistical power to disaggregate key indicators for youth, which, for the purposes of this report, is defined as people aged 15 – 24 years old. Systematic selection was used to select every second house in each of Dukwi Camp's six residential areas. Individuals aged 15 – 49, who met eligibility criteria, were invited to participate in the interview. Due to the challenge in finding a Somali-speaking interviewer, the Somali community could not be included in this round of the survey.

Investigation and survey teams

The investigation team was led by the Principal Investigator and study coordinator, with technical assistance from investigators from the Botswana Ministry of Health and UNHCR country office. The investigation team supervised each part of the survey, including training, piloting, field work, data entry and cleaning, analysis and report writing.

In the field, the survey team consisted of a Study Coordinator, 20 interviewers, and 3 data entry operators, supervised by the Principal Investigator and investigation team members. The Coordinator managed logistics and team communications. Interviewers were male and female in equal proportions, so that male respondents could be interviewed by a male interviewer, and female respondents could be interviewed by a female interviewer. Data Entry Operators were recruited from among interested refugees who had participated in vocational computer training. They assisted in editing questionnaires, entered data into computers with EpiData, and worked with the Principal Investigator to clean the data.

Community mobilisation

As part of protocol development, the investigation team visited Dukwi Camp to learn about the population and HIV services available, and to meet with community leaders to explain the BSS and its objectives.

In advance of the pilot test, the Botswana Red Cross Society assisted the investigation team by assembling a group of Red Cross volunteers, representing the various nationalities in the camp. After participating in an orientation, the volunteers conducted a camp census while informing communities of the upcoming survey.

Community mapping

The investigation team required an updated estimate of the number of eligible people living in the camp in order to design the appropriate procedure for systematic selection. The community mobilisers were

assigned to collect this information from each of the residential areas of the camp. The team counted a total of 1,041 individuals aged 15 – 49 years, of whom approximately 135 were Somali.

Interviewer recruitment

With other BSSs which UNHCR has conducted in refugee settings, interviewers are often recruited from the study area, both for logistic ease and because they understand the local area and can usually communicate well with respondents. This approach was not appropriate in Dukwi Camp, however, due to the very small population, in which members of any linguistic community in the camp typically know each other. If interviewers were hired from within the community, they would be asking questions about sexual history of their neighbors, which, of course, would likely to lead to biased responses.

To avoid hiring interviewers from the community, the investigation team recruited male and female interviewers who spoke Ndebele, Shona, Silozi, Thimbukushu, Kiswahili, and English. However, the interviewer recruited for the Somali language was unable to participate at the last minute, and no replacement could be found. Therefore, the Somali population could not be covered in this round of the BSS.

Training

The Principal Investigator led 2 – 3 days of interviewer training, with one day of pilot testing at the camp, with pilot test participants who were then not included during actual survey sampling. The bulk of the training was spent reviewing and practicing administration of the individual questionnaire. Other presentations included:

- Overview of the BSS and its Objectives
- Ethics, Consent and Confidentiality
- Basics of Marking Forms, Following Skip Patterns, and Checking Consistency
- Interview Techniques
- Sampling Protocol
- Quality Control Procedures

The pilot test was used to ensure that the team members properly understood sampling procedures and administration of the questionnaire. It also served to identify and correct any errors with translation. Forms filled during the pilot test were reviewed and discussed with the survey team.

Eligibility criteria

The specific inclusion and exclusion criteria for individuals within a sampled household were as follows:

Inclusion

- Living and sharing meals in the sampled household for more than 2 weeks

OR

- Considers the sampled household his/her place of residence, and has stayed there at least one night in the last month, although they may have been absent in the past two weeks for reasons such as work or school

AND

- Aged 15-49 years

Exclusion

Individuals were excluded for any of the following reasons:

- Declining to provide oral informed consent
- Inability to participate due to mental illness, deafness, or some other condition which would render the interview process difficult
- Inability to communicate with interviewers in any of the 6 languages of written translation or French or Setswana¹
- Participation in the pilot survey
- Active participation in the survey (for example, as a community mobilizer)

Sample size

The BSS was designed to provide current point estimates, and to serve as a baseline against which future BSS results might be compared.

Application of the finite population correction factor

The initial sample size calculation was based on typical assumptions: sampling from an infinite population, with replacement. However, the pilot test suggested that the camp population aged 15-49 years was smaller than expected – approximately 954 individuals. In such cases, the finite population correction factor can be applied to statistics, narrowing the standard error. When the sample is a very large percentage of the population, as was the case, this effect can compensate for what would otherwise be too small a sample.

With these considerations, the original sample size was discarded. The investigation team determined that sampling half of all households would provide sufficiently precise estimates, under the unique circumstances.

Sample selection

The survey team managed sample selection, with the oversight of the Study Coordinator, a member of the investigation team, or a survey team member put in charge of sampling.

While some of the six areas of the camp contained multiple nationalities, sub-areas of the camp were generally made up of one nationality. The Principal Investigator assigned a group of interviewers to cover each subarea of the camp, on the basis of their language ability. When the interview team encountered a selected household which did not speak a language they spoke, they arranged for the appropriate interview team to visit the house at a later time

Houses were selected according to a pattern, starting in the corner closest to the UNHCR office, moving in rows across, progressively moving toward the opposite corner. The person in charge of sampling chose the first house by flipping a coin to determine whether the first or second house in sequence

¹ Interviewers were instructed not to conduct interviews through third person interpreters, out of concern for confidentiality of information and bias.

would be selected. The unit of selection was a physical structure – house, tent, mudhouse or house unit (in the case of divided houses). The exception to this rule was in the case where the Red Cross Volunteer could advise that several structures – for example, two tents in one plot of land – belonged to one household unit, in which case, the plot would be counted. Should two households be found living in one structure, both would be treated as one unit, following the selection pattern. This practice meant that teams did not need to approach each structure to find the number of households within, or to perform a selection process for multiple households within a structure. Vacant or abandoned houses were not counted.

All eligible individuals living in the selected structures were asked to participate. If any or all of the eligible household members declined to participate, no attempt was made to select other individuals to replace.

Study instruments

The survey questionnaire was a slightly modified version of the questionnaire in the “Manual for Conducting HIV Behavioural Surveillance Surveys among Displaced Populations and their Surrounding Communities” (UNHCR 2008), which was originally based on a modified version of the Family Health International BSS guidelines. The questionnaire included a total of 162 questions, although many questions and some modules applied only to some respondents, depending on their sex or answers to earlier questions. Interviews typically took between 30 minutes and one hour.

During protocol development, six languages were identified as necessary to cover the majority of the Dukwi population: Silozi, Ndebele, Thimbukushu, Shona, Kiswahili and English. Translators were identified to translate the questionnaire from English to the target language, and back translation was done by a second translator for quality assurance. The exception was in the case of Thimbukushu, for which a second translator could not be identified. A Thimbukushu speaker who also spoke English verbally explained the questionnaire to an investigator to ensure any problems were corrected by the original translator. In addition, translators for all languages were hired as part of the survey team. By participating in the pilot testing, they had full and complete understanding of the survey and made a final round of corrections before the team began.

The individual questionnaire covered the following topics:

- Background characteristics including age, education, occupation, religion, nationality
- Alcohol and drug use
- Circumcision
- Gender-based violence and reporting
- Sexual history and risk behaviour
- Concurrent sexual partnerships
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Knowledge, opinions and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS
- Exposure and access to interventions

A Household Participation Sheet, which was separate from the individual questionnaire, was used to record non response information, and to facilitate revisiting households where eligible members were absent.

Validation of study instruments and protocol

UNHCR and the Ministry of Health convened a protocol workshop to review and adapt the survey instruments prior to submitting the document for ethical approval. Prior to data collection, the instruments were field tested in the community. Final changes were made accordingly.

Section 2: Data collection

Timeframe

Data collection took place from September 25 to October 2, 2012.

Interview procedure

In general, interviews were conducted in one of six languages, depending on the preference of the respondent. In six cases, the interviewee could not speak any of the six languages, but could speak Setswana. A Setswana-speaking interviewer conducted the interview, translating from English. The interviewer conducted the interview sitting face to face with the participant, reading each question, with instructions dictating whether answer choices should be read aloud or not. Responses were written down according to the format required.

Data quality control procedures

In addition to reviewing forms before leaving the household, interviewers were instructed to review their team member's forms as an additional check. When interviewers had questions, they were advised to contact the Principal Investigator.

The Household Participant List was checked by the data entry team to ensure that all forms in the host community were accounted for. The Principal Investigator supervised the data entry team and ensured that all forms were kept organized and secure.

To ensure the quality of data entry, the first two days of data entry were closely monitored by the Principal Investigator, with more than 20% double entry verification. Overall, more than 10% of forms were double entered. At any time during data entry if the Principal Investigator noticed problems she immediately discussed the errors with the whole data entry team to ensure that they understood the appropriate procedures.

Data management and analysis

Data entry was conducted at the same time as data collection so that questionnaires could be entered soon after they are completed in the field, and any data collection mistakes could be corrected immediately. The data entry team was recruited from participants of a vocational training program at the camp. The 3 data entry operators participated in a 2 day training, which covered the questionnaire and protocol and processes for editing and data entry.

The Principal Investigator designed data entry screens using EpiData, which eliminates common data entry errors by restricting legal values and mirroring skip patterns in the questionnaire. The data entry team reviewed and edited questionnaires as they were submitted, and referred any problems to the survey team in question. They entered data into computers using EpiData. Once data was entered, it was exported to STATA version 11.0 for data cleaning. Missing values and inconsistent data were cross checked against the original questionnaires and corrected where it was the result of data entry error. Cleaning and labeling of the dataset was completed in October.

Analysis was performed using STATA version 11.0. The finite population correction factor was entered as a survey design feature, using a conservative estimate of the total population (1000), so that analysis accounted for the small population size.

Section 3: Ethical issues

Ethics approval was granted by the Health Research and Development Division of the Botswana Ministry of Health. The risks posed by the survey were judged to be minor, and included potential discomfort answering personal questions and potential fear of being singled out. Interviewers were trained to obtain verbal informed consent from each participant; for individuals under age 18, parent or guardian consent was required, in addition to individual consent. As part of the informed consent process, respondents were reminded that participation was voluntary. Participant names were not recorded on any of the questionnaires. Instead, the interviewers used a participant identification number to identify the questionnaire and link it to the household participant form. Thus, data entry personnel had no access to personal information.

Chapter 3: Results

This chapter describes the characteristics of the sample and discusses the behavioural, knowledge, and service-related findings. Results are typically disaggregated by sex only since there were a sufficient number of male and female respondents for comparison. With less than 100 youth, comparison of data by age category was not often instructive. Similarly, due to the smaller number of respondents in each nationality, results are not disaggregated by nationality.

Section 1. Response and demographics

Response and sample size

Household response

Sampling every second house (or residential structure) in each area of the camp, survey teams recorded a total of 286 houses.² The heads of 272 houses consented to allow the survey team to ask household members for individual participation (95.1%).

Table 2: Participation at the household level

Area of Camp	Houses sampled (Every second counted)	Houses refused	Houses entirely absent	Houses consenting	Non-participation Rate
Transit Center	62	3	0	59	
PLOT 4	45	0	1	44	
PLOT 5	23	1	3	19	
PLOT 6	13	0	0	13	
ZONE 5	55	0	1	54	
ZONE 9	88	2	3	83	
TOTALS	286	6	8	272	4.9%

Individual response

In the 272 sampled houses whose heads agreed to participate, the survey team recorded 454 residents aged 15 – 49 years old. Of these individuals, 24 were not able to participate, either because they were participants in the pilot, they worked with the survey team (Red Cross or UNHCR staff), they only spoke a language not spoken by the survey team, or they suffered from severe mental illness or suffered hearing loss which prevented participation. Among the 430 individuals who were eligible, 13% were absent, and could not be located after up to two more visits. An additional 4% refused to participate. Thus, 17% of the eligible individuals were considered nonrespondents.

² An additional 27 houses were counted but identified as belonging to Somali residents, who could not be interviewed due to lack of a Somali-speaking interviewer.

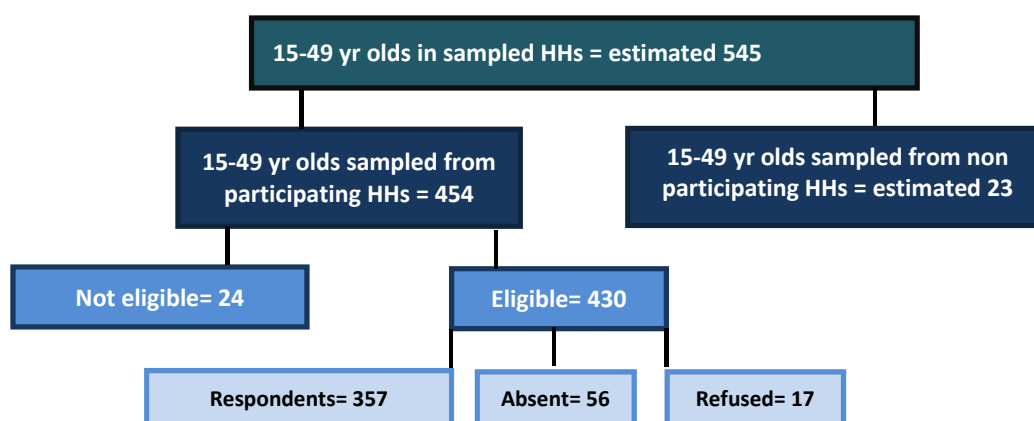
Table 3: Participation at the individual level

Area of Camp	15-49 Yr Olds Counted (from 50% houses)	Not Eligible				Eligible Counted	Individual Refused	Individual Absent	Individual Interviewed
		Pilot participant	Red Cross staff	Lang not covered	Deaf, mentally ill				
Transit Center	111	2	1	0	0	108	2	12	94
PLOT 4	61	0	0	3	0	58	4	9	45
PLOT 5	34	0	0	0	1	33	3	3	27
PLOT 6	18	0	0	1	1	16	0	4	12
ZONE 5	95	2	3	0	0	90	6	8	76
ZONE 9	135	3	2	4	1	125	2	20	103
TOTALS	454	7	6	8	3	430	17	56	357

Sample size

The final sample included 357 refugee men and women. The final sample is displayed in the figures below.

Figure 2: Sampling and participation for Dukwi Camp



Demographic characteristics

The survey team interviewed 172 men and 185 women (48.2% and 51.8% respectively). Young people aged 15-24 made up 27.2% of the sample, while older adults aged 25-49 made up 72.8%.

The sample comprised 37.5% Namibians, 33.1% Zimbabweans, 13.5% Angolans, and 6% Congolese, with Batswana, Burundians, Rwandese, Ugandans and Sudanese making up the remainder of the sample. Figure 3 shows how the sample composition compares to the composition of refugees and asylum seekers as documented by UNHCR records. With the notable exception of the exclusion of the Somali community, which make up 13% of all refugees, the sample tracks closely. Some differences may reflect the fact that some nationalities are more mobile or more likely to work away from the camp. Almost all male and 92% of female respondents self-identified as refugees. Eight of the 16 respondents who

reported not being a refugee were local women married to or living with refugees. Others were foreigners, and they may have had particular circumstances which explained they did not identify as a refugee.

Figure 3: Refugee population and BSS sample, by nationality

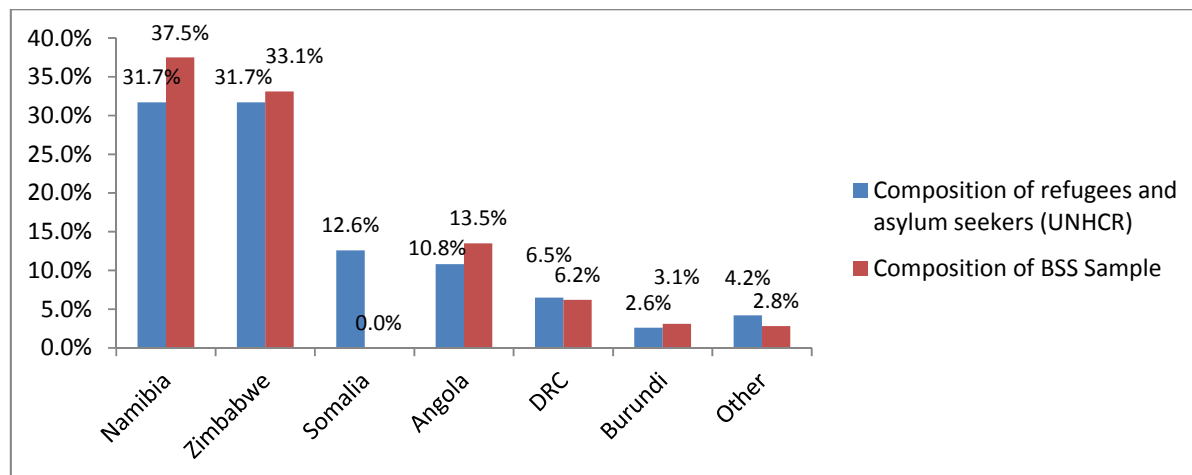


Table 4: Demographic characteristics of respondents

	MEN		WOMEN		MEN + WOMEN	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Age (years)						
15-24	37/172	21.5 (16.6, 26.5)	60/185	32.4 (27.0, 37.9)	97/357	27.2 (23.5, 30.9)
15-19	26/37	70.3 (56.0, 84.5)	36/60	60.0 (48.0, 72.0)	62/97	63.9 (54.7, 73.2)
20-24	11/37	29.7 (15.5, 44.0)	24/60	40.0 (28.0, 52.0)	35/97	36.1 (26.8, 45.3)
25-49	135/172	78.5 (73.5, 83.4)	125/185	67.6 (62.1, 73.0)	260/357	72.8 (69.1, 76.5)
Current Nationality						
Namibian	77/172	44.8 (38.7, 50.8)	57/185	30.8 (25.5, 36.2)	134/357	37.5 (33.5, 41.6)
Zimbabwean	51/172	29.7 (24.2, 35.2)	67/185	36.2 (30.6, 41.8)	118/357	33.1 (29.1, 37.0)
Angolan	24/172	14.0 (9.8, 18.1)	24/185	13.0 (9.1, 16.9)	48/357	13.5 (10.6, 16.3)
DRC	9/172	5.2 (2.6, 7.9)	13/185	7.0 (4.1, 10.0)	22/357	6.2 (4.2, 8.2)
Batswana*	3/172	1.7 (0.2, 3.3)	11/185	5.9 (3.2, 8.7)	14/357	3.9 (2.3, 5.5)
Burundian	5/172	2.9 (0.9, 4.9)	6/185	3.2 (1.2, 5.3)	11/357	3.1 (1.6, 4.5)
Rwandan	1/172	0.6 (<0.001, 1.5)	4/185	2.2 (0.5, 3.9)	5/357	1.4 (0.4, 2.4)
Other	2/172	1.2 (<0.001, 2.5)	3/185	1.6 (0.2, 3.1)	5/357	1.4 (0.4, 2.4)
Refugee Status (self-report)	170/172	98.8 (97.5, 100)	171/185	92.4 (89.4, 95.5)	341/357	95.5 (93.8, 97.2)

*The survey included 14 respondents who reported their current nationality as Batswana. Eight of these were local people married to or living with refugees in the camp. Others may have been naturalized.

The majority of respondents identified as Protestant (82.2%), while 9.9% identified as Catholic, 6.2% identified as other, and 1.7% as Muslim. Religious identity was somewhat similar across nationalities, but more Namibians were Protestant and more Angolans were Catholic than average.

More than half of respondents had completed at least secondary school, but about 20% had not completed primary or had not been to school at all. Educational attainment for men and women was similar, except that more women than men reported having no education (10.8% versus 4.1%; p value=0.016), and more men than women reported completing tertiary education (19.2% versus 7.0%; p value=0.001). No difference was found in literacy between men and women, however, with approximately 88% reporting the ability to read in at least one language.

Sixteen percent of all respondents reported earning a wage or salary, with slightly more women reporting income than men (16.8% versus 14.5%). For both men and women, piece jobs were the most common type of work, followed by agriculture and pastoralism. Interviewers asked whether the respondent had a cell phone, as an indicator of wealth. Significantly more men reported having a cell phone than women (83.7% versus 66.7%; p value: <0.001).

Table 5: Religion, education, and income characteristics of respondents

	MEN		WOMEN		MEN + WOMEN	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Religious affiliation						
Catholic	19/171	11.1 (7.3, 14.9)	16/183	8.7 (5.4, 12.0)	35/354	9.9 (7.4, 12.4)
Protestant	136/171	79.5 (74.2, 84.0)	155/183	84.7 (80.4, 88.9)	291/354	82.2 (78.8, 85.2)
Muslim	4/171	2.3 (0.5, 4.2)	2/183	1.1 (<0.001, 2.3)	6/354	1.7 (0.6, 2.8)
Other	12/171	7.0 (4.5, 10.8)	10/183	5.5 (2.8, 8.1)	22/354	6.2 (4.5, 8.6)
Education						
None	7/172	4.1 (1.7, 6.4)	20/185	10.8 (7.2, 14.4)	27/357	7.6 (5.4, 9.8)
Incomplete primary	20/172	11.6 (7.8, 15.5)	22/185	11.9 (8.1, 15.7)	42/357	11.8 (9.1, 14.5)
Primary	40/172	23.3 (18.2, 28.3)	51/185	27.6 (22.4, 32.8)	91/357	25.5 (21.8, 29.1)
Secondary	72/172	41.9 (35.9, 47.8)	79/185	42.7 (37.0, 48.4)	151/357	42.3 (38.2, 46.4)
Tertiary	33/172	19.2 (14.4, 23.9)	13/185	7.0 (4.1, 10.0)	46/357	12.9 (10.0, 15.7)
Literacy						
Can easily read one language	152/172	88.4 (84.5, 92.2)	161/185	87.0 (83.1, 90.9)	313/357	87.7 (84.9, 90.4)
Cannot easily read any language	20/172	11.6 (7.8, 15.5)	24/185	13.0 (9.0, 16.9)	44/357	12.3 (9.6, 15.1)
Earn wage or salary	25/357	14.5 (10.3, 18.8)	31/185	16.8 (12.4, 21.1)	56/357	15.7 (12.6, 18.7)
Own a cell phone	144/172	83.7 (79.3, 88.2)	122/183	66.7 (61.2, 72.2)	266/355	74.9 (71.3, 78.6)

Discussion

There were fewer young men as a percentage of male respondents (21.5%) compared to the percentage of young women as a percentage of all female respondents (32.4%). Given the small sample size, it is advisable to use caution when disaggregating information by both age group and sex, as confidence intervals become wide. When interpreting the data, one must keep in mind that the youth category contains relatively more women compared found in older age groups.

Among Namibians, there are far more men registered with UNHCR than women, an imbalance reflected in the sample. UNHCR registers also show far more male Zimbabweans than female, but the opposite pattern was found in the data, with slightly more female than male Zimbabwean respondents. This may be due to greater mobility amongst men.

Marital status

Few youth reported ever having been married (5.4% of men, 13.3% of women). Among youth, 13.5% of young men and 38.3% of young women said they were currently living with either a spouse or their sexual partner. Among respondents aged 25 – 49, 46.0% of men and 60.8% of women were currently married. Among respondents aged 25 – 49, 73.3% of men, 79.8% of women were living with either a spouse or their sexual partner. Polygamous marriage was reported by only 2 of 143 married respondents. The mean age at first marriage was statistically higher for men (26.9%, 95% CI: 25.6-28.3) than for women (21.9%, 95% CI: 20.3-23.6).

Table 6: Marital status of respondents

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Ever married	74/172	43.0 (37.1, 49.0)	100/185	54.1 (48.2, 59.8)	174/357	48.7 (44.6, 52.9)
Marital status						
Single/Never married	98/172	57.0 (51.0, 62.9)	85/185	46.0 (40.2, 51.7)	183/357	51.3 (47.1, 55.4)
Married	63/172	36.6 (30.8, 42.4)	83/185	44.9 (39.1, 50.6)	146/357	40.1 (36.8, 45.0)
Divorced/separated	9/172	5.2 (2.6, 7.9)	8/185	4.3 (1.9, 6.7)	17/357	4.8 (3.0, 6.5)
Widowed	2/172	1.2 (<0.001,2.5)	9/185	4.9 (2.4, 7.4)	11/357	3.1 (1.6, 4.5)
Currently living with spouse or another sexual partner	104/172	60.5 (54.6, 66.4)	122/184	66.3 (60.8, 71.8)	226/356	63.5 (59.5, 67.5)
Monogamous Marriage	60/61	98.4 (96.6, 100)	81/82	98.8 (96.6, 100)	141/143	98.6 (96.8, 100)
Mean age at first marriage (years)		26.9 (25.6, 28.3)		21.9 (20.3, 23.6)	---	24.1 (22.9, 25.2)

Discussion

Analysis of marital status of all respondents reveals that while fewer than half of respondents were currently married (40.1%), 63.5% reported living with either a spouse or their sexual partner. This variable may be important, as living with a sexual partner may come with different expectations for commitment than marriage. On the other hand, it is unnecessary to consider polygamous marriage when analyzing multiple partnerships due to its rare occurrence in the studied population.

Displacement and mobility

More than 50% of all respondents, and most Namibian and Angolan respondents, reported having lived in the camp for more than 5 years. Approximately 95% of Zimbabwean refugees and more than 60% of Congolese refugees arrived to Dukwi within the past 5 years. Only 5.7% of refugees reported arriving in the past 12 months.

Almost a quarter of respondents reported having been away from the camp for 4 weeks or longer in the past 12 months. Such long absences were more commonly reported by men than women (29.7% versus 16.8%; p value=0.004). Interestingly, absences were more commonly due to family-related (43.2%) or school-related (12.4%) reasons or even jail/detention center (8.6%), rather than for employment or trade (7.4% combined). More than half of all respondents reported visiting the surrounding community at least once a month, while 37.3% reported never visiting. The most common reasons for visiting the surrounding community were shopping and trade, followed by visiting friends and relatives, and attending religious services.

Table 7: Length of time living in current community, absences from home and visits to host communities

	MEN		WOMEN		MEN + WOMEN	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Time living in community						
Less than 12 months	7/169	4.1 (1.7, 6.6)	13/185	7.0 (4.1, 10.0)	20/357	5.7 (3.7, 7.6)
1-2 years	6/169	3.6 (1.3, 5.8)	12/185	6.5 (3.6, 9.4)	18/357	5.0 (3.2, 6.9)
2-5 years	51/169	30.2 (24.6, 35.8)	64/185	34.6 (29.1, 40.1)	115/357	32.5 (28.5, 36.4)
Over 5 years	105/169	62.1 (56.2, 68.0)	96/185	51.9 (46.1, 57.7)	201/357	56.8 (52.6, 60.9)
Left home for longer than 4 weeks in the last 12 months	51/172	29.7 (24.2, 35.2)	31/185	16.8 (12.4, 21.1)	82/357	23.0 (19.5, 26.5)
Frequency of visits to surrounding community						
Never	48/172	28.5 (23.1, 33.9)	84/185	45.4 (39.6, 51.2)	133/357	37.3 (33.2, 41.3)
Less than once a month	16/172	9.3 (5.8, 12.8)	17/185	9.2 (5.8, 12.5)	33/357	9.2 (6.8, 11.7)
Once a month	51/172	29.7 (24.2, 35.2)	44/185	23.8 (18.8, 28.7)	95/357	26.6 (22.9, 30.3)
Many times a month	56/172	32.6 (26.9, 38.2)	40/185	21.6 (16.8, 26.4)	96/357	26.9 (23.2, 30.6)

Discussion

The Dukwi Camp population is settled, with few recent arrivals. The public health and HIV needs are different than for a camp with more newly arrived refugees. Programs have had time to become established, and respondents' experiences with health care services, and information campaigns are generally attributable to the camp environment and programming.

The experience of conducting the survey in the camp suggested the extent of mobility. Even though the eligibility criteria excluded those who hadn't spent one night in the past 2 weeks, 13% of eligible people were marked as absent after multiple attempts to find them at home. Many more on the registers were

reported as not having spent time in the camp in months. Detention was often mentioned as a reason for absence, which bears more investigation due to the associated risks. One implication of such mobility is that such populations are difficult to reach and require special approaches for interventions. The population which travels more may be at higher risk than the more settled population, and such mobility may pose a risk to the individual and to the population in and out of the camp.

General health indicators

The survey included 8 general health questions, plus questions about family planning. More men than women reported a history of tuberculosis diagnosis (8.2% versus 2.7%). Of the 19 people who reported a tuberculosis diagnosis in the past 12 months, 17 reported having been treated. Less than 1% of respondents reported ever having been diagnosed with diabetes, but 5.9% reported having been diagnosed with asthma. Approximately one out of five women and one out of 13 men reported having ever had high blood pressure. Half of those who reported being diagnosed with high blood pressure reported current treatment. Twelve percent of women reported having been screened for cervical cancer at least once.

Men and women who had had sex reported similar levels of family planning use, with 64.0% of men and 62.1% of women reporting at least one method. Men were more likely to report the use of condoms than women (59.6% versus 43.7%), while more women reported injectables as the method of family planning than men (48.1% versus 23.6%).

Table 8: General health indicators

Characteristics	Dukwi Refugee Camp Population					
	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Tuberculosis diagnosis in the past 12 mos	14/171	8.2 (4.9, 11.5)	5/185	2.7 (0.8, 4.6)	19/356	5.3 (3.5, 7.2)
Tuberculosis treatment, ever	19/171	11.1 (7.3, 14.9)	10/182	5.5 (2.8, 8.2)	29/353	8.2 (5.9, 10.5)
Diabetes diagnosis ever	0/170	0.0 ---	3/185	1.6 (0.2, 3.1)	3/355	0.9 (0.1, 1.6)
<i>Diabetes treatment now</i>	---	---	2/3	66.7	2/3	66.7
High blood pressure ever	12/172	7.0 (3.9, 10.0)	37/184	20.1 (15.4, 24.8)	49/356	13.8 (10.9, 16.6)
<i>High blood pressure treatment now</i>	6/12	50.0 (21.3, 78.7)	17/35	48.6 (31.8, 65.4)	23/47	48.9 (34.5, 63.4)
Asthma diagnosis ever	8/172	4.7 (2.1, 7.2)	13/184	7.1 (4.1, 10.1)	21/356	5.9 (3.9, 7.9)
Screened for cervical cancer ever			23/183	12.6 (7.7, 17.4)		

Table 9: Family planning

Characteristics	Dukwi Refugee Camp Population					
	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
<i>AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEX</i>						
Using some form of family planning	89/139	64.0 (57.1, 70.4)	103/166	62.1 (55.7, 68.0)	192/305	63.0 (58.3, 67.4)
Most common forms of family planning (among those who : Condoms	53/89	59.6 (49.6, 69.5)	45/103	43.7 (34.5, 52.9)	98/192	51.0 (44.6, 57.5)
Injectables	21/89	23.6 (15.0, 32.2)	50/103	48.1 (38.8, 57.3)	71/192	36.8 (30.6, 43.0)
Pill	15/89	15.7 (8.4, 23.1)	21/103	20.4 (12.9, 27.9)	35/192	18.2 (13.3, 23.2)
Female sterilization	3/89	3.4 (0, 7.0)	5/103	4.9 (0.8, 8.9)	8/192	4.2 (1.6, 6.7)
Rhythm method	2/89	2.3 (0, 5.2)	1/103	1.0 (0, 2.8)	3/192	1.6 (0, 3.2)

Discussion

The difference in reporting of family planning methods between men and women suggests that couples lack of understanding and/or communication about family planning decisions. Particularly in a context of high HIV prevalence, these issues should be discussed among couples. Health care professionals and volunteers in the camp might encourage such conversations.

Section 2. Core indicators

UNHCR's core BSS indicators are displayed below. Results are discussed in Section 3.

Table 10: Core indicators among Dukwi Camp respondents, by gender

	Male	Female	All
	% (95% CI) n/N	% (95% CI) n/N	% (95% CI) n/N
Young men and women aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	8.1 (2.7, 21.7) 3/37	1.7 (0.2, 10.3) 1/60	4.1 (1.6, 10.2) 4/97
Never married young people aged 15-24 who have never had sex	62.9 (46.5, 76.8) 22/35	36.5 (24.9, 50.0) 19/52	47.1 (37.2, 57.3) 41/87
More than one sexual partner in the past 12 months	12.2 (8.8, 16.7) 21/172	4.9 (2.9, 8.1) 9/185	8.4 (6.4, 11.0) 30/357
More than one sexual partner and reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	47.6 (27.1, 69.0) 10/21	44.4 (16.8, 76.0) 4/9	46.7 (29.3, 64.9) 14/30

	Male	Female	All
	% (95% CI) n/N	% (95% CI) n/N	% (95% CI) n/N
Sex with a non regular partner(s) in the last 12 months	18.6 (14.4, 23.8) 32/172	9.7 (6.8, 13.8) 18/185	14.0 (11.4, 17.2) 50/357
Condom use at last sex with a non regular partners in the last 12 months	80.7 (63.9, 91.1) 25/31	72.2 (47.8, 88.1) 13/18	77.6 (63.7, 87.2) 38/49
Sex with a transactional partner(s) in the last 12 months	1.7 (0.7, 4.2) 3/172	0 - 0/185	0.8 (0.3, 2.1) 3/357
Condom use at last sex with transactional partners in the last 12 months	66.7 (31.7, 99.9) 2/3	0 - 0/185	66.7 (31.7, 99.9) 2/3
Women forced to have sex in the past 12 months		2.1 (0.9, 5.2) 4/185	
Received an HIV test in the past 12 months and know the results	43.6 (37.8, 49.6) 75/172	51.4 (45.6, 57.1) 95/185	47.6 (43.5, 51.8) 170/357
Reached by an HIV prevention program in the past 12 months ¹	57.0 (60.9, 62.8) 98/172	48.7 (42.9, 54.4) 90/185	52.7 (48.5, 56.8) 188/357
Had an STI symptom and sought treatment in the past 12 months ²	75.0 (43.6, 92.1) 9/12	66.7 (43.8, 83.7) 14/21	69.7 (51.6, 83.4) 23/33
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ³	56.4 (50.4, 62.3) 97/172	53.0 (47.2, 58.7) 98/185	54.6 (50.4, 58.7) 195/357
Accepting attitudes towards PLHIV ⁴	51.2 (45.1, 57.2) 88/172	51.1 (45.2, 57.0) 91/178	51.1 (46.9, 55.4) 179/350
Residing in camp for 12 months or less	4.1 (2.3, 7.2) 7/172	7.0 (4.6, 10.6) 13/185	5.6 (4.0, 7.9) 20/357
Away from home 1 month or more in the past 12 months	29.7 (24.5, 35.4) 51/172	16.8 (12.9, 21.6) 31/185	23.0 (19.6, 26.7) 82/357
Visiting the neighbouring villages one or more times per month	62.2 (56.2, 67.9) 107/172	45.4 (39.7, 51.2) 84/185	53.5 (49.3, 57.6) 191/357

¹Being reached by an HIV prevention program was defined as: 1) knowing an HIV test site and 2) obtaining condoms from an HIV prevention program in the past 12 months

²Having an STI symptom was defined as reporting: 1) an STI OR 2) unusual genital discharge OR 3) genital ulcers or sores

³Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is defined as knowing: 1) being faithful is protective AND 2) condoms are protective AND 3) mosquitoes don't transmit the virus AND 4) sharing food doesn't transmit the virus AND 5) a healthy-looking person can have HIV

⁴Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA is defined as reporting: 1) willing to care for a family member sick with AIDS in their own household AND 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV AND 3) feel a teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue working AND 4) does not feel that it should be kept a secret if a family member had HIV

Section 3. Knowledge of HIV

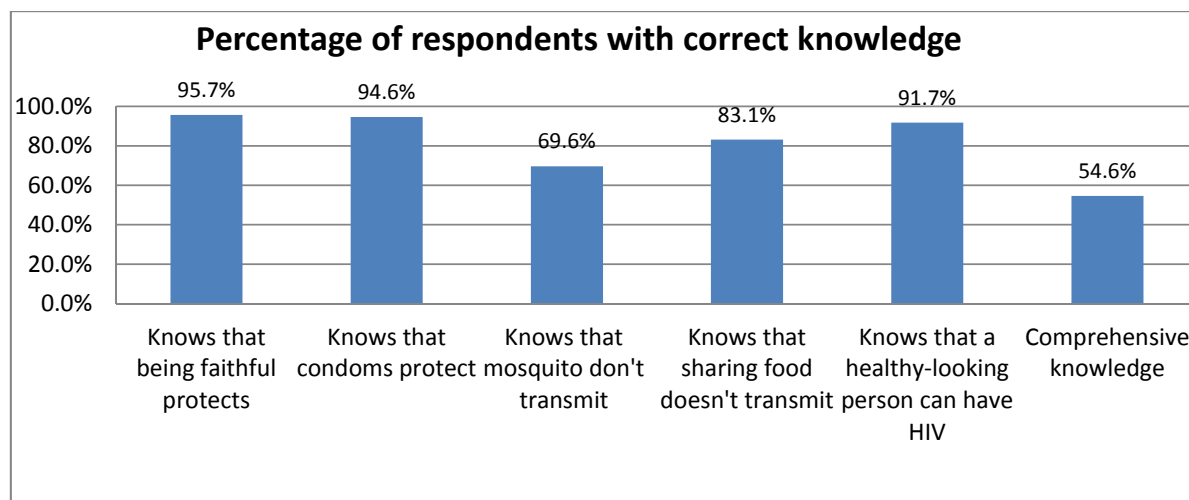
As measured by a common composite indicator for knowledge of HIV, just over half of all respondents were found to have comprehensive, correct knowledge. The vast majority of respondents knew that being faithful and using condoms were protective actions and that a healthy-looking person could have HIV. Among all respondents, 69.6% knew that mosquitoes do not transmit HIV, and 83.1% knew that sharing food does not transmit HIV.

Knowledge was examined by sex, age group, and education. While men and respondents age 25 – 49 had slightly better knowledge than women and youth, the differences were not statistically significant. Significant differences were found by education level. Sixty six percent of respondents with at least a secondary education were found to have comprehensive correct knowledge (95% CI: 60.5-71.1), compared with 51.7% of those with a primary education (95% CI: 43.4-59.8), and 26.1% of those with no education or incomplete primary education (95% CI: 18.6-35.2; p value<0.001). The table and chart on the next page show the indicator for comprehensive, correct knowledge along with each of its 5 component parts.

Table 11: Comprehensive knowledge indicator and its composite indicators, by educational attainment

	No education or incomplete primary		Primary education		Secondary education or more	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Comprehensive, correct knowledge (All 5 correct facts)	18/69	26.1 (18.6, 35.2)	47/91	51.7 (43.4, 59.8)	130/197	66.0 (60.5, 71.1)
<i>Know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites</i>	28/64	43.8 (34.3, 53.7)	62/89	69.7 (61.4, 76.8)	153/196	78.1 (73.0, 82.4)
<i>Know that HIV cannot be transmitted through sharing food</i>	45/64	70.3 (60.5, 78.5)	69/88	78.4 (70.6, 84.6)	176/197	89.3 (85.3, 92.4)
<i>Know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV</i>	57/64	89.1 (81.2, 93.9)	80/89	89.9 (83.6, 94.0)	184/197	93.4 (90.0, 95.7)
<i>Know that people can protect themselves by using a condom correctly</i>	56/64	87.5 (79.3, 92.7)	85/89	95.5 (90.4, 98.0)	189/196	96.4 (93.6, 98.0)
<i>Know that people can protect themselves by staying faithful</i>	61/64	95.3 (88.8, 98.1)	87/89	97.8 (93.3, 99.3)	187/197	94.9 (91.8, 96.9)

Figure 4: Comprehensive knowledge indicator and its composite indicators



Discussion

Respondents had high levels of knowledge about the role of faithfulness and condoms in protecting against HIV transmission. Misconceptions about mosquitoes as a vector caused the proportion of respondents with comprehensive knowledge to fall. While 54.6% of respondents knew all 5 facts, 69.5% of respondents knew the 4 facts (excluding mosquito transmission). The finding suggests that key facts about protection have been well disseminated. However, many respondents, particularly those with less education, can't be said to have comprehensive understanding of HIV.

The BSS results track similarly to 2008 BAIS results, but suggested greater knowledge of each fact in the more recent camp population.

Table 12: Comprehensive knowledge Dukwi Camp BSS compared to 2008 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey

	2008 BAIS III	2012 Dukwi Camp BSS
Know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites	59.3	69.6
Know that HIV cannot be transmitted through sharing food	75.6	83.1
Know that a healthy- looking person can have HIV	84.5	91.7
Know that people can protect themselves by using a condom correctly	85.0	94.6
Know that people can protect themselves by staying faithful	*	95.7

*Not asked as part of the BAIS III survey

Section 4. Knowledge of condoms

All male and 97.2% of female respondents reported that they had heard of condoms. Overall, 80.5% of all those who have heard of condoms and have had sex reported having used a condom ever. Among youth aged 15 – 24 who had had sex, 90.7% had used a condom, while among older respondents only 78.3% had used a condom (p value=0.037). Men were more likely to have reported ever use of a condom than women (86.1 versus 75.5; p value=0.020)

The vast majority of both men and women said, when asked the purpose of a condom, that condoms can protect against HIV (98.8 versus 97.2), however women were more likely than men to say that condoms prevent pregnancy (62.8 versus 74.2; p value=0.022). Overall, 94.9% of respondents reported that they knew where to obtain a condom. Among those who had ever used a condom, 90.3% of men and 95.8% of women said they believed they could obtain a condom every time they needed one.

Similar percentages of men and women had heard of female condoms (83.7 versus 84.3), and similar percentages reported being willing to use a female condom (66.0 versus 61.3).

Compared to older respondents, youth were less likely to know where to obtain a condom (88.5 versus 97.2; p value=0.001). They were also less likely to have heard of the female condom (75.0 versus 87.4; p value=0.001).

Discussion

Almost all respondents were aware of condoms. Most respondents knew the role of condoms in protection against HIV but the knowledge of condoms' role in preventing pregnancy could be improved, particularly among men.

In addition, more than 90% of respondents who had used a condom felt they could get them every time they were needed. Among those who had had sex, youth were more likely than older respondents to have used a condom. However, when taking into consideration all youth, many who had not had sex, youth were less likely to know where to obtain a condom than older respondents (21.4% of youth who had not had sex did not know where to obtain a condom). These findings points to the need to educate youth about where to find condoms, even before they may need access. Luckily, results also pointed out that 86.5% of respondents felt that young adolescents should be taught how to use condoms, while just 12.0% thought they should not. There was no difference in response between the two main religious groups, Catholics and Protestants.

Table 13: Knowledge and access regarding male and female condoms

Characteristics	Men						Women						Men + Women					
	15-24 yrs		25-49 yrs		15-49 yrs		15-24 yrs		25-49 yrs		15-49 yrs		15-24 yrs		25-49 yrs		15-49 yrs	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Ever heard of condoms	37/37	100 ---	135/135	100 ---	172/172	100 ---	59/60	98.3 (89.7, 99.8)	119/124	96.0 (91.6, 98.1)	178/184	96.7 (93.9, 98.3)	96/97	99.0 (93.5, 99.9)	254/259	98.1 (95.9, 99.1)	350/356	98.3 (96.8, 99.1)
Among those who ever heard of condoms and ever had sex																		
Ever used a male condom	14/14	100 ---	110/130	84.6 (78.4, 89.3)	124/144	86.1 (80.7, 90.2)	35/40	87.5 (73.2, 94.7)	85/119	71.4 (63.9, 78.0)	120/159	75.5 (69.4, 80.7)	49/54	90.7 (79.5, 96.1)	195/249	78.3 (73.5, 82.5)	244/303	80.5 (76.5, 84.0)
Among those who ever heard of condoms																		
Know condoms protect against HIV	36/37	97.3 (84.0, 99.6)	134/135	99.3 (96.0, 99.9)	170/172	98.8 (96.5, 99.6)	55/59	93.2 (83.7, 97.4)	118/119	99.2 (95.5, 99.9)	173/178	97.2 (94.4, 98.6)	91/96	94.8 (88.4, 97.8)	252/254	99.2 (97.4, 99.8)	343/350	98.0 (96.4, 98.9)
Know condoms prevent pregnancy	24/37	64.9 (49.0, 78.0)	84/135	62.2 (54.9, 69.0)	108/172	62.8 (56.8, 68.4)	43/59	72.9 (60.7, 82.4)	89/119	74.8 (67.4, 81.0)	132/178	74.2 (68.6, 79.0)	67/96	69.8 (60.2, 77.9)	173/254	68.1 (62.9, 72.9)	240/350	68.6 (64.5, 72.4)
Know where to obtain a condom	32/37	86.5 (72.0, 94.1)	134/135	99.3 (96.0, 99.9)	166/172	96.5 (93.5, 98.2)	53/59	89.8 (79.6, 95.2)	113/119	95.0 (90.2, 97.5)	166/178	93.3 (89.6, 95.7)	85/96	88.5 (80.8, 93.4)	247/254	97.2 (94.8, 98.6)	332/350	94.9 (92.6, 96.4)
Ever heard of female condoms	25/37	67.6 (51.7, 80.2)	119/135	88.2 (82.5, 92.1)	144/172	83.7 (78.8, 87.7)	47/59	79.7 (68.0, 87.9)	103/119	86.6 (80.3, 91.1)	150/178	84.3 (79.4, 88.1)	72/96	75.0 (65.7, 82.4)	222/254	87.4 (83.4, 90.5)	294/350	84.0 (80.6, 86.9)
Among those who ever used a condom																		
Can get a condom every time needed	12/14	85.7 (56.9, 96.5)	100/110	90.9 (84.7, 94.7)	112/124	90.3 (84.7, 94.0)	33/35	94.3 (79.6, 98.6)	82/85	96.5 (90.6, 98.7)	115/120	95.8 (91.3, 98.1)	45/49	91.8 (80.0, 96.9)	182/195	93.3 (89.4, 95.9)	227/244	93.0 (89.7, 95.4)
Among those who ever heard of female condoms																		
Willing to use female condom	14/25	56.0 (36.9, 73.5)	81/119	68.1 (60.2, 75.0)	95/144	66.0 (59.2, 72.2)	24/47	51.1 (37.2, 64.7)	68/103	66.0 (57.5, 73.6)	92/150	61.3 (54.6, 67.7)	38/72	52.8 (41.5, 68.0)	149/222	67.1 (61.4, 72.4)	187/294	63.6 (58.8, 68.1)

Table 14: Main places and barriers to obtaining condoms

	MEN		WOMEN		ALL 15-49 yrs	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Where can you get condoms (among those who know where to obtain a male condom):						
Dukwi Clinic	155/ 166	93.4 (89.9, 96.9)	156/ 167	93.4 (89.9, 96.9)	311/ 333	93.9 (91.2, 95.6)
Red Cross	86/ 166	51.8 (44.8, 58.8)	100/ 167	59.9 (53.0, 66.7)	186/ 333	55.9 (51.5, 60.2)
At the market /shop	57/ 166	34.3 (27.7, 41.0)	27/ 167	16.2 (11.0, 21.3)	84/ 333	25.2 (21.4, 29.1)
Condom dispensers	27/ 166	16.3 (11.1, 21.4)	20/ 167	12.0 (7.4, 16.5)	47/ 333	14.1 (11.0, 17.2)
Friends	9/ 166	5.4 (2.2, 8.6)	5/ 167	3.0 (0.6, 5.4)	14/ 333	4.2 (2.4, 6.0)
Main constraint to obtaining a condom (out of those reporting having used a male condom and that they could not always obtain a male condom when needed):						
Not available	---	---	---	---	8/16	50.0 (22.7, 77.3)
Fear of being seen	---	---	---	---	1/16	6.3 (0, 19.5)
Other	---	---	---	---	5/16	31.3 (5.9, 56.6)

Section 5: Attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS

Just over half of all respondents were found to have “accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS.” This composite indicator was calculated as the percentage who answered positively to four questions. Almost all respondents said they would be willing to care for an ill relative, and approximately 90% reported being willing to buy vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper, while 89% believed an HIV positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching. However, just 62% of respondents felt they did not want a family member’s HIV status to remain a secret.

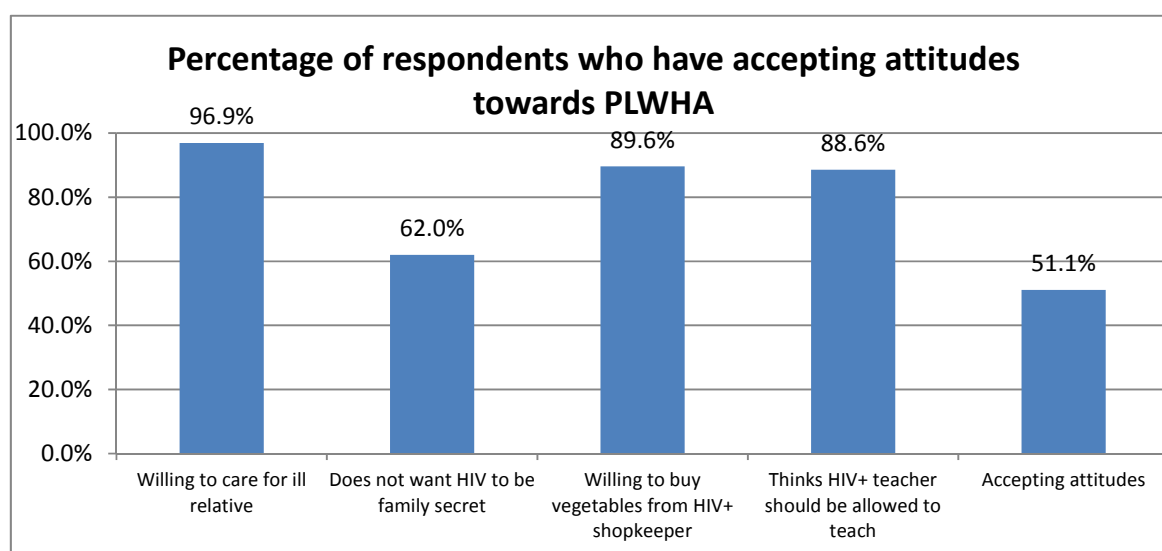
Respondents who had comprehensive knowledge of HIV were much more likely to have accepting attitudes compared to those who were not found to have comprehensive knowledge (60.0% versus 40.0%; $p < 0.001$).

Table 15: Accepting attitudes towards those living with HIV/AIDS

Characteristics	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Accepting Attitudes,* among those who have heard of HIV						
Age						
15-24	15/37	40.5 (27.2, 55.5)	27/56	48.2 (35.6, 60.1)	42/93	45.2 (37.2, 53.4)
25-49	73/135	54.1 (46.3, 61.6)	64/122	52.5 (44.4, 60.4)	137/257	53.3 (48.4, 58.2)
Education						
None or incomplete primary	9/27	33.3 (19.3, 51.1)	18/37	48.7 (38.4, 63.5)	27/64	42.2 (32.8, 52.2)
Primary	22/40	55.0 (40.8, 68.4)	25/49	51.0 (38.4, 63.5)	47/89	52.8 (44.4, 61.1)
Secondary or above	57/105	54.3 (45.5, 62.8)	48/92	52.2 (42.9, 61.3)	179/350	51.1 (46.9, 55.4)
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV						
Yes	60/97	61.9 (52.7, 70.3)	57/98	58.2 (49.1, 66.8)	117/195	60.0 (54.3, 65.4)
No	37/97	38.1 (29.7, 47.3)	34/80	42.5 (33.0, 52.6)	62/155	40.0 (33.6, 46.1)

*Accepting attitudes towards PLWHA is defined as reporting: 1)Willing to care for a family member sick with AIDS in their own household AND 2)Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV AND 3)Feel a teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue working AND 4)Does not feel that it should be kept a secret if a family member had HIV

Figure 5: Accepting attitudes indicator and its composite parts



A higher percentage of respondents aged 25 – 49 had accepting attitudes compared with youth, as did respondents with higher education, although in both cases the difference was not statistically significant. No difference was found between men and women.

Discussion

The composite indicator of accepting attitudes was limited by the lower percentage of respondents who reported that they didn't want to keep a family member's HIV status a secret. Youth were more likely to want to keep this information secret than older people, although the difference was not statistically significant (40.9% versus 34.2%; p value=0.073). Some interviewers reported that interviewees cited confidentiality as a concern, and reasoned that it was not their decision to make. Thus, this finding may warrant further investigation.

Compared with results of the 2008 BAIS, acceptance of PLWHA was found to be slightly higher at Dukwi Camp, as shown below.

Table 16: Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Dukwi Camp BSS compared to 2008 Botswana AIDS Indicator Survey

	2008 BAIS III	2012 Dukwi Camp BSS
Willing to care for a family member with HIV	94.9	96.9
Willing to buy vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV	76.3	89.6
Allow a teacher with HIV to continue teaching	82.7	88.6
Would not want to keep a family member with HIV a secret	60.0	62.0

Section 6: Sexual behaviour

Sexual debut among never married 15-24 year olds

Among youth, 8.1% of males and 1.7% of females had sex before the age of 15 years. Among youth aged 18-24, 73.3% had sex before the age 18 years (55.0% of men and 82.5% of women). Age at first sex (19.1 for men and 17.7 for women) was substantially lower than age at first marriage (26.9 for men and 21.9 for women). All 21 of the never married young people who reported having had sex also reported cohabitating with a sexual partner. Less than 10% of never married youth reported having more than one partner in the past 12 months.

Responses of never married young people to the question of whether they had had sex were analyzed by education. Some differences were noted; for example, 31.8% of the never married youth who had completed primary school had had sex and 52.7% of never married youth who had completed secondary school or more had had sex. These differences were not statistically significant.

Table 17: Sexual debut, mean age at first sex, and sexual behaviour among 15-24 year olds

Characteristics	Dukwi Camp Population					
	Men		Women		Men + women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Among all 15 – 24 year olds						
Sex before 15 years	3/37	8.1 (2.7, 21.7)	1/60	1.7 (0.2, 10.3)	4/97	4.1 (1.6, 10.2)
Mean age at first sex in years	-	19.1 (18.3, 19.8)	-	17.7 (17.3, 18.1)	-	18.3 (17.9, 18.7)
Among never married 15-24 year olds						
Never had sex (by age):						
15-24	22/35	62.9 (46.5, 76.8)	19/52	36.5 (24.9, 50.0)	41/87	47.1 (37.2, 57.3)

Table 18: Sexual partnerships among youth, by marriage history

	Never married young men n=35	Never married young women n=52	Ever married youth n=10
Non regular partner in last 12 mos	20.0% (6.3, 33.7)	25.0% (13.1, 36.9)	0% ---
Transactional partner in last 12 mos	0.0% ---	0% ---	0% ---
Multiple partner in last 12 mos	5.7 (<0.001,13.7)	9.6% (1.5, 17.7)	0% ---

Sexual partnerships

Respondents were asked to report sexual partnerships in three, mutually exclusive categories. Regular partnership was defined as having sex with a spouse or live-in partner. Transactional sex partnership was defined as having sex in exchange for money, favors or gifts. Non regular was the term applied to other partnerships– having sex with someone who was not a spouse or live-in partner, and whom the respondent did not exchange money, gifts, or favors with for sex.

Women were more likely than men to report a regular sex partner (73.5% versus 62.8%), although the difference was not statistically significant. The difference appears linked to the younger age of marriage or cohabitation among women, as regular partnership was much higher among young women compared to young men (46.7% versus 13.5%), but percentages were closer among older respondents (86.4% versus 76.3%). Educational attainment among men appeared to have no relation to regular partnership, while women with less education appeared to be more likely (though not statistically significantly), to be in a regular partnership.

Table 19: Summary table of sexual intercourse with different partner types in the last 12 months

[note: categories are not mutually exclusive; one can have partners in different categories]

Characteristics	Men						Women						Men + Women					
	Regular sex partner		Non regular sex partner		Transactional sex partner		Regular sex partner		Non regular sex partner		Transactional sex partner		Regular sex partner		Non regular sex partner		Transactional sex partner	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
All	108/172	62.8 (56.2, 69.4)	32/172	18.6 (13.3, 23.9)	3/172	1.7 (<0.001, 3.5)	136/185	73.5 (67.7, 79.3)	18/185	9.7 (5.8, 13.6)	0/185	0 ---	244/357	68.4 (64.5, 72.2)	50/357	14.0 (11.1, 16.9)	3/357	0.8 (0.1, 1.6)
Age																		
15-24	5/37	13.5 (2.2, 24.9)	7/37	18.9 (5.9, 31.9)	0/37	0 ---	28/60	46.7 (34.1, 59.3)	13/60	21.7 (11.3, 32.1)	0/60	0 ---	33/97	34.0 (24.9, 43.1)	20/97	20.6 (12.8, 28.4)	0/97	0 ---
25-49	103/135	76.3 (69.5, 83.1)	25/135	18.5 (12.4, 24.7)	3/135	2.2 (<0.001, 4.6)	108/125	86.4 (80.7, 92.1)	5/125	4.0 (0.7, 7.3)	0/125	0 ---	211/260	81.2 (77.0, 85.3)	30/260	11.5 (8.2, 14.9)	3/260	1.2 (0.03, 2.3)
Marital status																		
Married	60/63	95.2 (90.0, 100)	4/63	6.4 (0.4, 12.3)	2/63	3.2 (<0.001, 7.5)	81/83	97.6 (94.4, 100)	1/83	1.2 (<0.001, 3.5)	0/83	0 ---	141/146	96.6 (93.8, 99.3)	5/146	3.4 (0.7, 6.2)	2/146	1.4 (<0.001, 3.1)
Divorced/separated/widowed	3/11	27.3 (<0.001, 58.5)	4/11	36.4 (2.7, 70.1)	1/11	9.1 (<0.001, 29.2)	10/17	58.8 (33.0, 84.7)	0/1	0 ---	0/17	0 ---	13/28	46.4 (27.0, 65.8)	4/28	14.3 (0.7, 27.9)	1/28	3.6 (<0.001, 10.8)
Single	45/98	45.9 (36.4, 55.5)	24/98	24.5 (16.3, 32.7)	0/98	0 ---	45/85	52.9 (42.6, 63.3)	17/85	20.0 (11.7, 28.3)	0/85	0 ---	90/183	49.2 (42.6, 55.8)	41/183	22.4 (16.9, 27.9)	0/183	0 ---
Education																		
None or incomplete primary	18/27	66.7 (47.9, 85.4)	8/27	29.6 (11.4, 47.8)	1/27	3.7 (<0.001, 11.2)	33/42	88.1 (78.1, 98.1)	1/42	2.4 (<0.001, 7.1)	0/42	0 ---	55/69	79.7 (70.3, 89.1)	9/69	13.0 (5.2, 20.9)	1/69	1.5 (<0.001, 4.2)
Primary	26/40	65.0 (49.9, 80.1)	6/40	15.0 (3.7, 26.3)	0/40	0 ---	35/51	68.6 (55.8, 81.5)	4/51	7.8 (0.4, 15.3)	0/51	0 ---	61/91	67.0 (57.6, 76.4)	10/91	11.0 (4.7, 17.2)	0/91	0 ---
Secondary or above	61/105	61.0 (52.0, 69.9)	18/105	17.4 (10.2, 24.1)	2/105	1.9 (<0.001, 4.4)	64/92	69.6 (60.4, 78.7)	13/92	14.1 (7.2, 21.0)	0/92	0 ---	128/197	65.0 (59.0, 71.0)	31/197	15.7 (11.1, 20.3)	2/197	1.0 (<0.001, 2.3)

Non regular partnership was more common among men than women (18.6% for men, 95% CI: 13.3-23.9; 9.7% for women, 95% CI: 5.8-13.6; p value=0.016). Non regular partnership was similarly high among single men and women (20.0% for single women, 24.5% for single men), but a higher proportion of men were single than women, accounting for the difference in overall non regular partnership. While non regular partnership was similar among young men and older men, it was significantly more common for young women compared with older women (21.7% for younger women, 95% CI: 11.3-32.1; 4.0% for older women, 95% CI: 0.7-7.3; p value<0.001). Among women, non regular partnership was slightly associated with higher education, however, this is most likely due to higher proportions of single women with higher education. Among men, non regular partnership was slightly associated with lower education, which is most likely due to higher proportions of single men with lower education.

No women reported transactional sex in the past 12 months, and just 3 of 172 men did (1.7%). With such small numbers, it is not possible to infer anything about the relationship between transactional sex and age group, marital status or educational attainment. While 77.6% of those with a non regular partner reported using a condom at last sex, just half of respondents reported always using a condom at last sex with a non regular partner.

Table 20: Reported non regular partnerships in the last 12 months

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Had a non regular partner, past 12 mos	32/172	18.6 (14.4, 23.8)	18/185	9.7 (6.8, 13.8)	50/357	14.0 (11.4, 17.2)
<i>AMONG THOSE WHO REPORTED AT LEAST ONE NON REGULAR PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</i>						
Mean number of non regular partners, past 12 mos	---	1.7 (1.1-2.3)	---	1.2 (1.0-1.4)	---	1.5 (1.2-1.9)
Reported using condom, last non regular sex	25/31	80.7 (62.9, 91.1)	13/18	72.2 (47.8, 88.1)	38/49	77.6 (63.7, 87.2)
Reported consistent condom use, all non regular partners	13/31	50.0 (31.4, 68.6)	8/18	47.1 (25.2, 70.1)	21/43	48.8 (34.2, 63.7)

Multiple partnerships

Multiple partnerships were more commonly reported by younger women and older men (8.3% and 14.1%) compared to older women and younger men (3.2% and 5.4%). Single, divorced or widowed respondents were twice as likely to report multiple partnerships compared to married respondents (not a statistically significant difference: p value=0.098).

Both men and women who took a trip of at least four weeks or longer in the past year reported multiple partnerships more often than men and women who did not take long trips (19.5%, 95% CI: 11.1-27.9 for all who took a long trip versus 5.1%, 95% CI: 2.9-7.3 for all who did not; p value<0.001).

Table 21: Reported multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months

Characteristics	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
All	21/172	12.2 (8.8, 16.7)	9/185	4.9 (2.9, 8.1)	30/357	8.4 (6.4, 11.0)
Age						
15-24	2/37	5.4 (1.4, 18.5)	5/60	8.3 (3.6, 18.1)	7/97	7.2 (3.6, 14.1)
25-49	19/135	14.1 (9.7, 20.0)	4/125	3.2 (1.4, 7.3)	23/260	8.8 (6.3, 12.3)
Marital status						
Married	7/63	11.1 (5.7, 20.7)	1/83	1.2 (0.2, 7.2)	8/146	5.5 (2.9, 10.1)
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2/11	18.2 (4.3, 52.7)	1/17	5.9 (0.7, 34.3)	3/28	10.7 (3.3, 29.7)
Single	12/98	12.2 (7.4, 19.5)	7/85	8.2 (4.2, 15.4)	19/183	10.4 (7.0, 15.2)
Education						
None/ Incomplete primary	4/27	25.9 (13.0, 45.1)	1/42	2.4 (0.3, 14.8)	8/69	11.6 (5.9, 21.4)
Primary	1/40	2.5 (0.4, 1.0)	4/51	7.8 (3.1, 18.7)	5/91	5.5 (2.4, 12.3)
Secondary plus	13/105	12.4 (7.7, 19.3)	4/92	4.3 (1.8, 10.1)	17/197	8.6 (5.7, 12.9)

Figure 6: Reported multiple partnerships by history of trips more than 4 weeks in the past 12 months

	Multiple partnerships in the past 12 months		
	Men	Women	Men + Women
Took a trip of 4 weeks or more away from home in the past 12 months	21.6% (10.2, 32.9) 11/51	16.1% (2.6, 29.6) 5/31	19.5% (11.1, 27.9) 16/82
No trips of 4 weeks or more in the past 12 months	8.3% (3.6, 12.9) 10/121	2.6% (0.3, 4.9) 4/154	5.1% (2.9, 7.3) 14/275

Transactional sex

Of 185 women, none reported a history of transactional sex. Of 172 men, 10 (5.8%) reported having had transactional sex at some point in their lives, while 3 (1.7%) reported transactional sex in the past 12 months. Of the three having recent transactional sex, two reported using a condom (66.7%).

Table 22: Reported transactional sex

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Ever had transactional sex	10/172	5.8 (3.6, 9.4)	0/185	0% ---	10/356	2.8 (1.7, 4.6)
Had transactional sex in the past 12 months	3/172	1.7 (0.7, 4.3)	0/185	0% ---	3/357	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Mean number of transactional sex partners in past 12 months	---	1.0 ---	---	---	---	1.0 ---
Reported using a condom last sex	2/3	66.7 (31.7, 99.9)	---	---	2/3	66.7 (31.7, 99.9)

Sexual and intimate partner physical violence

Twelve percent of women and 4% of men reported having been forced to have sex in their lives. Two thirds of these respondents reported sex forced by a non family member. Most reported experiencing forced sex pre-displacement, with almost half experiencing forced sex during displacement and about a third experiencing forced sex since displacement. Forced sex in the past 12 months was reported by 2.1% of women and 0.6% of men.

Table 23: Reported forced sex

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Ever had forced sex	7/172	4.1 (2.3, 7.2)	22/183	12.0 (8.7, 16.4)	29/355	8.2 (6.1, 10.8)
Forced sex in the past 12 mos	1/172	0.6 (0.1, 2.8)	4/185	2.1 (1.0, 4.7)	5/357	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)
<i>AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE EVER HAD FORCED SEX</i>						
Who was it with: Regular partner	1/7	14.3 (1.8, 60.5)	2/22	9.1 (2.1, 31.5)	3/29	10.3 (3.2, 28.8)
Other family member	0/7	0 ---	3/22	13.6 (4.2, 36.1)	3/29	10.3 (3.2, 28.8)
Non-family member	4/7	57.1 (21.7, 86.5)	15/22	68.2 (45.6, 84.6)	19/29	65.5 (46.0, 80.9)

Table 24: Intimate partner physical violence

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
<i>AMONG RESPONDENTS LIVING WITH A SPOUSE OR OTHER SEXUAL PARTNER</i>						
Reports of gender-based violent behaviour in the past 12month Respondents engaged in behaviour (but not their partner)	6/101	5.9 (2.9, 11.6)	4/123	3.3 (1.4, 7.5)	10/224	4.5 (2.6, 7.6)
Partner engaged in behaviour (but not respondent)	3/101	3.0 (1.1, 7.8)	15/123	12.2 (7.9, 18.3)	18/224	8.0 (5.4, 11.8)
Both partners engaged in behaviour	0/101	0 ---	6/123	4.9 (2.4, 9.6)	6/224	2.7 (1.3, 5.4)
No violent behaviour reported	92/101	91.1 (84.8, 94.9)	98/123	79.7 (72.6, 85.3)	190/224	84.8 (80.2, 88.5)
Reported partners' behaviour to camp authorities, police or social worker*	3/5	60.0 (18.4, 90.9)	7/21	33.3 (16.1, 56.6)	10/26	38.5 (21.3, 59.0)

Variables	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Satisfied or very satisfied with authorities' response to report					4/5	80.0 (11.2, 99.2)

**Respondents were asked about reporting to each category: camp authorities, police and social workers. No respondents said they reported to a social worker.*

Respondents who were living with a spouse or other sexual partner were asked whether they had been involved in an argument with their partner in the past 12 months which came to blows, involving slapping, pushing, throwing objects or other types of physical harm. Approximately 20% of women and 9% of men reported such an incident, regardless of whether they, their partner or both parties took part in threatening behaviour. Almost 40% reported their partners' behaviour to camp authorities or the police. Of the few who answered the question, 80% reported being satisfied with the response they received.

Anal sex

Anal sex in the past 12 months was reported by 10 of 308 respondents (3.3%, 95% CI: 1.6-4.9). Of two male respondents reporting anal sex, one reported anal sex with a man and one reported anal sex with a woman. Neither reported using a condom. Of 8 women reporting anal sex, 3 reported using a condom.

Table 25: Anal sex experience and condom use

	n/N	%(CI)
	<i>AMONG MEN + WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX</i>	
Had anal sex with a man or a woman in the past 12 months	10/308	3.3 (1.6, 4.9)
	<i>AMONG MEN WHO HAD ANAL SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</i>	
Had anal sex with a man in the past 12 months	1/2	50.0%*
Reported condom use last anal sexual intercourse with a man	0/1	0%
Had anal sex with a woman in the past 12 months	1/2	50.0%*
Reported condom use last anal sexual intercourse with a woman	0/1	0%
	<i>AMONG WOMEN WHO HAD ANAL SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</i>	
Reported condom use last anal sexual intercourse with a man	3/8	37.5%*

**Too few respondents in the denominator to calculate a meaningful confidence interval*

Discussion

While more young men reported sexual debut before age 15 than young women (8.1% versus 1.7%), young women who had never been married were more likely to report multiple and non regular partnerships than young men who had never been married. As a group, young women bear more risk than their male counterparts, although a smaller group of young men also exhibited high risk behaviour.

Being single was associated with greater prevalence of non regular partnership, and higher rates of marriage for women may explain their lower prevalence of non regular partnership. Less than 9% of all respondents, and less than 6% of married respondents, reported having multiple partners in the previous 12 months. While marriage was associated with fewer reports of multiple partnerships, there was no difference between never married respondents who were living with a sexual partner and those who were not: multiple partnerships were reported by approximately 8.4% of both groups. Very few youth were married but many were found to be living with a sexual partner. Recent transactional sex was reported by just 3 male respondents. While it was not commonly reported, it is important to keep in mind that such indicators are sometimes under-reported. It should not be assumed that transactional sex is not an important consideration for programming.

Forced sex and intimate partner physical violence were both more commonly reported by women, but men also reported incidents. Less than half of respondents reporting intimate partner physical violence reported it to authorities or police, and no one reported it to a social worker. This finding is inconsistent with records showing greater reporting to Red Cross social workers. One potential reason may be the term “social worker” as translated in the questionnaire. When reports were made, 80.0% described the response as satisfactory.

While anal sex was not widely reported, the fact that 4.4% of women who reported anal sex in the past 12 months, and fewer than half used a condom suggests that it is an important consideration. A few interviewees anecdotally remarked that anal sex may be viewed as a safer alternative than vaginal sex. Although a difficult topic to discuss, any such misconceptions are dangerous.

Section 7: Related factors

Sexually transmitted infections

Out of 291 respondents who had heard of STIs and had ever had sex, 33 reported either an STI or symptoms suggesting an STI in the past 12 months. Care-seeking at a health facility was fairly high (81.3%) among the 33 who reported symptoms, with most turning to a public health facility first for care (88.5% of those who sought care), and just 11.5% turning to a private health facility. A high proportion of those reporting STI symptoms informed all their sexual partners (84.9%), and 25.8% had sex while experiencing symptoms.

Discussion

A relatively high percentage of those experiencing symptoms associated with STIs are seeking proper care, however, there is room for improvement. Also, while most respondents with symptoms reportedly informed their sexual partners, it is unclear how many partners actually reported for a consultation. Contact tracing is usually an aspect of STI care that can be strengthened to reduce onward transmission.

Alcohol and drugs

Only 10% of respondents reported alcohol use of once a week or more (14.0% for men, 7.1% for women). Only 7 of 357 (2.0%) respondents reported any type of recreational drug use. Four respondents reported marijuana use, one reported a multidrug cocktail and two reported use of traditional herbs. No injection drug use was reported.

Discussion

Reports of drug and alcohol use are encouragingly uncommon, although a segment of the population, however small, who drink frequently can represent increased vulnerability to transmission of HIV and STIs.

Table 26: STI episodes, treatment and prevention of onward transmission

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
AMONG THOSE WHO HAD EVER HEARD OF STIS AND HAD EVER HAD SEX						
Reported an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months	12/140	8.6 (5.4, 13.4)	21/151	13.9 (9.9, 19.3)	33/291	11.4 (8.6, 14.8)
AMONG THOSE WHO HAD AN STI* EPISODE OR GENITAL ULCER OR GENITAL DISCHARGE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
Had an STI and sought treatment at a health facility the last time STI/symptoms were experienced	11/12	91.7 (56.7, 98.9)	15/20	75.0 (51.2, 89.6)	26/32	81.3 (63.3, 91.6)
DURING THE LAST STI EPISODE:						
First place to get treatment:						
Public health facility	9/11	81.8 (47.1, 95.8)	14/15	93.3 (62.1, 99.2)	23/26	88.5 (68.2, 96.5)
Private health facility	2/11	18.2 (4.2, 95.8)	1/15	6.7 (0.8, 37.9)	3/26	11.5 (3.5, 31.8)
Informed sexual partner(s)						
All of them	9/12	75.0 (43.6, 92.1)	19/21	90.5 (67.7, 97.7)	28/33	84.9 (67.6, 93.8)
Some of them, not all	2/12	16.7 (3.9, 49.2)	0/21	0 ---	2/33	6.1 (1.4, 22.2)
No, none of them	1/12	8.3 (1.1, 43.2)	2/21	9.5 (2.3, 32.3)	3/33	9.1 (2.8, 25.5)
Had sex with any one of the sexual partner(s)	2/11	18.2 (4.3, 52.3)	6/20	30.0 (13.7, 53.7)	8/31	25.8 (13.1, 44.6)

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Had sex with any of the sexual partner(s) AND used condoms until the symptoms resolved	2/2	100 ---	5/6	83.3 (24.1, 98.8)	7/8	87.5 (32.2, 99.0)

* Experiencing genital discharge or ulcer or sores or an STI

Table 27: Drug use

Variable	Dukwi Camp Population					
	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Used illicit drugs in the past 12 m	6/172	3.5 (0.7, 6.3)	1/185	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	7/357	2.0 (0.5, 3.4)
Marijuana	4/6		0/1		4/7	
Multidrug combo	1/6		0/1		1/7	
Traditional herbs	1/6		1/1		2/7	
Injection of drugs not prescribed by a health professional (past 12 months)	0/7	0 ---	0/1	0 ---	0/2	0/1
Used needle/syringe to inject drugs that had already been used (past 12 months)	0/7	0 ---	0/1	0 ---	0/8	0/1

Table 28: Alcohol use

Variable	Dukwi Camp Population					
	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)	n/N	% (CI)
Frequency of alcohol use in last four weeks: Everyday	5/172	2.9 (1.4, 5.8)	2/184	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)	7/356	2.0 (1.1, 3.5)
At least once/week	19/172	11.1 (7.8, 15.4)	11/184	6.0 (3.7, 9.4)	30/356	8.4 (6.4, 11.1)
At least once/ month	12/172	7.0 (4.5, 10.7)	2/184	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)	14/356	3.9 (2.6, 5.9)
Never	136/172	79.1 (73.8, 83.6)	169/184	91.9 (88.0, 94.5)	305/356	85.7 (82.5, 88.4)

Circumcision

Less than one quarter of male respondents reported having been circumcised (22.8%). More young men reported being circumcised than older men (29.7% versus 20.9%), although the difference was not statistically significant. For all circumcised men, the mean age at circumcision

was 10.7 years. Among the largest nationalities, circumcision was most common among Angolan men (50.0%) and least common among Namibian men (9.2%). Catholic men were more likely to report circumcision than Protestant men (52.6% versus 19.6%). Educational attainment was not associated with circumcision.

More than half of uncircumcised men were interested in getting circumcised if it were free and safe, with higher interest among uncircumcised men from Angola (83.3%) and Namibia (56.3%) compared to Zimbabwe (45.5%). Female respondents were also asked whether they preferred a circumcised partner. While almost a quarter (23.1%) reported that they didn't know or didn't provide a response, 55% said they preferred a circumcised partner, and only 22% said they did not. Women from Angola and Namibia were most likely to indicate that they preferred a partner who was not circumcised (37.5% and 29.6%, respectively).

As refugees at Dukwi come from many countries, some of which practice female circumcision, the history of circumcision question was asked of both men and women. One of 185 female respondents reported circumcision (0.5%)

Discussion

Many uncircumcised men reported interest in circumcision, given that it was free and safe. Overall, women also indicated a preference for circumcised partners. Both findings point to a positive environment for introduction of safe male circumcision, a service that is not currently available in the camp clinic. While some differences by nationality were found on questions of circumcision, the differences don't clearly point to a need to target in a specific community.

Table 29: Male circumcision

Variables	ALL MEN		CIRCUMCISED MEN		UNCIRCUMCISED MEN	
	Circumcised		Mean age at circumcision (years)		Interested in getting circumcised if free and safe	
	n/N	%(CI)	Mean	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Age 15-24	11/37	29.7 (18.1, 44.7)	10.7	5.2, 16.3	18/26	69.2 (50.5, 88.0)
25-49	28/134	20.9 (15.3, 27.9)	10.8	6.4, 15.1	58/106	54.7 (45.6, 63.8)
Current Nationality Namibia	7/76	9.2 (4.7, 17.2)	16.8	1.4, 32.2	39/69	56.5 (11.9, 68.1)
Zimbabwe	8/51	15.7 (8.5, 27.1)	13.9	10.7, 17.0	20/43	46.5 (31.3, 61.7)
Angola	12/24	50.0 (32.4, 27.1)	7.8	3.1, 12.4	11/12	91.7 (73.4, 100)

Variables	ALL MEN		CIRCUMCISED MEN		UNCIRCUMCISED MEN	
	Circumcised		Mean age at circumcision (years)		Interested in getting circumcised if free and safe	
	n/N	%(CI)	Mean	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Other	12/20	60.0 (39.7, 77.4)	8.2	0.4, 16.0	6/8	75.0 (36.5, 100)
Religion	10/19	52.6 (32.7, 71.8)	9.2	0.6, 18.4	9/9	100 ---
Catholic						
Protestant	26/133	19.6 (14.1, 26.5)	11.2	7.1, 15.2	63/107	58.9 (49.9, 67.8)
Other	2/14	14.3 (1.0, 39.8)	11	---	2/12	16.7 (<0.001, 41.2)
Education	8/27	29.6 (16.5, 47.4)	7.4	0.2, 14.7	12/19	63.2 (39.5, 86.8)
None or incomplete primary						
Primary	9/39	23.1 (13.1, 37.3)	18.8	3.2, 34.5	13/30	43.3 (24.8, 61.9)
Secondary or more	22/105	21.0 (14.7, 29.0)	9.2	5.9, 12.4	51/83	61.5 (51.2, 71.7)

Section 8. Exposure and access to interventions

Information and behaviour change communication

Almost 90% of all respondents reported having received information on HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months; the vast majority reported receipt of information through more than one channel. Men were more likely to have received information through mass media than women (21.5% of men, 95% CI: 17.0-26.9; 9.0% of women, 95% CI: 6.1-13.0), while women were more likely to have received information through health facilities than men (55.2% of men, 95% CI: 49.2-61.2; 62.9% of women, 95% CI: 57.0-68.5). Slightly fewer youth received information than older adults (81.7% versus 88.6%).

The channels for information delivery reported were similar to what respondents reported as preferred channels of information, with the exception of mass media, for which demand was noticeably larger than reported receipt. Five respondents specified that they wanted information from people outside the camp (such as from Ministry of Health officials). Interviewers explained that these respondents were reluctant to ask for information in a small community where everyone may be personally known to them.

Table 30: Channels for the delivery of information on HIV/AIDS, by sex and age group

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Among participants aged 25 – 49 who had heard of HIV/AIDS						
Had received information on HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months	119/133	89.5 (84.0, 93.2)	107/122	87.7 (81.7, 91.9)	226/255	88.6 (84.8, 91.6)
Source of information						
Mass media	29/135	21.5 (16.1, 28.1)	9/122	7.4 (4.2, 12.6)	38/257	14.8 (11.4, 19.0)
Red Cross Volunteers	69/135	51.1 (43.8, 58.4)	47/122	38.5 (31.4, 46.2)	116/257	45.1 (39.9, 50.5)
Health Facilities	83/135	61.5 (54.2, 68.3)	83/122	68.0 (60.5, 74.8)	166/257	64.6 (59.4, 69.5)
People (friend, family member)	42/135	31.1 (24.8, 38.3)	37/122	30.3 (23.7, 37.8)	79/257	30.7 (26.1, 35.8)
School or youth center	12/135	8.9 (5.5, 14.0)	13/122	10.7 (6.8, 16.4)	25/257	9.8 (7.0, 13.4)
Place of worship	19/135	14.1 (9.7, 20.0)	9/122	7.4 (4.2, 12.6)	28/257	10.9 (8.0, 14.7)
Public meeting	17/135	12.6 (8.5, 18.3)	11/122	9.0 (5.5, 14.5)	28/257	10.9 (8.0)14.7)
Among participants aged 15 – 24 who had heard of HIV/AIDS						
Had received information on HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months	28/37	75.7 (60.0, 85.6)	48/56	85.7 (74.4, 92.5)	76/93	81.7 (72.9, 88.2)
Source of information						
Mass media	8/37	21.6 (11.4, 37.1)	7/56	12.5 (6.2, 23.6)	15/93	16.1 (10.1, 24.7)
Red Cross Volunteers	12/37	32.4 (19.8, 48.4)	26/56	46.4 (34.2, 59.1)	38/93	40.9 (31.6, 50.8)
Health Facilities	12/37	32.4 (19.8, 48.4)	29/56	51.8 (39.2, 64.1)	41/93	44.1 (34.6, 54.0)
People (friend, family member)	13/37	35.1 (22.0, 51.0)	9/56	16.1 (8.7, 27.7)	22/93	23.7 (16.3, 33.0)
School or youth center	14/37	37.8 (24.2, 53.7)	18/56	32.1 (21.6, 44.9)	32/93	34.4 (25.7, 44.3)
Place of worship	3/37	8.1 (2.7, 21.7)	2/56	3.6 (0.9, 12.7)	5/93	5.4 (2.3, 12.0)
Public meeting	3/37	8.1 (2.7, 21.7)	5/56	8.9 (3.9, 19.3)	8/93	8.6 (4.5, 16.0)

Table 31: HIV testing and counselling experience

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)

	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Know a place for HIV test	165/171	96.5 (93.4, 98.2)	172/175	98.3 (95.8, 99.3)	337/346	97.4 (95.6, 98.5)
Ever tested for HIV	134/172	77.9 (72.5, 82.5)	155/178	87.1 (82.5, 90.6)	289/350	82.6 (79.1, 85.6)
Willing to test in the future	155/168	92.3 (88.3, 95.0)	166/178	93.3 (89.6, 95.7)	321/346	92.8 (90.2, 94.7)
Among those who have tested						
Time of last test	78/133	58.7 (51.4, 65.5)	97/155	62.6 (55.9, 69.8)	175/288	60.8 (55.9, 65.4)
In the past 12 months						
1 yr – 2 yrs ago	34/133	25.6 (19.8, 32.3)	27/155	17.4 (12.9, 23.1)	61/288	21.2 (17.5, 25.5)
More than 2 yrs ago	21/133	15.8 (11.2, 21.8)	31/155	20.0 (15.2, 25.9)	52/288	18.1 (14.6, 22.1)
Place of Last Test	107/134	79.9 (73.5, 85.0)	136/154	88.3 (83.3, 92.0)	243/288	84.4 (80.5, 87.6)
Public facility or mobile clinic						
Private facility or doctor	26/134	19.4 (14.3, 25.7)	18/154	11.7 (8.0, 16.7)	44/288	15.3 (12.1, 19.2)
Type of test	115/134	85.8 (80.0, 90.1)	107/154	69.5 (63.0, 75.3)	222/288	77.1 (72.7, 80.9)
Client-initiated						
Offered and accepted	7/134	5.2 (2.8, 9.5)	20/154	13.0 (9.1, 18.2)	27/288	9.4 (6.9, 12.7)
Required ³	12/134	9.0 (5.6, 14.0)	27/154	17.5 (13.0, 23.2)	39/288	13.5 (10.5, 17.3)
Post-test counseling received	106/132	80.3 (73.9, 85.4)	123/155	79.4 (73.4, 85.3)	229/287	79.8 (75.6, 83.5)
Results received	129/134	96.3 (92.4, 98.2)	152/155	98.1 (95.1, 99.3)	281/289	97.2 (95.1, 98.5)
Among those who have tested and reported having a sexual partner						
Shared result with partner(s)	108/117	92.3 (87.4, 97.2)	142/149	95.3 (91.9, 98.7)	250/266	94.0 (91.1, 96.9)
Among those not wanting to test in the future						
Reasons for not wanting to test in the future	4/9	44.4 (15.6, 77.6)	2/7	28.6 (6.0, 71.3)	6/16	37.5 (16.3, 65.0)
Sure of not being infected						
Afraid of the result	3/9	33.3 (9.6, 70.1)	0/7	0 ---	3/16	18.8 (5.4, 48.3)
Other	2/9	22.2 (4.7, 62.2)	5/7	71.4 (28.7, 94.0)	7/16	43.8 (20.6, 70.0)

HIV testing and counselling

³ HIV testing in conjunction with services such as PMTCT or tuberculosis treatment is administered on an opt-out basis. While it is not strictly mandatory to accept and HIV test, these services require HIV testing for participation.

More than 96% of men and more than 98% of women reported knowing a place to test for HIV. More women than men report having been tested for HIV (87.1% of women, 95% CI: 82.5-90.6; 77.9% of men, 95% CI: 72.5-82.5; p value=0.024). The difference is most likely explained by the testing of pregnant women. Women who had been pregnant in the past 4 years were much more likely to report having had tested for HIV than women who had not (96.5% for women with pregnancy history in the past 4 years; 70.5% for women without pregnancy history; p value<0.001).

Among respondents who reported having been tested for HIV, 60.8% had tested in the past 12 months, and another 21.2% had tested from 1 to 2 years ago. Most respondents who had tested reported getting tested at a public facility (84.4%). While most tests were client-initiated, 17.5% of women characterized their testing as required, which was associated with pregnancy in the past 4 years. More than 97% of respondents reported having received their test results. Almost 80.0% reported having had post-test counseling. Generally, men and women reported being willing to test in the future (92.3% of men, 93.3% of women).

Comprehensive, correct knowledge was 58.2% (95% CI: 52.2-64.1) among respondents who had had a test in the past 12 months, compared with 51.3% (95% CI: 45.6-57.1) among respondents who had not had a test in the past 12 months, a difference which was notable, although not statistically significant.

HIV treatment

More than 96% of respondents reported that they knew a place in the camp or community where a person sick with HIV/AIDS can get treatment. About three-quarters of respondents named Dukwi Clinic, and more than half named the Red Cross Volunteers as a source for treatment.

Table 32: Knowledge of HIV treatment sites and accessibility

Variables	DUKWI CAMP POPULATION					
	Men		Women		Men + Women	
	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)	n/N	%(CI)
Knows a place in camp or surrounding community where person sick with HIV/ AIDS can get treatment	166/172	96.5 (93.5, 98.2)	173/178	97.2 (94.4, 98.6)	339/350	96.9 (95.0, 98.0)
Most commonly named places where HIV/AIDS treatment is known to be available:						
Dukwi Clinic	125/166	75.3 (69.6, 80.3)	132/173	76.3 (70.7, 81.1)	257/339	75.8 (71.9, 79.3)
From Red Cross Volunteers	96/166	57.8 (51.6, 63.8)	99/173	57.2 (51.1, 63.1)	195/339	57.5 (53.2, 61.8)
Tutume Hospital	20/166	12.1 (8.6, 16.7)	14/173	8.1 (5.3, 12.1)	34/339	10.0 (7.7, 13.0)
Tati River Clinic	5/166	3.0 (1.5, 6.0)	5/173	2.9 (1.4, 5.8)	10/339	3.0 (1.8, 4.8)

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Among women who reported being pregnant in the past 4 years (64.8% of all female respondents), more than 95% reported visiting the antenatal clinic for care. Of those who sought antenatal care, 92.9% reported being offered an HIV test and 57.8% reported that their partner was offered a test.

Among all respondents who had heard of HIV, only 4.9% believed that nothing could be done to prevent transmission of HIV from an HIV positive mother to her child. An additional 23.7% believed that something might be possible, but they did not know what. About half said that treatment or ARVs could be helpful, while 29.1% said the woman should not breastfeed, and only 4.6% mentioned exclusive breastfeeding, one of the currently recommended steps.

Table 33: Exposure to PMTCT among previously pregnant women

Variable	FEMALE DUKWI CAMP POPULATION	
	n/N	% (CI)
Women has been pregnant in the last four years	118/182	64.8 (58.3, 70.9)
<i>During last pregnancy:</i>		
Went to antenatal clinic	113/118	95.8 (90.6, 98.2)
<i>Among those who went to antenatal clinic in last pregnancy:</i>		
Offered HIV test in ANC	105/118	92.9 (86.8, 96.3)
Partner offered HIV test in ANC	59/102	57.8 (48.4, 66.7)

Table 34: Knowledge of PMTCT

	n/N	% (CI)
Can transmission of HIV from mother to child be prevented?	17/350	4.9%
No, nothing can be done		
Maybe, but I don't know	83/350	23.7%
Yes: (multiple answers possible)	102/350	29.1%
Do not breastfeed		
Exclusively breastfeed	16/350	4.6%
Treatment/ARVs	190/350	54.3%
Consult doctor/health worker	79/350	22.6%
Other	31/350	8.9%

Discussion

The results of the BSS show that most respondents have been reached with some kind of HIV information, most commonly from health facilities or from the Red Cross volunteers, who deliver information through health talks, peer education and youth activities. Outreach through schools or the youth center was also mentioned by respondents, as was information from family or friends. Mass media outreach was named by almost a quarter of men (21.6%), but just 12.5% of women.

Recent HIV testing was common, at rates comparable to testing in greater Botswana, according to the 2008 BAIS. More BSS respondents reported receipt of post-test counseling, compared to BAIS respondents. While 97% reported receiving the results of their test, 79.8% reported receiving post-test counseling; this gap may represent an opportunity to improve engagement and relay important prevention messages. The BAIS II survey reported that 91.2% of respondents who had an HIV test reported receiving counselling.

Antenatal care at the clinic appears to be responsible for higher uptake of HIV testing of women as compared to men. The BSS showed that among women who reported having had a pregnancy in the last 4 years, almost all sought antenatal care (95.8%), and most care-seekers reported being offered a test (92.9%). Improving outreach to partners for testing is advised as a way to build on this success. Almost 97% of respondents said they knew a place where HIV/AIDS treatment can be obtained. The introduction of ART services a few years ago may have encouraged more people to get tested, the full effect of which may be masked by the four year window of reference for questions on ANC.

Almost all of the general population knew that there was something that could be done to reduce risk of transmission of HIV from mother to child, although a quarter (23.7%) weren't sure what. The fact that only 5% mentioned exclusive breastfeeding suggests that more work may be needed to explain options available for PMTCT, which UNHCR tends to suggest given challenges of sanitation and formula supply that can occur in camps. It may not be necessary for the general population to have the details, but the topic is relevant for many in the community, and could be better communicated.

Table 35: HIV testing, BSS compared to 2008 Botswana AIDS Indicator Survey

	2008 BAIS III	2012 BSS Dukwi Camp
Among those ever tested:		
Tested in the past 12 month	62.0	60.8
Post-testing counselling	91.2	79.8

Chapter 4: Discussion and recommendations

Limitations

As with any such behavioural study, this BSS collected self-reported behaviour, which is subject to bias. While self-reporting may produce underestimation of some point estimates, particularly on sensitive issues, data across time points is expected to be fairly comparable.

A second limitation of this study is the effect of mobility on the camp population: many refugees listed in the UNHCR register do not visit the camp regularly, even for monthly ration distribution, and other refugees may leave very early for work and return late, making them difficult to access for interview. This high level of mobility led to high absentee rates.

The Dukwi Camp population is small, which necessitated the recruitment of an outside survey team. This was logistically difficult, but important for reducing bias which would have occurred if neighbors were asking questions about HIV risk behaviour. Interviewers reported that many interviewees were glad that the team was not local, and mentioned that this problem also interferes with the effectiveness of peer counseling and other services provided by camp volunteers. Another way in which the small population presented a problem is that while the precision for key indicators was acceptable, it was difficult to disaggregate information further without losing the ability to compare across groups.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the Somali community, which comprised an estimated 13% of the population, could not be included in this round of data collection due to the failure to find a Somali-speaking interviewer in country. The Somali community is quite different from other camp nationalities, as it is predominantly Muslim, and, anecdotally, more mobile and wealthier due to business and trade. This report's findings on female circumcision and age at first marriage may be quite different for the Somali community, according to anecdotal reports from health providers. The exclusion of this community from this report's findings is regrettable.

Discussion

This section summarizes key findings from the Dukwi Refugee Camp BSS.

With few recent arrivals, the camp population is settled and health and community services are well established. However, a sizeable segment of the population is highly mobile, spending a lot of time outside the camp, usually in pursuit of work opportunities. The government encampment policy makes it difficult to legally earn income, so people must sometimes travel distances or stay away for long periods of a time. This situation has two implications for HIV programming: it makes it difficult to include the mobile members of the community in surveillance reporting, and it makes it difficult to reach them with services, including treatment.

Overall, awareness and knowledge of HIV was fairly high in the camp; in fact, knowledge of HIV and attitudes toward people living with HIV were slightly better than those found in Botswana's most recent national survey. Fewer youth had comprehensive knowledge about HIV compared to older respondents. Almost all respondents were aware of condoms for prevention of HIV, although fewer people knew about their role in family planning. Among respondents who had had sex, youth were more likely than older respondents to have used a condom. However, many youth who had not had sex did not know where to obtain a condom, which is a critical gap in knowledge. Luckily, results also indicate that most respondents support the idea of teaching adolescents about condoms.

The study points to a small segment of young men who report early sexual debut. However, young women who had never married were more likely to have engaged in non regular partnerships compared to young men who had never married, and, on average, young women had earlier sexual debut.

Non regular partnership was much less common for women 25 years and older compared to younger women (4% versus 21.7%). Overall, being single appears to be associated with non regular partnership; higher rates of marriage for women may explain their overall lower prevalence of non regular partnership. Less than 9% of all respondents, and less than 6% of married respondents, reported having multiple partners in the previous 12 months. While marriage was associated with fewer reports of multiple partnerships, there was no difference between never married respondents who were living with a sexual partner and those who were not living with a sexual partner: multiple partnerships were reported by approximately 8.4% of both groups. This finding is particularly applicable to youth, as very few were married but many were found to be living with a sexual partner.

Recent transactional sex was rarely reported. While anal sex was not widely reported, 4.4% of women reported having had anal sex in the past 12 months, and fewer than half used a condom. Anecdotal accounts reported by interviewers suggest that anal sex may be viewed by some respondents as a safer alternative than vaginal sex.

Both forced sex and intimate partner violence were both most often reported by women, but men also reported incidents. Out of all respondents, 4 women and 1 man reported forced sex in the past 12 months (1.4%). Approximately 20% of women and 9% of men reported an incident of intimate partner violence.

Among respondents who reported experiencing symptoms associated with an STI, most also reported having sought care at a public health facility and having disclosed their symptoms to their sexual partners.

The study points to an unmet interest in circumcision in the community. Less than a quarter of male respondents reported that they had been circumcised. Among those who had not been circumcised, more than half were interested in safe male circumcision, which is currently not performed at Dukwi Clinic.

Most respondents have been reached with HIV information – usually from multiple sources. Respondents most commonly said they received information from health facilities or from the Red Cross volunteers. Respondents gave their preferences for the method of information delivery, which were similar to how they reported receiving information, with the exception of mass media, for which demand was noticeably larger than reported receipt. Five respondents specified that they wanted information from people outside the camp (such as from Ministry of Health officials). Interviewers explained that these respondents were reluctant to seek information in a small community where everyone may be personally known to them.

Recent HIV testing was common, at rates comparable to those in greater Botswana. Less than 80% reported receiving post-test counseling, a gap which may represent an opportunity to improve engagement and relay important prevention messages. Antenatal care at the clinic appears to be responsible for the higher uptake of HIV testing of women as compared to men. Improving outreach to partners during antenatal testing is advised as a way to build on this success. Almost 97% of respondents said they knew a place where HIV/AIDS treatment can be obtained. The introduction of ART services a few years ago may have encouraged more people to get tested.

Almost all of the general population knew that there was something that could be done to reduce risk of transmission of HIV from mother to child, although a quarter (23.7%) weren't sure what. The fact that only 5% mentioned exclusive breastfeeding suggests that more work may be needed to explain options available for PMTCT. It may not be necessary for the general population to know the details, but the information could be better communicated.

Recommendations

After the study results were finalized, UNHCR convened a workshop to review the findings and formulate recommendations. Ministry of Health representatives from various departments attended, along with key staff from UNHCR and the Botswana Red Cross Society. Together, the group developed the following recommendations for action.

Knowledge and attitudes

- One would have hoped to find greater HIV knowledge among youth, since they are typically easier to reach in schools or in other groups. Once youth leave school, however, they may become very difficult to reach. Coordinating with the vocational training center may be one strategy to reach such youth. Another strategy is to focus on programming for younger, school-age adolescents to ensure that they will have knowledge as they get older.
- The data point to another gap in knowledge among youth, who were less likely than older respondents to know where to obtain a condom. Even though many youth had not yet had sex, it is reasonable to expect that they should know about condoms and their availability.
- Understanding of condoms as a family planning tool could be improved, particularly for men.

Sexual behaviour

- The higher prevalence of non regular partnerships among never married young women compared to never married young men makes them a key group for prevention messages. The study also highlights the need to reach the subset of young men who report early sexual debut.
- The findings show that while marriage was associated with lower prevalence of multiple partnership, cohabitation was not. Prevention programs should emphasis faithfulness with partners, whether married or living together.
- This study's finding that transactional sex is not commonly reported is inconsistent with experience of UNHCR and BRCS staff. Specifically, staff members related anecdotal evidence that many women in the camp are engaged in transactional sex. The problem is allegedly exacerbated by the population of miners and truck drivers. Given the limitations of surveys, this issue may deserve further consideration using qualitative research approaches.
- The study raises some concern about the risks involved with unprotected anal sex. While anal sex was not commonly reported, those who practice it should be getting messages about condoms and lubricants. Furthermore, although it is a sensitive issue, information must be spread to refute any misconceptions about the risks anal sex. As with transactional sex, this subject maybe better explored through qualitative research.

Other factors related to HIV risk

- The findings points to unmet interest in safe male circumcision. Introduction of safe male circumcision at Dukwi Clinic should be considered, and more information about current circumcision practices is needed to assess whether standards of care are being met.
- There may be a need to further explore sexual violence related to intimate partnerships. Other issues, such as psychological violence, have not been studied. Dukwi staff should consider steps to strengthen reporting of forced sex and intimate partner violence
- While this study suggests fairly high levels of STI reporting to sexual partners, there are other aspects of the contact tracing system which cannot be well understood through surveys. The system should be examined to learn more about gaps in the system and to generate ideas for strengthening it.

Exposure and access to interventions

- While the survey was not designed to look at the encampment policy, the high mobility in the population and informal information gathered suggests that the policy may lead refugees to take jobs far away from the camp. The data on absenteeism reveals that many refugees could be found in the detention center, which is itself linked to increased risk of HIV transmission. Consider reviewing this policy.
- Outreach to a highly mobile population is a serious challenge. Staff must work to design interventions to reach these target groups.
- Steps should be taken to align HIV services for refugees with the government program. Given that treatment is an important aspect of prevention, the ART program for refugees

should be as robust as that for citizens. Adherence in the ART program is one potential example of gaps in the system that can have serious consequences.

- About half of the respondents were found to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (54.6%). About half were reached by HIV prevention programs (52.7%), and just under half had tested recently for HIV and received their results (47.6%). These are all key areas for improvement.
- The provision of post-test counseling should be reviewed to identify how it can be strengthened, since 20% of respondents reported not having received such counselling as part of their last HIV test.
- Family planning and HIV programming linkages could be strengthened; in particular, family planning for those who are HIV positive.
- Knowledge of the benefits of safer breastfeeding practices for HIV positive women was fairly low. While recommendations have changed over the years, with more awareness in the community, we should see improvements in knowledge of this option in the future.
- Data show some willingness to use the female condom; thus, there is an opportunity for its promotion.
- Reported unavailability of condoms points to the need to identify the bottlenecks and improve availability of condoms in the camp.

Future study recommendations

- It is generally recommended to repeat a BSS every four or five years; in this case a study which includes both behavioural and biological surveillance (incidence and prevalence) is suggested for 2014 to establish a baseline of prevalence and incidence of HIV and other STIs, and allow for future analysis of trends in the camp. In addition to HIV, biological surveillance may also include hepatitis B, syphilis, and perhaps other STIs.
- While the 2013 BAIS is already planned, consider including refugees in future general population surveys, including a module that would be specific to the refugee population.

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Inxoxiswano – Dukwi BSS

I FOMU YOKUVUMELANA UKUXOXISANA LENHLOKO YE NDLU

[Wena o buzayo: Qalisa ngoku thola imvumo ka nhloko ye ndlu, nxa eku vumele, cela futhi imvumo ya lowo la lowo oza xoxisana laye. O kwa batsha aba phakathi kwe minyaka e 15-17, cela imvumo ku bazali noma aba gcini babo, ngemva kwalokho cela imvumo ku labo batsha].

Salibonani Baba/Mama,

Ibizo lami ngu Abezempilakahle, labe nhlanganiso ye Red Cross, labo mkhandlo we UNHCR baya buzisisa umphakathi ngeze mpilakahle futhi bacela ukuthi abantu bancedane labo ngokuxoxisana. Lokhu kuza nceda ekuthuthukisweni eze mpilakahle emphakathini wenu, ikakhulu kwezi mayelana le ngculaza.

[Cela imvumo ka nhloko ye ndlu]: Indlu yakho ikhethwe nje nje kunga khangelwa lutho, sicela imvumo yakho ukuthi sixoxisane labe ndlu yakho. Singa qhubeka na? ----- Yebo ----- Hatshi]

[Uma kukhona endlini yakho abatsha abaphakathi kwe minyaka eli tshumi la nhlano le minyaka eli tshumi le sikhombisa]: Le nxoxiswano ile mibuzo e mayelana le zokuya e cansini konke le ngozi ezi mayelana le ngculaza. Uyasi vumela na ukuthi sixoxisane la laba abatsha abe ndlu yakho, nxa labo be vuma ukuthi si xoxisane labo? ----- Yebo ----- Hatshi

IFOMU LOKUTSHENGISA IMVUMO YA LOWO O XOXWA LAYE

Salibonani Baba/Mama,

Ibizo lami ngu Abezempilakahle, labe nhlanganiso ye Red Cross, labo mkhandlo we UNHCR baya xoxisana be buzisisa umphakathi ngezempilakahle, kanjalo bacela ukuthi abantu bancedane labo ngokuxoxisana. I ndlu yakho ekhethiwe kunga khangelwa lutho loba ukuthi ku hlala ubani, sicela ke uku khulumisana lawe.

Eqinisweni, sifuna ukufunda, ngeze mpilakahle, ikakhulu nge ngculaza. Eminye imbuzo esizo kubuza yona ilakho ukuthi ingahlupha umuntu emoyeni mayelana le mpilo yakho. Nxa ngabe ufuna uku buza ukuya phambili nga lezi zinto esi xoxisana ngazo unga bona abe Red Cross. Futhi, a si yi kubhala ibizo lakho, ku leyi nxoxiswano. Konke oku yimfihlo yakho sizakugcina kuyi mfihlo.

Uku xoxisana kwakho lathi ku qakathekile kakhulu. Konke ozakutsho kuza sineda thina lawe la be muli yakho ekuzameni kwethu ukwenza amacebo lezindlela zoku lwisa ingculaza. A wu bhadaliswa uku xoxisana lathi futhi a wu bhadalwa uku xoxisana lathi.

Inxoxo yethu iza thatha imizuzu engaphakathi kwama tshumi amathathu kusiya kuma tshumi amane (30-40) A si soze si thathe igazi lakho, okwethu yiku xoxisana lawe kuphela. Uxoxa kwakho lathi ku khululekile, uma ungafuni awubanjwa ngamandla, futhi akusoze kwenze ukuthi ungabe u sa ncedwa nge zinhlelo zalapha enkambeni ezi fana lo ku bhaliswa la ngo ku thola ukudla esikhathini esizayo.

O koku gcina, uma ngabe ku khona oku solayo ngale nxoxiswano, unga tshayela u cingo ku Mnu Khulumani, e mkhandlweni we zempilo I Ministiri ye Health, ukutsho, ku nombolo ethi 3632406.

Uyangivumela na ukuthi sixoxisane? Yebo Hatshi

Nxa unga funi ukuthi sixoxisane, ku nge nxa yani?.....

Wena obuzayo, sayina lapha ukutshengisa ukuthi unikwe invumo yoku xoxisana, (ngitsho futhi la labo abatsha abe minyaka e phakathi kwe 15-17, invumo oza fanele uyi phiwe nga ba zali noma aba gcini babo):

I sandla sa lowo o buzayo

Mhla ka (usuku)

UKWAZANA				
A. USUKU LOKU XOXISANA: _ _ Usuku/Ilanga _ _ Inyanga				
B. ISIKHATHI SOKUQALA NGASO: _ _ : _ _				
C. I NOMBOLO YENDLU..... _ _ _				
D. I NOMBOLO YE PHINI YA LOWO OXOXWA LAYE..... _ _ _ _ _ _				
E. I BIZO LE KHODI YA LOWO OBUZAYO..... _ _ _				
F. UMA KUXOXISWANA NGO LIMU OLUTHILE, BHALA LOLO LIMU _____				
G. UMA LE NXOXO ISENZELWA PHANDLE KWENDLU, BHALA INDAWO LAPHO IYENZELWE KHONA _____				
CONTROL				
ID #	H. CONTROL IN CENTRAL OFFICE	I. DATA ENTRY CLERK 1	J. DATA ENTRY CLERK 2	
	----- _ _ _	----- _ _ _	----- _ _ _	
DATE	-----	-----	-----	
REMARKS				

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
107.	Esikolweni ugcine kusiphi isigaba? (Hatshi ukwazi ukubala lokubhala nje, kodwa phezu kwalokho)	00 = Angikaze ngingene isikolo 01= Angiqedanga imfundo yase phurayiamari 02 = I phurayimari 03 = I sekondari __ __ 04 = Imfundo ephakamileyo (I koleji noma I yunivesithi)	
108.	Kulula kangakanani ukufunda iphepha libhalwe nge ____ Ungathi kulula, kunzima, noma awu kwanisi ukubala ngitsho? (BHALA IMPENDULO EYODWA KU MBUZO NO MBUZO OBUZIWEYO)	03 = Ku lula 02 = Kunzima 01 = Angikwazi ukubala ngitsho a. Isikhiwa/Isilungu __ __ b. Isitswana __ __ c. Isirotsi __ __ d. Isindebele __ __ e. Isisomali __ __ f. Isimbukushu __ __ g. IsiFuransi __ __ h. Isiswahili __ __ i. Okunye _____ __ __	
109.	Uyahola ngeviki noma ngenyanga	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	
110.	Uphila ngani? (Impendulo ma ibe nye kuphela. Bhala leyo ndlela yokuziphilisa ngayo eqakatheke kuzo zonke)	00 = Akula 01 = Ngingu somabhezimisi 02 = Ngoku thengisa 03 = Ngingumfundi 04 = Umtshayeli wamaroli __ __ 05 = Ukusebenza emakhitshini 06 = Ngokufuya 07 = Ngokulima 08 = Ngokwakha izindlu noma ukubaza 09 = Isotsha noma ipholisa 10 = Osebenzela ezontuthuko noma onceda abantu njengeziphepheli 11 = Okunye okungasese (oku prayiveti) 12 = Eminye imisebenzi ka hulumende 13 = Ukwemukela okuvela ku zihlobo ezisebenzayo 14 = Am aphisi-job 15 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
111.	Ulaye na umakhalekhukhwini – (iselifoni) o ngowakho?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
112.	Ulesikhathi esinganani uhlala enkambheni yeziphepheli ye Dukwi?	01 = Sonke isikhathi 02 = Isikhathi esingaphansi kwe nyanga eziyisithupha 03 = Phakathi kwenyanga eziyisithupha nezinyanga ezi litshumi lambili __ __ 04 = Phezu komnyaka leminyaka emibili 05 = Phezu kweminyaka emibili leminyaka emihlanu 06 = Phezu kweminyaka emihlanu 99 = Angazi	
113.	Yisikhathi esinganani ulitshiyile ilizwe lakho lokuzalwa?	Bhala inani leminyaka 99 = Angazi __ __ 00 = Ngizalelwe e Botswana	
114.	Kambe mangaki amazwe odlule kuwo selokhu watshiya ilizwe lakho lokuzalwa, kubalelwa lelizwe lapho ukhona khathesi?	Bhala inani lamazwe 99 = Angazi __ __	
115.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedule, se uke wa phumela phandle kwe nkamba ye Dukwi okwenyanga yonke noma phezu kwenyanga?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI HATSHI, HAMBA KU 117
116.	Kungenxayani ube uphumile okwe nyanga eyodwa noma phezulu? (Umangabe lowo muntu ube phume phandle kwe nkamba ukwedlula kanye, buza ngokwesikhathi sokugcina ephumile).	Okumayelana lomsebenzi 01 = Emlageni 02 = Ukusebenza emakhitshini 03 = Ama phisi job 04 = Ukuthenga lokuthengisa 05 = Eminye imisebenzi Okungasikho oko msebenzi 06 = Okwe muli __ __ 07 = Okwe sikolo 08 = Ejele noma noma enye nje indawo yoku valelwa 09 = Okwe sibhedlela 10 = Ikhefu 11 = Ezenkonzo 12 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
117.	Ezinsukwini ezingamatshumi amathathu ezedule, ulale kangaki enkambeni yase Dukwi?	Bhala inani lezinsuku lapho zokulala eDukwi 98 = Akula mpendulo __ __ 99 = Angazi	
118.	Ukuvamisile na ukuvakatshela izakhamuzi zomuzi we Dukwi? Qaphela: Izakhamuzi kutshiwo l Dukwi lezimizi eseduzane le Dukwi	00 = Angikaze 01 = Ngaphansi kwenyanga 02 = Kanye nge nyanga __ __ 03 = Kanengi enyangeni	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI "ANGAZI" DLULELA KU 120

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
119.	Ukuvakatshela kwakho izakhamuzi zeDukwi okokugcina ube uye kwenzani? <i>Impendulo enye zwi iyona oyibhalayo</i>	01 = Umsebenzi 02 = Ukuthenga nokuthengisa 03 = Ukuyathenga emnkambo 04 = Esibhedlela/kliniki 05 = I Esikolo 06 = Ukukhipha isizungu _ _ _ 07 = Ukudla 08 = Ukuvakatshela izihlobo noma abangane 09 = Ukuya theza inkuni 10 = Ukuya eSontweni 11 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
120.	Uke wa tshada/tshadwa (Okwesintwini noma umtshado womthetho)	01 =Yebo 02= Hatshi _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 124
121.	Ubuneminyaka emingaki yobudla mhlana utshada/utshadwa okokuqala?	Ubudala ngeminyaka 99 = Angazi _ _ _	
122.	Okwa khathesi utshadile/utshadiwe noma awu tshadanga/awutshadwanga?	01 = Ngi tshadile/tshadiwe 02 = Se hlukene _ _ _ 03 = Nga tshonelwa yindoda/umfazi	UMA OKWAKHAT HESI ENGA TSHADANG A/ENGA TSHADWAN GA DLULELA KU 124
123.	Usemntshadweni wo mfazi oyedwa noma osemntshadweni waba fazi abanengi	01 = Umtshado womfazi oyedwa 02 = Umtshado wabafazi abanengi _ _ _	
124.	Okwa khathesi uhlala ne ndoda/umfazi wakho noma uzitholele omunye nje wokuya ecansini laye?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI HATSHI DLULELA KU 128
125.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedule, kukhona na phakathi kwakho lomkakho, noma lowo oya ecansini laye, ukuthi like laba le nxabano eyagcina selisilwa ngamanqindi, izimpama, ukujikijelana ngezinto, noma ukulimala? Nguwe noma ngumkakho noma lowo oya laye ecansini owa qala ukusebenzisa udlame ongabanga ingozi?	01 = Yebo ngenza njalo 02 = Yebo ngumkami/low engiya laye ecansini owenze njalo _ _ _ 03 = Yebo, sayenza njalo sonke 04 = Hatshi	UMA KUNGU 01 NOMA U 04 DLULELA KU 128
126.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili, uke wabika isehlakalo esinjano ku....? Buza ngempendulo oyiphiweyo bese u bhala zonke impendulo oziphiweyo.	01 = Abangane noma izihlobo _ _ _ 02 = Iziphathintambo ze Nkamba _ _ _ 03 = Abezempilakahle amasoshal weka noma abasesibhedlela _ _ _ 04 = Amapholisa _ _ _ 05 = Akula _ _ _	UMA KUNGU 01 NOMA U 05 DLULELA KU 128
127.	Ekubikeni kwakho lesi sehlakalo uthole impendulo noma usizo olwaneleyo? Ujabulele usizo olunikiweyo na noma awujabulanga ngitsho?	01 = Yebo ngeneliswa 02 = Nga jabula kancane nje _ _ _ 03 = Akwanelanga 04 = Hatshi, angijabulanga okungako 05 = Hatshi, angijabulanga ngitsho	

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
B. Ukusebenzisa izidakamezwa noma into ezidakayo			
128.	Kumaviki amane awedlule u nathe kangaki okunathwayo oku lezinto ezidakayo?	01 = Nsuku zonke 02 = Kanye ngeviki 03 = Kanye nge nyanga 04 = Angikaze	
129.	Naphandle ko tshwala, uke wa sebenzisa izidakamezwa/izinto ezidakayo na ukukhipha isizungu? (Lokhu kungaba yizinto ezidliwa/nathwa ngo mlomo, ezibhenywa ngamakhala, injekitsheni noma ezisetshenziswa noma yi iphi na indlela nje ukuthi umuntu azikhiphe isizungu)	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 133
130.	Uke wa sebenzisa ziphi izinto ezidakayo? Bavumele aba phendulayo ukuthi bakhulume konke abaku funayo. Bhala zonke izimpendulo za lo mbuzo	01 = Imbhanje 02 = I khat noma I miraa 03 = I Heroyini 04 = I Opiyamu 05 = Ama amfethamayini (amphetamines) 06 Izidakamezwa ezi hlanganisiweyo 07 = Imithi yenyanga yesintu 08 = Okunye (Chaza)	
131.	Ezinyangeni ezi litshumi lambili ezidlulileyo so uke wazi hlaba nge njekitshini yemithi engasiyo ka dokotela wase sibhedlela na? U dokotela akutshiwo inyanga yesithu, kutshiwo owasesibhedlela.	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	
132.	Izenyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezidlulileyo, uke wasebenzisa inaliti esetshenziswe ngomunye umuntu, noma enye into ukwenza injekitshini yezidakamezwa na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	
C. Ukusoka/ukunquma ijwabu lendoda/umfazi			
133.	Amanye amadoda labanye abafazi, basokwa noma banqunywa ijwabu – ukusekamsayisa ukutsho, kambe lawe wa sokwa/nqunywa ijwabu na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 135
134.	Wasokwa/Wanqunywa ijwabu uleminyaka emingaki ubudala?	Bala ubudala ngeminyaka 99 = Angazi	
135.	O BABA ABANGA SOKWANGA/ABANGA NQUNYWANGA IJWABU KUPHELA Uma kungaba khona lapho kunqunywa khona ijwabu mahala, ungakuthakazelela na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	
136.	Mangabe uya zikhethela, kambe ube uza khetha umngane wokuya ecansini laye o sokiweyo noma onga sokwanga?	01 = O sokiweyo/Nqunywe ijwabu 02 = O nga sokwanga 03 = Angazi/ angikhethi	
D. Ezinye zempilakahle			
137.	Sewake wa ficakla ule TB na ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedule?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	
138.	Se uke welatshelwa i TB?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
139.	Have you ever been diagnosed with diabetes? So wake wa tholakala ulo umkhuhlane we tshukela na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 141
140.	Uyelatshelwa umkhuhlane wetshekela na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	
141.	Se uke watholakala ule BP na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 143
142.	Uyelatshelwa i BP khathesi?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	
143.	Se uke wa ficakala ule asima na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	

**SECTION 2: IJAZI LOKU ZI VIKELA/IKHONDUMU LABO BABA LE LABO MAMA
(IMIBUZO ILI TSHUMI LA NTHATHU)**

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
201.	Se uke wezwa ngama jazi okuzivikela – amakhondomu ukutsho	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 301
202.	U cabanga ukuthi amajazi okuzivikela (amakhondomu) asetshenziswani? (Bavumele aba phendulayo ukuthi bakhulume konke abakufunayo. Bhala zonke izimpendulo ozinikwayo.)	01 = Ukuvikela imikhuhlane yezo cansi ne ngculaza <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Ukuvimbela ukuzithwala noma ukuhlela imuli <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
203.	Uyazi lapho onga fumana khona ijazi lokuzivikela (ikhondomu) labo baba?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 205
204.	Ungayitholaphi ikhondomu yabo baba? (Bavumele abaphendulayo ukuthi bakhulume konke abakufunayo. Bhala zonke izimpendulo ozinikwayo.)	01 = E kliniki yase Dukwi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Emtshinini okhipha amakhondomu <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Kwabe bandla le Red Cross <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 04 = Ku bangane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 05 = Esitolo/emnkambo/ekhimisi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 06 = Lapha engisebenza khona <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 07 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
205.	Se uke wasebenzisa ikhondomu yabo baba na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 208
206.	Uya kwanisa ukuyithola na ikhondomu yabo baba uma uyifuna noma kunini?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'YEBO' DLULELA KU 208
207.	I nkinga yini ekubeni u fumane ikhondomu uma uyifuna? Impendulo ma ibe nye kuphela	01 = Ku khatshana lapha ifunyanwa khona 02 = Iya dula kakhulu 03 = Lapha itholakala khona kuyabe kuvaliwe ngezinye izikhathi 04 = Ayitholakali <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 05 = Ngiyesaba ukubonwa ngiyiphethe 06 = Abasebenzi bezempilonhle abasiphathi kahle 07 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
208.	Uke wezwa nge jazi lokuzivikela (khondomu) labo mama na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 301
209.	Unga thokozela uku sebezisa ikhondomu yabo mama na mangabe ikhona?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	
210.	Uyakwazi na lapha ongathola khona ikhondomu yabo mama	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 301
211.	Ungayithola ngaphi ikhondomu yabo mama? (Bavumele abapendulayo uku khuluma konke abakufuna. Bhala zonke izimpendulo oziphiweyo.)	01 = Ekliniki yase Dukwi 02 = Emtshinini ophipha amakhondomu 03 = Kwabase Red Cross 04 = Abangane 05 = Esitolo/emnkambo 06 = Lapha engi sebenza khona 07 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
212.	Uyakwanisa na uku ithola ikhondomu yabafazi nxa u ifuna sonke isikhathi?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO O ITHI 'YEBO' DLULELA KU 301
213.	Yini inkinga enkulu ekutholeni ikhondomu yabo mama nxa u ifuna noma kusiphi isikhathi? Impendulo ma ibe nye zwi	01 = Ku khatshana 02 = Kuya dula 03 = Lapha etholakala khona kuyabe kuvaliwe ngezinye izikhathi 04 = Ayitholakali _____ 05 = Ngisaba ukubonwa ngiyiphethe 06 = Abazempilonhle abasiphathi kahle 07 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	

SECTION 3: EZO KUYA ECANSINI LENGZOZI EMAYELANA LA LOKHU (IMIBUZO INGAMATSHUMI AMAHLANU LA NYE)

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
A. EZO KUYA ECANSINI			
301.	Se uke waya ecansini na? (E cansini kutshiwo indoda ingena emfazini be secansini)	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 333

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
302.	Waqale ezocansi uleminyaka emingaki?	Bhala ubudala ngeminyaka 99= Angazi __ __	
303.	Ukuya ecansini kwakho kwakuqala, kambe lali vumelene noma hatshi?	01 = Sa si vumelene 02 = Sa singa vumelananga __ __ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
304.	U KUGCINA kwakho ukuya e cansini wa sebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
B. LABO ESIJWAYELE UKUYA ECANSINI LABO			
305.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, ukhona na obe kade usiya ecansini laye? <i>(Kutshiwo lowo oyindoda yakho/umfazi wakho noma lowo elihlala lonke endlini osiya ecansini laye)</i>	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 310
306.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, uye ecansini labantu abajwayelekileyo abangaki na?	Bhala inani 98 = Akula mpendulo __ __ 99 = Angazi	
307.	Umuntu lowo ojwayelekileyo oye ecansini laye kabutsha nje kambe uvela kuliphi ilizwe?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia __ __ 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
308.	Lowo muntu wokujwayeleka oya laye encansini ka butsha nje ube eleminyaka emingaki?	Bhala ubudala ngeminyaka 99 = Angazi __ __	
309.	Kambe uyi sebenzisile na ikhondomu ukuya kwakho ecansini la lowo ojwayelekileyo kabutsha nje?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
C. UKUYA ECANSINI LO MUNTU NJE ONGASUYE INDODA/UMFAZI WAKHO NOMA LOWO OJWAYELEKILEYO			
310.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, wake waya ecansini lo munye umuntu nje ongayisuye indoda noma umfazi wakho noma lowo wokujwayeleka? <i>(Kutshiwo lowo muntu nje ongayisuye indoda noma umfazi wakho kodwa liya ecansini lonke)</i>	01 = Yebo 02= Hatshi 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 321
311.	Elinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, wake waya ecansini la bant nje abangaki abangayisibo boku jwayeleka, abangayisibo indoda noma umfazi wakho, noma lowo ohlala naye endlini?	Bhala inani 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
312.	Kambe U phuma kuliphi ilizwe lowo muntu oye lae ecansini kodwa engayisuye ojwayelekileyo?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
313.	Ube ele minyaka emingaki lowomuntu oye ecansini laye engasuye ojwayelekileyo?	Bhala ubudala ngeminyaka 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
314.	Ube tshadile noma qa lowo oye laye ecansini kabutsha nje, lowo ongayisuye ojwayelekileyo?	01 = U be enga tshadanga/tshadwanga na? 02 = Ngo tshadileyo 03 = Wahlukana lowakwakhe l dovosi ukutsho 04 = Wa bhuhelwa ngowa kwakhe 99 = Angazi	
315.	Kambe lowo owaya laye ecansini kabutsha nje engasuye ojwayelekileyo, waye kade ephila ngani noma esebenza uphi umsebenzi?	01 = Ngu somabhezimusi 02 = Uya thengisa 03 = Isifundi/uyafunda 04 = U tshayela amaroli amakhulu 05 = Usebenza emakhitshini 06 = Ufuyile 07 = Ngu mlimi	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
		08 = Uyakha izindlu/uyabaza 09 = Li sotsha/ipholisa 10 = U sebenzela intuthuko yomphakati 11 = Aka sebenzi 12 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
316.	Ekuyeni kwakho ecansini okokugcina la lowo ongayisuye ojwayelekileyo, wawu nathile utshwala na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	
317.	Ekuyeni kwakho ecansini okokugcina la lowo ongasuye ojwayelekileyo, wa sebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __ 98 = Akula mpendulo 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 319
318.	Ukuya kwakho ecansini okokugcina la lowo ngosuye ojwayelekileyo ngubani oweza le cebo loku sebenzisa ikhondomu?	01 = Nguyena u mngane wami 02 = Yimi __ __ 03 = Sa cebisana sonke 99 = Angazi	DLULA UYE KU 320
319.	Kwenziwa yini, <i>ngempela</i> ukuthi unga sebenzisi ikhondomu ukuya kwakho ecansini la lowo ongasuye ojwayelekileyo, ka butsha nje? Bhala impendulo eyodwa zwi	01 = Ayengekho amakhondomu 02 = Amakhondomu amahala ayengekho 03 = Amakhondomu aye dula kakhulu 04 = Umngane wami wayala 05 = Angiwithandi __ __ 06 = Nga sebenzisa ezinye indlela zokuvikela ukuzithwala 07 = Ngiyamethemba umngane wami 08 = Angizange ngi cabange ngokusebenzisa ikhondomu 09 = Angazi ukuthi ikhondomu yini 10 = Ngifuna ukuthola ingane 11 = Ngenziwa ngezo kukholwa 12 = Siye ecansini singa hlelanga 13 = Angi cabanganga ukuthi kuya dingeka ukusebenzisa ikhondomu 14 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	
320.	Ezinyangeni ezi litshumi lambili ezedlule, kambe uyi sebenzisile kangaki ikhondomu ukuya kwakho ecansini la labo abangasibo abomtshado loba labo ohlala labo?	01 = Sonke isikhathi __ __ 02 = Izikhathi ezinengi sibili 03 = Ngayisebenzisa kodwa kancane nje 04 = Angizange ngiyisebenzise 99 = Angazi	
D. U CANSI OBHADALELWAYO			
321.	Kambe uke waya ecansini ubhadala/ubhadaliswa imali noma unikeza/unikwa izipho noma usizo oluthile nje	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI'

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
	ubonga/ubongela ukuya ecansini?		DLULELA KU 333
322.	Ekuyeni kwakho ku cansi o bhadalwayo wokugcina, kambe wa bhadala/bhadalwa nge mali noma nge zipho noma ukuthola usizo oluthile?	01 = Ngemali 02 = Ngeziphlo __ __ 03 = Ukuthola usizo oluthile 04 = Nga bhadala/bhadalwa ngento ezinengi (ezinje nge mali le iziphlo, imali lo sizo, iziphlo losizo oluthile)	
323.	Ngubani umuntu wokugcina ukuya laye ecansini omnike/okunike imali noma isiphlo noma olunye nje usizo lokubongela ucansi? (Qaphela: Chaza isimo noma umsebenzi awenzayo lowo muntu)	01 = Yisiphepheli 02 = Ngumtshayeli wamaloli amakhulu 03 = Usebenza emgodini __ __ 04 = Ngu muntu walapha emphakathini 05 = Military, paramilitary, police 06 = Usebenzela umkhandlo wezokusiza abantu 07 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	
324.	Isiphepheli kuphela: Uma impendulo ku 105 ithe 'YEBO' Wa qala nini empilweni yakho ukubhadalela/uku bhadalelwa, ukunika/ukunikwa iziphlo noma ukunika/ukunikwa usizo oluthile ukubongela/lwa ukuya ecansini? Bhala zonke izimpendulo	A. U ngakabalekeli ilizwe lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi B. = Ngesikhathi u baleka elizweni lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi C. = Ngemva kokubaleka elizweni lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi	
325.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, wake waya ecansini o bhadalelwayo noma wezipho noma usizo na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 333
326.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, wake waya ecansini obhadalelwayo la bantu abangaki na?	Bhala inani 99 = Angazi __ __	
327.	Ube mdala okungakanani kambe lowo muntu oye laye ecansini o bhadalwayo ebutsheni nje?	Bhala ubudala ngeminyaka 99 = Angazi __ __	
328.	Ukuya kwakho oko ku gcina ecansini obhadalelwayo wawu nathile na utswala?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi __ __	
329.	Ukuya kwakho okokugcina ecansini obhadalelwayo, wa sebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 331
330.	Ngubani owa cebisa ukusebenzisa ikhondomu ekuyeni kwakho okokugcina ecansini o bhadalelwayo?	01 = Lowo mngane wami 02 = Yimi __ __ 03 = Sa cebisana 99 = Angazi	DLULELA KU 332

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
331.	Kwabangelwa yini ukunga sebenzisi ikhondomu ekuyeni kwakho okokugcina ecansini obhadalelwayo noma owe zipho? Bhala impendulo eyodwa zwi	01 = Ebengekho amakhondomu 02 = Ebengekho amakhondomu amahala 03 = Ebe dula kahulu amakhondomu 04 = Lowo mngane wami wayala 05 = Angiwithandi 06 = Ngasebenzisa ezinye indlela zokuhlela imuli 07 = Ngiyamethemba umngane wami 08 = Angicabanganga uku sebenzisa ikhondomu 09 = Angazi ukuthi ikhondomu yini 10 = Ngifuna ukuthola ingane 11 = Ezo ku kholwa __ __ 12 = Unplanned sex 13 = Angicabanganga ukuthi kuya dingeka ukuyisebenzisa khondomu 14 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	
332.	Ezinyangeni ezililshumi ezedlue, wayisebenzisa kangaki ikhondomu ekuyeni ecansini labo bonke ku cansi obhadalelwayo no we zipho?	01 = Sonke isikhathi 02 = Isikhathi esinengi 03 = Kwesinye isikhathi 04 = Angizange __ __ 99 = Angazi	
E. UKUYA ECANSINI NGENKANI			
333.	Se wake wa banjwa nga madla ukuya ecansini na?	01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 339
334.	Isiphepheli kuphela: UMA impendulo ka 105 ithi 'YEBO' Ngasiphi isikhathi empilweni yakho owabanjwa khona ngamandla ukuya ecansini? Bhala zonke izimpendulo	A. Ungakabaleki elizweni lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi B. = Ekubalekeleni ilizwe lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi C. = Ngemva koku baleka elizweni lakho 01 = Yebo __ __ 02 = Hatshi	
335.	Ngubani owakubamba ngamandla ukuya ecansini? Izimpendulo zingaba zinengi. Bhala zonke	01 = Labo engijwayele ukuya ecansini labo __ __ 02 = Abanye abe muli yami abangayisibo engijwayele ukuya labo ecansini 03 = Abangayisibo be muli yami __ __	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI ITHI YI LABO ABAJWAYELE KILEYO NOMA ABE MULI (1 NOMA 2) DLULA UYE KU 337
336.	Ngubani kulabo abangayisibo be muli yakho owakubamba ngamandla ukuya ecansini Izimpendulo zingaba zinengi. Bhala zonke	Umphakathi weziphepheli: 01 = Umtshayeli wama roli amakhulu __ __ 02 = Usebenza emgodini __ __ 03 = Isikhulu se sonto __ __	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
		04 = Ngesimye isiphepheli <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Phandle komphakathi weziphepheli: 05 = Umtshayeli wamaroli <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 06 = Usebenza emgodini <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 07 = Isikhulu seSonto <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 08 = Ngomunye nje womphakathi wase Dukwi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 09 = Li sotsha/ipholisa <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10 = Ngosebenza kwezentuthuko yo mphakathi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 11 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
337.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, se wake wa banjwa ngamandla ukuya ecansini na?	01 = Yebo <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 339
338.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, wabanjwa ngamandla ukuya ecansini kangaki?	Bhala inani <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

G. UKUYA ECANSINI LABANTU ABANENGI ABEHLUKILEYO

Manje, ngizafuna ucabange ngokugcina kwakho ukuya ecansini,ngizakubuza imbuza ngempilo yakho yemacansini,siqala ngalowo owacina ukuya laye emacansini. Ngizaqala ngalowo owagcina laye ukuya emacansini,nxa besedlula oyedwa,ngizabuza ngabathathu owacina ukuya labo emacansini enyangeni ezilitshumi lambili. Lokhu kutsho loba ngubani osowaya laye emacansini,kungaba ngumkakho,intombi yakho,ijaha lakho,abangane,abangane bokuzijabulisa emacansini,amawule,lowo ongabe wahlangana laye ebhawa,emtshadweni loba indawo yokuzijabulisa nje.

339.	Wa gcina nini ukuya ecansini? BUYELA KU 301. UMA IMPENDULO ITHE 'ANGIKAZE NGIYE ECANSINI' (02), BHALA U 00	a. Izinsuku ezi.....ezedlule __ __ b. Amaviki ali.....awedlule __ __ c. Izinyanga ezi.....ezedlule __ __ d. Phezu kwezinyanga ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule (BHALA 00)..... __ __ e. ANGIKAZE NGIYE ECANSINI (BHALA 00) __ __	UMA IMPENDULO INGU 'D' NOMA 'E' DLULELA KU 401		
340.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule waya ecansini labantu abangaki na? QINISEKISA UKUTHI INANI OLIBIKELWAYO LIVUMELANE LAMANANI KA 306+311+326 KUHLANGENE	Inani __ __			
	KUWE OBUZAYO: manjeke buza imibuzo emayelana lo muntu woku gcina ukuya ecansini laye. Qala ngaye	Qhubeka kuleli ikholamu uqede yonke imibuzo ngalo muntu wokugcina ungakayi kulowo owesibili kowokugcina	Qhubeka kuleli ikholamu uqede yonke imibuzo ngowesibili kowokugcina ungakabuzi owe sithathu kowokugcina		
		(a) UMUNTU WOKU GCINA OYE LAYE ECANSINI	(aa) OWESIBILI KOWOKUGCINA ECANSINI	(aaa) OWESTHATHU KOWOKUGCINA ECANSINI	
341.	Wa gcina nini ukuya ecansini la lomuntu?		aa. Izinsuku ezi....ezedlule __ __ bb. Amaviki angu....awedlule __ __ cc. Izinyanga ezi.... ezedlule __ __	aaa. Izinsuku ezi... ezedlule __ __ bbb. Amaviki angu...awedlule __ __ ccc. Izinyanga ezi ...ezedlule __ __	
342.	Ube yini kuwe lowo muntu oye laye ecansini MANGABE IJAHA/INTOMBI YAKHO: Libe li hlala lonke nje ngabatshadeneyo? UMA KU NGU 'YEBO' dweba I circle ku 2 3 UMA KU NGU 'HATSHI' dweba I circle ku 3	01= INDODA/UMFAZI WAKHO 02= LOWO MNGANI OHLALALAYE __ __ 03= IJAHA LAKHO/INTOMBI YAKHO ONGA HLALI LAWE 04= UMGANI NJE OJABULISANA LAYE 05= IWULE 06= OKUNYE (Chaza) _____	01= INDODA/UMFAZI WAKHO 02= LOWO MNGANI O HLALA LAYE ENDLINI __ __ 03= IJAHA/INTOMBI YAKHO ONGA HLALI LAYE 04= UMGANI NJE OJABULISANA LAYE 05= IWULE 06= OKUNYE (Chaza) _____	01= INDODA/UMFAZI WAKHO 02= LOWO NGANI O HLALA LAYE ENDLINI __ __ 03= IJAHA/INTOMBI YAKHO ONGA HLALI LAYE 04= UMGANI NJE OJABULISANA LAYE 05= IWULE 06= OKUNYE (CHAZA) _____	
343.	Wa gcina nini ukuya ecansini la lowo muntu – noma ungo sebili noma ngowe sithathu	a. Izinsuku ezi.....ezedlule __ __ b. Amaviki angu ...awedlule __ __ c. Izinyanga ezi.....ezedlule __ __ d. Iminyaka engu...eyedlule __ __	aa. Izinsuku ezingu ezedlule __ __ bb. Amaviki angu...awedlule __ __ cc. Izinyanga ezingu...ezedlule __ __ dd. Iminyaka engu...eyedlule __ __	aaa. Izinsuku ezingu ...ezedlule __ __ bbb. Amaviki angu...Awedlule __ __ ccc. Izinyanga ezingu...ezedlule __ __ ddd. Iminyaka engu...eyedlule __ __	
344.	Waya ecansini kangaki la lowo muntu ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule? QAPHELA: ka hlanu ngeviki=260 Ka ne ngeviki=208 Ka thathu ngeviki=156 Ka bili nge viki=104 Ka nye nge viki=52	Kangaki __ __ __	Kangaki __ __ __	Kangaki __ __ __	

SECTION 4: IMIKHUHLANE EBANGWA NGOKUYA ECANSINI (IMIBUZO IYISITSHIYA GALO LUNYE)

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
401.	Uke wezwa ngemikhuhlane ebangwa yikuya ecansini?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ _	
402.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili kambe wake waba lo mkhuhlane obangwa yikuya ecansini?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99= Angazi _ _ _	
403.	Ezinyangeni ezi litshumi lambili ezedlule, wake waba lo ku disitshaja ngaphansi?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99= Angazi _ _ _	
404.	Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedlule, kambe wake waba le zilonda ngaphasi?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99= Angazi _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO INGU 'HATSHI' KONKE KU 402 LO 403 LO 404 HAMBA KU 501
405.	Kuleso sikhathi ulezilonda eziphuphumayo ngaphansi noma eminye nje imikhuhlane yezo cansi, wake wazama ukuya kwelatshwa na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99= Angazi _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 407
406.	Ekufuneni kwakho ukwelatshwa, wa qala ngokuya ngaphi? <i>Impendulo kufanele ibe nye zwi</i>	01 = Isibhedlela sika hulumende 02 = Isibhedlela se prayiveti 03 = Inyanga yesintu _ _ _ 04 = e Khemisi 05 = Umngane noma omunye we muli 06 = Okunye (Chaza) _____	
407.	Ngesikhathi ule disitshaji ngaphansi noma izilonda noma uphinje umkhuhlane wecansi, wamazisa na lowo oya laye emacansini?	01 = Yebo, bonke 02 = Abanye, hayi bonke 03 = Hatshi, angibatshelanga bonke 04= Bengingenaye owecansi ngaleso sikhathi (ngitsho la labo abangazange baye ecansini). _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO INGU (4), DLULELA KU 409
408.	Ngesikhathi unanzelela ukuthi ule disitshaji yangaphansi, izilonda noma imikhuhlane yecansi, waqhubeka ngokuya ecansini la labo ojayele ukuya labo ecansini? <i>(Qaphela: lo wecansi/abe cansi noma ngobani, ku tshiwo labo abajwayelekileyo, labo abanye nje bokuzijabulisa, la labo bokubhadala/lwa ukuya ecansini</i>	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ _	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 501
409.	Ekuboneni kwakho lezi inkomba zomkhuhlane, uye wa sebenzisa ijazi lokuzivikela na wena lo wakwakho we cansi noma labo oya ecansini labo zaze za nyamalala izinkomba zomkhuhlane?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ _	

**SECTION 5: UKUBA LO LWAZI, UKUCABANGELA, LOKU CABANGA KWABANTU
(IMIBUZO ILI TSHUMI LA NHLANU)**

N°	IMIBUZO	IMPENDULO	SKIP
501.	Uke wezwa ngo mkhuhlane l ngculaza?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	UMA IMPENDULO OTHATHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 617
502.	Kuya kwaniseka na ukuthi abantu bazivikele ekutholeni ingculaza ngoku sebenzisana okuthembekileyo lomuntu oyedwa ongelawo umkhuhlane futhi ethembekile?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
503.	Kambe abantu banga zivikela ekutholeni ingculaza ngoku sebenzisa ikhondomu kahle sonke isikhathi nxa besiya ecansini?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
504.	Kambe abantu bangazivikela engculazini uma bezihlalela nje bengayi ecansini?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
505.	Kambe abantu banga ngenwa yingculaza nge neti yomyane – l moskwito net, ukutsho?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
506.	Kambe abantu banga ngenwa yi ngculaza ngokwabelana ukudla lomuntu ole ngculaza?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
507.	Kambe kungenzeka ukuthi umuntu obukeka ephile kahle nje angaba le gciwane (l vayirasi ukutsho) elibangela ingculaza?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
508.	Kambe umama ozithweleyo ole ngculaza, kungenzeka ukuthi lengculaza ekuye ingaya enganeni engaka zalwa noma nalapho ibelethwa?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
509.	Umangabe omunye we muli yakho anga ngenwa li gciwane le ngculaza unga funa ukuthi kube yi mfihlo na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
510.	Uma isihlobo sakho singa ngenwa nge gciwane elibangela ingculaza, kambe unga zimisela ukumelekelela endlini yakho na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
511.	Uma umbalisi angangenwa li gciwane elibanga ingculaza kambe kufanele na ukuthi a vuyelwe ukuqhubeka efundisa?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
512.	Kambe ungathenga imibhida ku mthengisi ole gciwane elibanga l ngculaza na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
513.	Kufanele na ukuthi abatsha ba fundiswe ngokusebenzisa l khondomu? (Abatsha = ku tshiwo aba phakathi kweminyaka elitshumi lambili (12), le tshumi elilesikhombisa (17)).	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
		07 = Umuntu osebenza e Red Cross _ _ 08 = Umngane _ _ 09 = Owe muli yami _ _ 10 = Umuntu o phila nge ngculaza _ _ 11 = Abanye abantu nje _ _ Ezinye izindawo 12 = Esikolo _ _ 13 = E Sontweni _ _ 14 = Emihlanganeni yo mphakathi _ _ 15 = Kuma klabhu abatsha/lamanye nje ama klabhu _ _ 16 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ _ _	
604.	Ku khona na idwao oyaziyo lapho abantu ba.nga tesita ingculaza?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 606
605.	Kambe umuntu anga tesitwa ingculaza ngaphi? Ibizo le kliniki yakhona ngubani? Bavumele abaphendulayo bakhulume konke abafuna ukuku khuluma. Bhala zonke impendulo oziphiwayo	01 = I kliniki ye Mokgoro _ _ 02 = Ikliniki ye Tati Rive _ _ 03 = I kliniki ye Dukwi _ _ 04 = Isibhedlela sase Tutume _ _ 05 = Enye ikliniki noma esinye isibhedlela _ _ 06 = E 'Tebelopele' yase VTC(?) _ _ 07 = Kwenye I VTC _____ _ _ 99 = Angazi _ _	
606.	Ungangitsheli nge mphumela yama test, kodwa khona uke wa testelwa ingculaza na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDUL O ITHI 'HATSHI' NOMA 'ANGAZI' DLULELA KU 613
607.	Wa gcina nini uku testela ingculaza?	01 = Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedule 02 = Ngaphezu ko mnyaka le minyaka emibili edlulileyo 03 = Phezu kwe minyaka emibili lokuya phezulu 99 = Angazi _ _	
608.	Ukuya testa kwakho koku gcina, kambe nguwe na obe ufuna uku testa noma, kwafika abantu boku testa kuwe wavumelana labo, noma kwaku funwa ngabo mthetho na?	01 = Ngazicelela uku testa 02 = Kube ku testwa mahala lami ngayi ngenelake I test. 03 = Kwathiwa ngi teste ngabo mthetho 99 = Angazi _ _	
609.	Eku testeni kwakho kambe okokugcina u ye wa thola I khansiling yangemva koku tesita na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi _ _ 99 = Angazi	
610.	Kambe utestele ngaphi ekutesteni kwakho okokugcina na? Impendulo ma ibe nye kuphela	01 = e kliniki yase Mokgoro _ _ 02 = e kliniki yase Tati River _ _ 03 = e kliniki ye Dukwi _ _ 04 = esibhedlela se Tutume _ _ 05 = Enye I kliniki/esinye isibhedlela _____ _ _ 06 = e Tebelopele yase VCT _ _ 07 = Enye I VCT _____ _ _ 99 = Angazi _ _	

N°	IMIBUZO	IZIMPENDULO	SKIP
611.	Angifuni ukwazi nge miphumela yoku testa kwakho INGCULAZA, kodwa eku testeni kwakho kokugcina, uye wathola imphumela yakhona na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 613
612.	Angifuni ukwazi nge miphumela yoku testa kwakho, kodwa eku testeni kwakho okoku gcina, ngemva koku thola imphumela, umazisile na lowo oya laye ecansini noma labo oya labo ecansini?	01 =Yebo 02 =Hatshi 03 = Angikaze ngibe lo we cansi	
613.	Kambe ikhona na indawo lapha enkambeni okwe latshelwa khona labo aba phethwe yi ngculaza?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi, akula la 03 = Angazi uma ngabe kukhona lapho okwela	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' NOMA 'ANGAZI' DLULELA KU 615
614.	Kambe unga thola ukwelatshwa ngaphi Bavumele abaphendulayo ukuthi bakhulume konke abakufunayo. Bhala zonke impendulo ozinikwayo	01 = E kliniki yase Mokgoro 02 = E kliniki yase Tati River 03 = E kliniki ye Dukwi 04 = Esibhedlela sase Tutume 05= Kwe inye nje ikliniki ka hulumende 06 = Ezempila kahle ezingasizo zika hulumende 07 = I Red Cross Ye Botswana 08 = Inhlanganiso exi ngxile ngo kholo jikelele (I faithf ukutsho) 09 = I nyanga ze sintu 10 = Umkhokheli wezo ku kholwa 11 = Abanye (Chaza) -----	
615.	Kambe ungaya testa futhi esikhathini esizayo?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 99 = Angazi	UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'YEBO' DLULELA KU 617
616.	Yini sizatho sakho esikhulu sokungayi ku testa yini? Ma ibe nye kuphela impendulo	01 = Angazi ngingayaphi kuya testa 02 = Ngiyazi ukuthi angilayo ingculaza 03 = Ngi saba imiphumela 04 = Ng saba ukuthathwa igazi 05 = Ngi saba ukungenwa yi nculaza eku testeni 06 = Ngi saba ukubizwa nga magama uma nginga funyanwa nginayo 07 = Ngiya sola ukuthi mhlaumbe akula mfihlo eku testeni 08 = Kuya dula kakhulu 09 = Aba testayo ba bamba/thola ingculaza kimi 10 = Okunye (Chaza) _____ 99 = Angazi	
617.	Ezinyangeni ezilithumi lambili ezedlule, uke wathola amajazi okuzivikela (amakhondomu) kwabo hlelo lezokuvikela ingculaza na?	01 = Yebo 02 = Hatshi 98 = Akula mpendulo	

O BABA: Hamba ku 624

	ecansini okwangemuva lendoda noma umfazi na? <i>(Ucansi lwangemuva kutshiwo ukungenisa emuva, hayi lapho ku jayeleka ukungeniswa khona)</i>	99 = ANGAZI	KUPHELELA LAPHA
702.	O mama kuphela: Ukuya kwakho ecansini lwangemuva kokugcina le ndoda, umngani wakho wasebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 =Yebo 02= Hatshi 99 = ANGAZI	_ _
703.	O baba kuphela: Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili ezedule, wake waya ecansini lwange muva le ndoda na?	01 =Yebo 02= Hatshi 99 = ANGAZI	_ _ UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' DLULELA KU 705
704.	O baba kuphela: Ukuya kwakho ecansini lwange muva le ndoda, wena noma umngani wakho wa sebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 = Yebo 02= Hatshi 99 = Angazi	_ _
705.	O baba kuphela: Ezinyangeni ezilitshumi lambili, wake waya ecansini lwangemuva lo mfazi na?	01 = Yebo 02= Hatshi 99 = Angazi	_ _ UMA IMPENDULO ITHI 'HATSHI' KU PHELELA LAPHA
706.	O baba kuphela: Ukuya kwakho ecansini lwangemuva lomfazi okokugcina, wasebenzisa ikhondomu na?	01 = Yebo 02= Hatshi 99 = Angazi	_ _

KU PHELILE

Gwaro remibvunzo – Dukwi BSS

GWARO REMVUMO YEVABATI VEMBA

Pamusoroi Baba/Amai,

Ini ndinoitwaBazi rezveutano, vesangano reBotswana Red Cross Society pamwe chete neUNHCR vane hurongwa hwekuongorora nyaya yekuzvibata panyaya dzepabonde pavagari vemuno. Uyezve vari kukumbirawo kuti muvape umboo huri maererano nechirongwa ichi. Zvinotarisirwa kuti chirongwa ichi chichabatsira zvikuru pakuronga hutano hwevagari vemuDukwi kuti hwuve nane zvikuru sei panyaya dzekurwisana nekukunda chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS.

[Kumbirai mubati wemba kuti akupei mvumo yekuenderera mberi nehurukuro]: Pamba penyuru pasarudzwa muchirongwa ichi saka munotipa here mvumo yekutsvaga umboo pakati pemhuri yenyu? _____ Hongu _____ Kwete]

[Kana pamba paine majaya nemhandara vezera rechidiki vari pakati pemakore gumi nemashanu kusvika gumi nemanomwe ekuberekwa]: Bepa rekutsvagisa umboo rine imwe mibvunzo yakadzama uyezve ingangonyadzisira inonangana nenyaya dzepabonde nezvimwewo zvakanangana nehutachiona hweHIV. Tingawanawo here mvumo yekuti titsvage umboo kubva kumajaya nemhandara vari pano? Hongu _____ Kwete _____

GWARO REMVUMO YEVANOPA UMBOO

Pamusoroi Baba/Amai,

Ini ndinoitwaBazi rezveutano, vesangano reBotswana Red Cross Society pamwe chete neUNHCR vane hurongwa hwekuongorora nyaya yekuzvibata panyaya dzepabonde pavagari vemuno. Uyezve vari kukumbirawo kuti muvape umboo huri maererano nechirongwa ichi. Zvinotarisirwa kuti chirongwa ichi chichabatsira zvikuru pakuronga hutano hwevagari vemuDukwi kuti hwuve nane zvikuru sei panyaya dzekurwisana nekukunda chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS.

Imi masarudzwa kuti muve umwe weavo vachapa umboo muchirongwa ichi. Naizvozvo tiri kukumbirawo mvumo yekuti tikurukure nemi kuti tigwana umboo kubva kwamuri.

Tinodawo kukuvimbisai kuti chatiri kuvavarira kutsvaga kudzidza kuburikidza neupenyu hwenyu. Umboo hwatinenge tawana huchatibatsira mukurwisana nekudzivirira chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS munharaunda yenyu, munyika ino uyezve mune dzimwe nyika dzakatikomboredza. Imwe mibvunzo yatichabvunza ingangove iri yemhando yezvakadzama, zvinonyadzisira kana zvakanandika muupenyu hwevanhu. Naizvozvo tinoda kukuzivisa kuti zita renyu harisi kuzoburitswa pachena uyezve umboo hwatichawana kubva kwamuri huchachengetedzwa zvakananzika. Umboo uhwu hauzosevenzeswi pakukunyoresha, pakugoverwa kwechikafu kana zvimwewo zviwanikwa zvamunofanira kupihwa. Kupa kwenyu umboo muchirongwa ichi chinhu chakakosha zvikuru. Umboo hwakatendeseka huchatibatsira kugadzirisa mabasa ekurwisana nekudzivirira hutachiona hweHIV izvo zvingangove zvichizobatsira imi nemhuri yenyu.

Tichatora nguva yenyu ingangosvika maminiti angaite makumi matatu kusvika kumakumi mana (30 – 40 minutes). Ivai makavimbisika kuziva kuti hapana ropa richatorwa kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu humboo muchirongwa ichi – chirongwa ichi chinongosanganisira hurukuro nekubvunzana

mibvunzo chete. Kupa kwenyu umboo muchirongwa ichi kuda kwenyu uyezve hamusiri kuzomanikidzwa. Kana musingadi kupa umboo kana kuti mukafunga kuti hamuchada kuramba muchienderera mberi ivai makasununguka kuregedzera pamunodira. Izvi hazvizevenzeswi kuti mushaiswe zvamunofanira kuwana pari nhasi kana mune ramangwana renyu. Tinodawo kukuzivisai kuti hapana muripo watinoda kubva kwamuri kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu umboo uyezve hapanawo muripo wamuchapihwa kubva kwatiri kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu umboo.

Kana muine mibvunzo kana zvimwe zvasusina kunzwisisa kuburikidza nechirongwa ichi ivai makasununguka kutaura na VaKhulumani vari mubazi rezvehutano panhamba dzinoti 3632406

Naizvozvo munondipawo here mvumo yekuita hurukuro nemi?

Hongu Kwete

Kana musingandipi mvumo yekuita hurukuro nemi, mungandizivisawo here kuti nemhaka yei

Rupawu rwemutsvaki weumboo rwunoratidza kuti apiwa mvumo yekuenderera mberi nehurukuro :

IDENTIFICATION				
A.MUSI WAKAITWA HURUKURO: _ _ zuva _ _ mwedzi				
B.NGUVA YAKATANGWA HURUKURO: _ _ : _ _				
C. NHAMBA DZEPAMBA _ _ _				
D. NHAMBA DZEMUPI WEHUMBOO (PIN) _ _ _ _ _ _				
E. ZITA NENHAMBA YEMUBATI WEHURUKURO..... _ _ _				
F. KANA HURUKURO YAKAITWA NEIMWE NDIMI, NYORAI NDIMI YACHO _____				
G. KANA HURUKURO YAKAITWA PANZVIMBO ISIRI PAMBA, NYORAI ZITA RENZVIMBO YACHO _____				
CONTROL				
ID #	H. CONTROL ON FIELD LEVEL	I. DATA ENTRY CLERK 1	J. DATA ENTRY CLERK 2	
DATE	----- _ _ _	----- _ _ _	----- _ _ _	
REMARKS				

CHIKAMU CHEKUTANGA: NHOROONDO YEUPENYU HWEVANOPA UMBOO

(Kumubati wehurukuro: 99=Handizive, 98=Hapana mhinduro yapihwa)

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
A. Magairo nekuzvarwa			
144.	Nyorai kuti ari kupa umboo munhurume here kana kuti munhukadzi	01 = Munhurume 02 = Munhukadzi __ __	
145.	Mune makore mangani ekuberekwa? Nyorai makore ekuberekwa. Kana makore ekuberekwa asingasviki gumi nemashanu kana kuti achidarika makumi mana nemapfumbamwe, <u>regedzai kuenderera mberi nehurukuro.</u>	Nyorai makore ekuberekwa 99 = Handizivi __ __	
146.	Makazvarirwa munyika ipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia __ __ 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	
147.	Pari nhasi nyika yenyu chaiyo yechizvarwa kana kuti yamunofanira kugara ndeipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia __ __ 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	
148.	Pari nhasi muri mupoteri here kana kuti muri mupoteri akatiza kushungurudzwa pamusana penyaya dzezvematongerwe enyika?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	
149.	Panyaya dzekunamata muri vechitendero chipi?	01 = MuRoma 02 = MuKristu 03 = Muhamadhi/Muchawa (Moslem) __ __ 04 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
150.	Makaenda kuchikoro kusvika padanho ripi? (Mubvunzo uyu hausanganisire mabasa ekudzidzira kunyora nekuverenga)	00 = Handina kumboenda kuchikoro 01 = Handina kupedza chinhanho chepuraimari 02 = Ndakapedza chinhanho chepuraimari 03 = Ndakapedza magwaro esekondari __ __ 04 = Chikoro chepamusorosoro (Yunivhesiti kana college)	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
151.	Munogona zvakadini kuverenga gwaro rakanyorwa ne _____ Mungati zvakakurerukirai here, makaomerwa kana kuti hamungatoverengi zvachose? <i>(Nyorai nhamba imwe chete pamubvunzo wega wega)</i>	03 = Ndakarerukirwa 02 = Ndakaomerwa 01 = Handigone kuverenga zvachose j. Chirungu __ __ k. Setswana __ __ l. Lozi __ __ m. Ndebele __ __ n. Somali __ __ o. Mbukushu __ __ p. French __ __ q. Kiswahili __ __ r. Imwewo mitauro _____ __ __	
152.	Munotambira kana kuwana mari here pamwedzi kana pasvondo rega rega?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	
153.	Mari yenyu munoiwana nenzira ipi kuburikidza nedzimwe nzira dzese? <i>(Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete, monyora mhando yemushando yamunenge mapihwa)</i>	00 = Handiwane mari 01 = Mabhizinisi 02 = Ndinotengesa zviwanikwa 03 = Ndiri mwana wechikoro __ __ 04 = Ndiri mutyairi wedzimotokari nemarori 05 = Kushanda mudzimba 06 = Mufudzi kana muchengeti wezvifufuyo 07 = Murimi 08 = Muvaki/muvezi 09 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto kana mupurisa 10 = Mabasa ebudiriro kana kodzero dzevanhu 11 = Mamwewo mabasa 12 = Mamwewo mabasa akarekera kuhurumende 13 = Kutumisirwa mari dzinobva kunze kwenyika 14 = Mabasa enguva pfupi-pfupi 15 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
154.	Imi pachenyu mune runhare mbozha here (cellphone)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	
155.	Mave nenguva yakareba zvakadini muchigara munharaunda yevapoteri yeDukwi?	01 = Hupenyu hwangu hwese 02 = Mwedzi iri pasi pemitanhatu 03 = Mwedzi mitanhatu kusvika gore __ __ 04 = >Nguva inopfuura gore kana makore maviri 05 = >Nguva inopfuura makore maviri kusvika mashanu 06 = Makore anodarika mashanu 99 = Handizivi	
156.	Makabva riini kunyika yenyu yechizvarwa?	Nyorai kuti makore mangani 99 = Handizive __ __ 00 = Ndakazvarirwa munyika yeBotswana	
157.	Makapfuura kana kugara munyika dzinosvika ngani kubva pamakasimuka muchiuya kuzopoteri munyika yamugere pari nhasi?	Nyorai kuti inyika ngani 99 = Handizive __ __	
158.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambobva here munzvimbo yeDukwi kwenguva inodarika mwedzi mumwe chete?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA117

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
159.	Sei makaenda kwenguva inosvika kana kudarika mwedzi? <i>(Kana mupi weumboo akaenda kanodarika kamwe chete muchinhambo chemwedzi pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, bvunzai kenguva yekupedzisira yaakaenda)</i>	Zvine chekuita nemabasa 01 = Nzvimbo dzekupfuyira mombe 02 = Basa remudzimba 03 = Mabasa enguva pfupi-pfupi 04 = Kutengesa nekutengeserana pamisika 05 = Mamwewo mabasa Zvisina chekuita nemabasa 06 =Nyaya dzemumhuri __ __ 07 = Zvine chekuita nechikoro 07 = Mujeri kana muusungwa 09 = Zvine chekuita neurwere kana kurwarirwa 10 = Zororo 11 = Zvine chekuita nechitendero 12 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
160.	Pamazuva makumi matatu (mwedzi) apfuura makarara paDukwi kangani?	Nyorai kuti usiku hungani 98 = Hapana mhinduro yapiwa __ __ 99 = Handizivi	
161.	Munoenda kunoshanya kangani munharaunda kana kuti zvimbo dzakakomberedzai? Nzvimbo dzakakomberedza dzinosanganisira musha weDukwi nemimwewo misha.	00 = Handiende kunoshanya zvachose 01 = Kasingasvike kamwe chete pamwedzi 02 = Kamwe chete pamwedzi __ __ 03 = Kakawanda pamwedzi	KANA MHINDURO IRI HANDISHANYE ZVACHOSE: ENDAI PA 120
162.	Pamakapedzesera kunoshanya munzvimbo dzakakomberedza maienda kunoitei? Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete	01 = Kunoshanda 02 = Kunotengesa 03 = Kunotenga kana kumusika 04 = Kunzvimbo yezveutano 05 = Kuchikoro 06 = Kumafaro kana kunosasana __ __ 07 = Kunotsvaga chikafu 08 = Kunoshanya kuhama neshamwari 09 = Kunotsvaga huni 10 = Kuchitendero 11 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
163.	Makamboroora here kana kuroorwa pachivanhu kana kuti zviripamutemo?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA124
164.	Pamakatangira kuroora kana kuroorwa makange muine makore mangani ?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 99 = Handizivi __ __	
165.	Pari zvino makaroora here kana kuroorwa?	01 = Ndakaroora kana kuroorwa 02 = Takarambana kana kusiyana __ __ 03 = Chirikadzi/Murume akafirwa nemudzimai	KANA MHINDURO IRI PARI ZVINO HANDINA KUROORA KANA KUROORWA: ENDAI PA 124
166.	Pakuroora kana kuroorwa kwenyu muri pabarika here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Murume nemudzimai mumwe chete 02 = Pabarika __ __	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
167.	Pari zvinhu muri kugarisana nemurume kana mudzimai wenyu here kana kuti shamwari zvayo yepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA128
168.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura pakamboita bopoto here, kurwa kana kusawirirana pakati penyu newamunogarisana naye kwakakonzera kurovana, kutukana, kupwanyirwa kana kupunzirana zvinhu ? Pakati penyu muri vaviri ndiani wamungati akave nekuita kungangokuvadza?	01 = Hongu pakave nekusawirirana nekurwa 02 = Hongu, umwe wangu ndiye akakonzeresa 03 = Hongu, tese takakonzeresa 04 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI 01 KANA 04 ENDAI PA 128
169.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makamhan'ara chitiko ichi here ku. . . ? Bvunzisisai pamhinduro yese yamunenge mapiwa uyezve muchinyora mhinduro dzacho.	01 = Hama kana shamwari 02 = Vakuru vepaDukwi 03 = Vashandi vezveutano kana vanobatsira avo vanenge vashungurudzwa 04 = Mapurisa 05 = Handina wandakaudza	KANA MHINDURO IRI 01 KANA 05 ENDAI PA128
170.	Pamakamhan'ara chitiko ichi makagutsikana here nerubatsiro kana mhinduro yamakapiwa?	01 = Hongu, ndakanyatsogutsikana 02 = Hongu, ndakangogutsikanawo zvangu 03 = Handina kugutsikana kana kusagutsikana 04 = Kwete, ndakasara ndisina kugutsikana 05 = Kwete, handina kugutsikana zvachose	
B. Kunwa hwahwa nekusevenzesa zvinodhaka			
171.	Pamasvondo mana apfuura makanwa hwahwa kakawanda zvakadini?	01 = Zuva nezuva 02 = Kamwe chete pasvondo 03 = Kamwe chete pamwedzi 04 = Handina kumbonwa	
172.	Kunze kwekunwa hwahwa makambotora zvimwe here zvinodhaka pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura?(Izvi zvingangosanganisira zvekuputa, zvinobayiwa nemajekiseni, zvinwiwa kana nezvimwewo).	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA133
173.	Ndezvipi zvinodhaka zvakasevenzesa? Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa.	01 = Mbarje 02 = Khat/miraa 03 = Zvinobaiwa nemajekiseni (Heroin) 04 = Zvinoradza (Opium) 05 = Amphetamines 06 Zvinodhaka zvakasanganiswa 07 = Makwenzi kana mishonga yen'anga kana kuti varapi vanobata nemishonga yechivanhu inodhaka 08 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	
174.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambozvibaya here jekiseni remishonga yamusina kupiwa kana kunyororwa nachiremba kana mushandi wezveutano? Rangarirai kuti chiremba kana mushandi wezveutano haasanganisire n'nga kana varapi vanobata nemishonga yechivanhu.	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	
175.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambosevenzesa here jekiseni kana kuti nareti yakambosevenzeswa neumwe munhu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	
C. Kuchecheudzwa (Circumcision)			

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
176.	Kune vamwe vanhurume nevanhukadzi vakachecheudzwa. Ko imi makachecheudzwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA135
177.	Makachecheudzwa mave nemakore mangani?	Nyorai makore anenge ataurwa 99 = Handizivi	
178.	MUBVUNZO UYU NDEWEVARUME VASINA KUCHECHEUDZWA CHETE Dai zvainzi kuchecheudzwa kune hutano kunowanikwa pachena pakiriniki iri pedyo nemi maibvuma kuchecheudzwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
179.	Dai maikwanisa kusarudza mungade here shamwari yepabonde yakachecheudzwa kana kuti isina kuchecheudzwa?	01 = Yakachecheudzwa 02 = Isina kuchecheudzwa 03 = Handizivi/Handinei nekuti yakachecheudzwa here kana kuti kwete	
D. Zvimwewo zvakanangana nenyaya dzeutano			
180.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambobatwa here chirwere cherurindi (TB)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
181.	Makamborapwa here chirwere cherurindi (TB)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
182.	Makambobatwa here nechirwere chetsvigiri kana shuga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 141
183.	Pari zvino muri kutora here mushonga kana mishonga yechirwere cheshuga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
184.	Makambobatwa here chirwere cheBlood Pressure (BP)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE; ENDAI PA143
185.	Pari zvino muri kutora here mushonga kana mishonga yeBP?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
186.	Makambobatwa here chirwere chechipfuva kana munyaviri wemapapu (asthma)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	

CHIKAMU CHEPIRI: MAKONDONU EVANHURUME NEEVANHUKADZI

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
214.	Mati mambonzwa here nezvemakondomu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
215.	Munofunga kuti makondomu anoshandiswa basa rei? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Anodzivirira zvirwere zvepabonde neHIV/AIDS _ _ _ 02 = Anodzivirira kubata pamuviri nekubatsira kuronga mhuri _ _ _ 03 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ _ _ _ 99 = Handizivi _ _ _ 	
216.	Pane kwamunoziva here kwamungawane makondomu evanhurume?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 205
217.	Makondomu evanhurume anowanikwepi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Dukwi Clinic _ _ _ 02 = Pamuchina unoburitsa makondomu _ _ _ 03 = Kubva kuvashandi veRed Cross _ _ _ 04 = Kubva kushamwari _ _ _ 05 = Muzvitoro, pamusika kana muzvitoro zvemishonga yekurapa _ _ _ 06 = Kubasa _ _ _ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo (Nyorai) _____ _ _ _ 08 = Handisati ndambowana makondomu _ _ _ 99 = Handizivi _ _ _ 	
218.	Makamboshandisa here makondomu evanhurume?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ; ENDAI PA 208
219.	Munokwanisa here kuwana kondomu rechinhurume pese pamunenge muchirida?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU : ENDAI PA 208
220.	Chii chamungati ndicho chikonzero chinonyanya kukutadzisai kuwana kondomu pamunenge muchirida? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</i>	01 = Anowanikirwa kunzvimbo iri kure 02 = Anonyanyisa kudhura 03 = Nzvimbo dzaanowanikwa dzinovhurwa nekuvharwa nenguva dzisina kutifanira 04 = Hawanike zvachose _ _ _ 05 = Ndinoty kana kunyara kuonekwa ndichimatora kana kumatsvaga 06 = Vashandi vezveutano havabatsiri vanhu vakasununguka 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizivi	
221.	Makambonzwawo here nezvekondomu revanhukadzi?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
222.	Mungade here kushandisa kondomu revanhukadzi dai	01 = Hongu	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
	raiwanikwa?	02=Kwete _____ 99 = Handizivi	
223.	Munoziva here kwamungawane kondomu revanhukadzi?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
224.	Kondomu revanhukadzi mungariwanepi? (Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).	01 = Dukwi Clinic _____ 02 = Pamuchina unoburitsa makondomu _____ 03 = Kubva kuvashandi veRed Cross _____ 04 = Kubva kushamwari _____ 05 = Kubva muzvitoro kana pamusika _____ 06 = Kubasa _____ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo (Nyorai) _____ 08 = Handisati ndambowana makondomu _____ 99 =Handizivi _____	
225.	Munokwanisa here kuwana kondomu revanhukadzi pese pamunenge muchirida?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU : ENDAI PA 301
226.	Chii chamungati ndicho chikonzero chinonyanya kukutadzisai kuwana kondomu revanhukadzi pese pamunenge muchirida? Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete	01 = Anowanikwa kunzvimbo iri kure 02 = Anonyanyisa kudhura 03 = Nzvimbo dzaanowanikwa dzinovhurwa nekuvharwa nenguva isina kutifanira 04 = Haawanikwe _____ 05 = Ndinoty kana kunyara kuonekwa ndichimatsvaga 06 = Vashandi vezveutano havabatsiri vanhu vakasununguka 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizivi	

CHIKAMU CHETATU 3: NHOROONDO DZEPABONDE NEHUNHU HUNGANGOVE NENGOZI (51 QUESTIONS)

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
A. NYAYA DZEPABONDE			
345.	Mati mambosangana here pabonde nemunhurume kana nemunhukadzi? (Kusangana pabonde kunosanganisira kupinza nhengo yenyu munhengo yeumwe yepamberi kana yekumashure).	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 333
346.	Makatanga kuenda pabonde mave nemakore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 99=Handizive _____	
347.	Pamakatangana kusangana pabonde zvaive nemvumo yenyu here kana kuti zvaive zvokumanikidzwa?	01 = Ndakange ndabvuma 02 = Ndakamanikidzwa _____ 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
348.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana nemunhu pabonde makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
B. VANOSANGANA PABONDE NGUVA NENGUVA			
349.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura manga muine shamwari imwe chete here yepabonde yenguva nenguva? <i>(Shamwari yepabonde yenguva nenguva inoreva murume kana mudzimai wenyu wepa mutemo kusanganisirawo neumwe wamungangogarisana naye pasina kuroorana)</i>	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 310
350.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makave neshamwari dzepabonde dzinosvika ngani dzamakasangana nadzo?	Nyorai nhamba yataurwa 98=Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizivi	_ _ _
351.	Shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yaibva kunyika ipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	_ _
352.	Shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yange ine makore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai nhamba yemakore ekuzvarwa 99 = Handizivi	_ _ _
353.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana pabonde neshamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _ _
C. KUSANGANA PABONDE ZVENGUVA INOPFUURAWO ZVAYO			
354.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambosangana here pabonde neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde isiri shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva dzese? <i>(Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde inosanganisira munhu wamusingagarisane naye kana kuti wamusina kuroorana naye uyezve wamusina kupanana naye chipo kana mari kuti muende pabonde).</i>	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 321

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
355.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makasangana neshamwariwo zvadzo dzepabonde dzinoita ngani?	Nyorai nhamba yataurwa 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
356.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo yaibva kunyika ipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	_ _
357.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yange ine makore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
358.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo yanga yakaroorwa here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Haina kuroorwa kana kuroora 02 = Yakaroorwa kana kuroorwa 03 = Yakarambana kana kusiya neumwe wayo 04 = Ichirikadzi kana kuti murume akafirwa nemukadzi 99 = Handizive	_ _
359.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo inoshanda basa rei?	01 = Inoita zvemabhizinisi 02 = Inotengesa zviwanikwa 03 = Iri pachikoro 04 = Mutyairi wedzimotokari kana rori 05 = Inoshanda mumba 06 = Muchengeti wezvipfuyo 07 = Murimi 08 = Muvaki/Muvezi 09 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa 10 = Mushandi wekodzero dzevanhu kana avo vanoshandira vanenge vashungurudzwa 11 = Haashande 12 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
360.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde, mange manwa hwahwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
361.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana pabonde neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
362.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde ndiani pakati penyu akati ngatishandisei kondomu?	01 = Umwe wangu 02 = Ndini 03 = Takawirirana 99 = Handizive	ENDAI PA 320
363.	Ndechipi chikonzero chakanyanya kuita kuti imi neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde musashandise kondomu? <i>Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete</i>	01 = Takange tisina makondomu 02 = Makondomu epachena haawanike 03 = Makondomu anonyanyisa kudhura 04 = Umwe wangu akaramba 05 = Handimafarire 06 = Takashandisa dzimwewo nzira dzekudzivirira kubata pamuviri 07 = Umwe wangu anovimbisika 08 = Hatina kumbofunga zvekushandisa makondomu 09 = Handizive kuti kondomu chii 10 = Ndiri kutsvaga kubata pamuviri 11 = Chikonzero chine chekuita nechitendero 12 = Takasangana pabonde zvisina tarisiro 13 = Takangofunga kuti kondomu harina nebase rese 14 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) 99 = Handizive	
364.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makashandisa kondomu kangani neshamwariwo zvadzo dzese dzepabonde dzamakasangana nadzo?	01 = Nguva dzese 02 = Nguva yakawanda ingangosvika kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 03 = Nedzimwe nguva asi dzisingasvike kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 04 = Hatina kumboshandisa kondomu 99 = Handizive	
D. KUENDA PABONDE PAMUSANA PEMARI KANA ZVIMWEWO ZVINGANGOWANIKA			
365.	Makamboenda pabonde here kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangokwanisa kupihwa munhu?	01 =Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 333
366.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti muwane chimwe chinhu, yaive mari here, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Mari 02 = Chipo _ _ _ 03 = Zvimwewo zvinowanika 04= Ndaida zvinhu zvakawanda zvinosanganisira mari nechipo, mari nezvimwewo zvingangowanika, chipo nezvimwewo zvingangowanika	
367.	Ndiani wamakapedzesera kuenda naye pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika? <i>(Munhu uyu ange ari.... [Tarisai pane zvakanorwa]?)</i>	01 = Mupoteri 02 = Mutyairi wemota kana mubatsiri wake 03 = Mushandi wepamugodhi 04 = Umwewo munhu anobva munharaunda ino 03 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa _ _ _ 04 = Mushandi wezvekodzero dzevanhu, avo vanobatsira vanoshungurudzwa kana mushandi wezvebudiriro yevanhu nematunhu	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		05 = Umwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizive	
368.	<p>Mubvunzo uyu ndewe vapoteri kana vachiri kutsvaga hupoteri chete: Tarisai kuti panhamba 105 panoti Hongu here?</p> <p>Makabvuma kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika panguva ipi muupenyu hwenyu?</p> <p>Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzinenge dzataurwa</p>	<p>A. Ndisati ndabviswa panzvimbo (Ndisati ndapoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____</p> <p>B. = Munguva yekubviswa panzvimbo (Pakutsvaka kupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____</p> <p>C. = Ndatobviswa panzvimbo (Ndave muhupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____</p>	
369.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda pabonde here kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 333
370.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makaenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingawanike neshamwari dzingaita ngani?	Nyorai kuti shamwari ngani 99 = Handizivi _____	
371.	Munhu wamakapedzesera kuenda naye pabonde kuti muwane mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika ane ane makore mangani ekuberekwa?	Nyorai makore anenge ataurwa 99 = Handizive _____	
372.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika, makange manwa hwahwa here?	01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____ 99 = Handizive _____	
373.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanikwa, makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____ 99 = Handizive _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 331
374.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvinowanika, ndiani akafunga zvekuti ngatishandisei kondomu?	01 = Umwe wangu _____ 02 = Ndini _____ 03 = Takawirirana _____ 99 = Handizive _____	ENDAI PA 332
375.	<p>Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika, chii chikonzero chikuru chakaita kuti musashandisa kondomu?</p> <p>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</p>	<p>01 = Tange tisina makondomu 02 = Makondomu epachena haawanikwe 03 = Makondomu anonyanyisa kudhura 04 = Umwe wangu akaramba 05 = Handimafarire 06 = Takashandisa dzimwewo nzira dzekudzivirira kubata pamuviri _____ 07 = Umwe wangu anovimbisika 08 = Hatina kumbofunga zvekushandisa makondomu 09 = Handizive kuti kondomu chii 10 = Ndiri kutsvaga kubata pamuviri</p>	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		11 = Chikonzero chine chekuita nechitendero 12 = Takasangana pabonde zvisina tarisiro 13 = Takangofunga kuti kondomu harina nebase rese 14 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizive	
376.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makashandisa kondomu kakawanda zvakadini neavo vose vamakaenda navo pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Nguva dzese _____ 02 = Nguva yakawanda ingangosvika kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 03 = Nedzimwe nguva asi dzisingasvike kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 04 = Hatina kumboshandisa kondomu 99 = Handizive	
E. KUENDA PABONDE ZVEKUMANIKIDZWA			
377.	Makambomanikidzwa kuenda pabonde here?	01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 339
378.	Vapoteri kana vapoteri venyaya dzezvematongerwe enyika chete: Tarisai kuti panhamba 105 panoti Hongu here? Munoziva here kuti inguva ipi paupenyu hwenyu pamakamanikidzwa kuenda pabonde? Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapihwa	A. Ndisati ndabviswa panzvimo (Ndisati ndapoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete B. = Munguva yekubviswa panzvimo (Pakutsvaga kupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete C. = Ndatobviswa panzvimo (Ndave muhupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete	
379.	Ndiani akakumanikidzai kuenda pabonde? Anopa umboo akasununguka kupa mhinduro dzakawanda pamubvunzo uyu. Nyorai mhinduro dzose dzamunenge mapihwa	01 = Umwe wangu wepabonde wenguva dzose _____ 02 = Wemumhuri asi asiri mumwe wangu wepabonde wenguva dzose _____ 03 = Umwewo zvake asiri wemumhuri _____	KANA MHINDURO ICHITI UMWE WANGU WEPABONDE WENGUVA DZESE KANA WEMUMHURI (1 KANA 2) ENDAI PA 337
380.	Pavanhu vese vasiri wemumhuri yenyu ava vanotevera, ndiani akakumanikidzai kuenda pabonde? Anopa umboo akasununguka kupa mhinduro dzakawanda pamubvunzo uyu. Nyorai mhinduro dzose dzamunenge mapihwa.	Pavagari vemunharaunda yevapoteri: 01 = Mutyairi wemotokari kana mubatsiri wake _____ 02 = Mushandi wepamugodhi _____ 03 = Wechitendero _____ 04 = Umwewo mupoteri _____ Pavagari vekunze kwenharaunda yevapoteri: 05 = Mutyairi wemotokari kana mubatsiri wake _____ 06 = Mushandi wepamugodhi _____ 07 = Wechitendero _____ 08 = Umwewo munhu wemunharaunda yakatikomberedza _____ 09 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa _____	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		10 = Mushandiri wevanotambura kana mushandi webudiro yevanhu nematunhu __ __ 11 = Umwewo (Nyorai) _____ __ __ 99 = Handizivi __ __	
381.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambomanikidzwa here kuenda pabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 339
382.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamanikidzwa kuenda pa bonde kanosvika kangani?	Nyorai kuti kangani 99 = Handizive __ __	

G. KUVE NESHAMWARI DZEPABONDE DZAKAWANDA PANGUVA IMWECHETE

Pari zvino ndiri kuda kuti muedze kurangarira nguva yamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde, uyezve ndichakubvunza mibvunzo yakanangana neshamwari dzenyu dzepabonde. Ndichatanga kubvunza nezveshamwari yamakapedzesera kuenda nayo pabonde asi kana shamwari dzenyu dzakawanda, ndichangobvunza pamusana peshamwari nhatu dzamakapedzesera kusangana nadzo pabonde. Shamwari idzi dzinosanganisira munhu wese wamakasangana naye pabonde kuburikidza murume kana mudzimai wenyu, madzimai enyu, shamwarikadzi, shamwarirume, shamwari, shamwariwo zvadzo dzepabonde, vashandi vezvepabonde, munhu wamakasangana naye panzvimbo dzinotengeswa nekunwirwa hwahwa, pamuchato kana dzimwewo nzvimbo dzakadaro.

383.	ONGORORAI PA #301. Kana pachiti "Kwete"(02), zvinoreva kuti munhu ari kupa umboo haasati amboenda pabonde saka nyorai 00 pana 'e'.	f. Mazuvaapfuura __ __ g. Svondodzapfuura __ __ h. Mwedziyapfuura __ __ i. Panoita nguva inodarika mwedzi gumi nemiviri (NYORAI 00). __ __ j. HANDISATI NDAMBOENDA PABONDE (ENTER 00) __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI D KANA E ENDAI PA 401	
384.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makaenda pabonde nevanhu vangaite vangani? ONGORORAI PA: 306 + 311 + 326 kuti muone kuti vataurwa vanosvika here panhamba yataurwa pamubvunzo uno.	Vanoita __ __		
	Kune anotora umboo: Iye zvino tangai nekubvunza mibvunzo yese inechekuita nezveshamwari yepabonde YEKUPEDZESERA	Endererai mberi nekubvunza zviri muchikamu chino kusvika mapedza mibvunzo inezvekuita neshamwari yepabonde yekupedzesera musati mabvunza nezveshamwari yepakati nepakati	Endererai mberi nechikamu chino kusvika mapedza mibvunzo yese inechekuita nezveshamwari yepabonde yepakati nepakati musati mabvunza nezveshamwari yekutanga pashamwari idzi dziri nhatu	
		SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEKUPEDZESERA (a)	SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEPAKATI NEPAKATI (aa)	SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEKUTANGA PASHAMWARI NHATU (aaa)
385.	Makapedzesera kuenda riini pabonde neshamwari iyi?		aa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura cc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura	aaa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bbb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura ccc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura
386.	Pane hukama hwei pakati penyu neshamwari iyi yepabonde? KANA IRI SHAMWARIRUME KANA KUTI SHAMWARIKADZI: Manga makagarisana sevakaroorana here kana kuti kwete? KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU, isai denderedzwa pana 2 KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE, isai denderedzwa pana 3	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____
387.	Mucharangarira here kuti kwopera nguva yakareba zvakadini kubva pamakatanga kuenda pabonde neshamwari iyi yepiri kana kuti yetatu?	a. Mazuva __ __ apfuura b. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura c. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura d. Makore __ __ apfuura	aa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura cc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura dd. Makore __ __ apfuura	aaa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bbb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura ccc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura ddd. Makore __ __ apfuura
388.	Pamamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makasangana pabonde kangani neshamwari iyi? REFERENCE: 5/week=260 4/week=208 3week=156 2week=104 1week=52	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __

CHIKAMU CHECHINA 4: ZVIRWERE ZVEPABONDE (9 QUESTIONS)

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
410.	Makambonzwawo here nezvezvirwere zvingangotatapuriranwa kuburikidza nepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _
411.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambobatawo here chirwere chepabonde (STI)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
412.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboona here nhengo yenyu ichiburitsa zvinhu zvamusina kujaira kuona kana zvamusingazivi kuti chii?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
413.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboita zvisasa here kana maronda panhengo yenyu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE PESE PANA 402 NA 403 NA 404 ENDAI PA 501
414.	Pamakapedzesera kuita zvisasa, maronda kana kuburitsa zvinhu panhengo yenyu, makaedza here kurapwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 407
415.	Ndekupi kwamakatanga kuenda kunotsvaga kuti murapwe? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</i>	01 = Kiriniki kana chipatara chehurumende 02 = Kiriniki kana chipatara chakazvimirira 03 = Kun'anga 04 = Kuchitoro chinoshambadza mishonga (pharmacy) 05 = Hama kana shamwari 06 = Kumwewo (Nyorai)	_ _ _
416.	Panguva yamakapedzesera kuburitsa zvinhu munhengo yenyu, kuita maronda, zvisasa kana kubata chimwe chezvirwere zvepabonde, makataurira here shamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu, vese zvavo 02 = Vamwe vavo, kwete vese 03 = Kwete, hapana wandakaudza 04=Ndakange ndisina shamwari yepabonde panguva iyoyo (izvi zvinosanganisira neavo vasati vambosangana neshamwari yepabonde)	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO ICHITI NDAKANGE NDISINA SHAMWARI YEPABONDE (4) IBVAI MAENDA PA 409
417.	Pamakaona kuti pane zviri kubuda munhengo yenyu, kana kuti mune maronda kana zvisasa panhengo yenyu, makaenderera here mberi nekusangana neshamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde? <i>(SHAMWARI YEPABONDE inosanganisira shamwari yenguva dzese, shamwariwo zvayo kana shamwari yekupanana nayo mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika)</i>	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: IBVAI MAENDA PA 501
418.	Pamakaona kuti mune maronda, zvisasa kana zvimwewo zvinoratidza kuti mungangodaro muine chirwere kana zvirwere zvepabonde, makashandisa kondomu here neshamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu kusvikira maona kuti panga pasisina zvinoratidza chirwere kana zvirwere?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _

**CHIKAMU CHECHISHANU 5: RUZIVO, PFUNGWA NEMAITIRO EVANHU (15
QUESTIONS)**

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
517.	Makambonzwawo here nezve utachiona hweHIV kana chirwere cheAIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 617
518.	Munobvuma here kuti vanhu vanokwanisa kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV ndokunge vakagara vakavimbisika kushamwari yepabonde imwe chete isina hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
519.	Vanhu vangakwanisa here kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV kana vakashandisa makondomu nomazvo nguva yese yese yavanosangana neshamwari dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
520.	Vanhu vangakwanisa here kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV kana vakaedza nepese pavanogona napo kuregedza kuenda pabonde zvisina kufanira?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
521.	Vanhu vangabata here hutachiona hweHIV mushure mekurumwa nehutunga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
522.	Vanhu vangabata here hutachiona hweHIV kuburikidza nekudya kana kudyidzana chikafu pamwe chete neavo vane hutachiona nechekare?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
523.	Zvinoita here kuti munhu anoratidzika kuva nehutano hwakanaka ave aine hutachiona hweHIV uhwo hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
524.	Zvinokwanisika here kuti mudzimai ane pamuviri kana kuti akazvitakura asi iye aine hutachiona hweHIV/AIDS ahutatapurire kumwana wake uyo asati azvarwa kana kuti paanenge ave kubatsirwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
525.	Dai zvainzi umwe wemumhuri menyu abata hutachiona hweHIV uhwo hwunova hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS, mungade here kuti izvi zvirambe zvakananzika?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
526.	Ngatiti isu imwe hama yenyu yarwara nehutachiona hunokonzera AIDS, mungabvume here kuichengeta muimba yenyu yamunogara?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
527.	Ngatiti mudzidzisi abata hutachiona hunokonzera AIDS, munofunga here kuti anofanira kubvumidzwa kuramba achidzidzisa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	

528.	Mungatenge here miriwo yenyu kubva kune mutengesani ane hutachiona hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
529.	Munobvuma here kuti ipfungwa yakanaka kuti majaya nemhandara vechidiki vadzidziswe mashandisirwo akarurama emakondomu? (Majaya ne mhandara ava ndevemakore ekuzvarwa ari pakati pegumi nemaviri kusvika pagumi nemanomwe)	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
530.	Munobvuma here kuti vanhu vari munharaunda yamugere vanofanira kuva vakasununguka kutaura kuti HIV/AIDS inobata upenyu hwavo nenzira dzakaita sei?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
531.	Munofunga kuti zvingaitike here kana kuti zvinokwanisika kuti imi mungangobatawo hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu, zvinogona kudaro kwazvo 02 = Hongu, asi zviri kure 03 = Hazviitike 04 = Ndatova nehutachiona nechekare 99 = Handizive	
532.	Ngatiti isu mudzimai ane pamuviri, uyezve ane hutachiona hweHIV, pane zvingakwanisa kuitwa here kuti mwana waachazvara asabate hutachiona achiri munhumbu yaamai kana kuti pakuzvarwa? Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapihwa uyezve bvunzurudzai kuti "Hapana zvimwe here?"	01 = Kwete, hapana zvichakwanisa kuitwa 02 = Hongu/Pamwe, asi handizivi hangu kuti chii chingaitwe 03 = Mwana uyu haafanire kuyamwiswa pana amai 04 = Mwana uyu ngaayamwiswe chete chete 05 = Tsvagai mishonga yemaARVs 06 = Onai chiremba kana kuti vamwe vanoshanda nezvehutano 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	

CHIKAMU 6: RUZIVO PAMWECHETE NEKUKWANISA KUWANA RUBATSIRO

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY
626.	Pmwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambowana here nhorooondo kana ruzivo pamusana pehutachiona hweHIV nechirwere cheAIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	A KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 603
627.	Pmwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makawanepi ruzivo pamwe chete nenhorooondo zvine chekuita neHIV/AIDS? (Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).	Mapepanhau, maTelevision, madzangaradzimu (radio), zvipepa, nezvimwewo zvakangodaro 01 = Madzangaradzimu (Radio) 02 = TV/ Video 03 = Mapepanhau 04 = Zvipepa (Pamphlet) Mabasa ezve Hutano 05 = Dukwi Clinic 06 = Clinic kana chipatara chiri panze Muvanhu 07 = Mushandi weRed Cross 08 = Shamwari 09 = Umwe wemumhuri 10 = Munhu ari kutorarama nehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS 11 = Vamwewo vanhu Dzimwe nzvimbo 12 = Pachikoro 13 = Panzvimbo dzekunamata/ dzechitendero 14 = Pagungano revanhu/pamabiko 15 = Panzvimbo inosangana vechidiki 16 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	
628.	Imi mungade kuwana nhorooondo kana ruzivo	Mapepanhau, maTelevision, madzangaradzimu	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
	nezveHIV/AIDS kubva kupi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	(radio), zvipepa, nezvimwewo zvakangodaro 01 = Madzangaradzimu (Radio) __ __ __ __ 02 = TV/ Video __ __ __ __ 03 = Mapepanhau __ __ __ __ 04 = Zvipepa (Pamphlet) __ __ __ __ Mabasa ezve Hutano 05 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ __ __ 06 = Clinic kana chipatara chiri panze __ __ __ __ Muvanhu 07 = Mushandi weRed Cross __ __ __ __ 08 = Shamwari __ __ __ __ 09 = Umwe wemumhuri __ __ __ __ 10 = Munhu ari kutorarama nehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS __ __ __ __ 11 = Vamwewo vanhu __ __ __ __ Dzimwe nzvimbo 12 = Pachikoro __ __ __ __ 13 = Panzvimbo dzekunamata/ dzechitendero __ __ __ __ 14 = Pagungano revanhu/pamabiko __ __ __ __ 15= Panzvimbo inosangana vechidiki __ __ __ __ 16 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) __ __ __ __	
629.	Pane kwamunoziva here kwekuti munhu anokwanisa kuti aonekwe kuti ane hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 606
630.	Ndekupi kunokwanisa kuti munhu aende kunoonekwa kuti ane hutachiona hweHIV here kana kuti kwete? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ __ __ 05 = Imwewo clinic/hospital __ __ __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT (?) __ __ __ __ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo dzinoongorora nezvehutachiona hweHIV (VCT) __ __ __ __ 99 = Handizive __ __ __ __	
631.	Musandiudze henyu nezve mamiriro enyu panyaya dzezvehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS, asi, mati mamboenda here kuti munoongororwa kuti hamuna hutachiona?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE KANA HANDIZIVE ENDAI PA 613
632.	Makapedzesera riini kunoongororwa kuti mune hutachiona hweHIV here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura 02 = >Nguva inodarika gore kana makore maviri apfuura 03 = >Nguva inodarika makore maviri nemamwe apfuura 99 = Handizive __ __ __ __	
633.	Pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, ndimi here makakumbira kuongororwa kana kuti makanzi tikuongororei imi muchibva mabvuma kanawo kuti zvaitoda kuti muongororwe?	01 = Ndini ndakakumbira kuongororwa 02 = Ndakanzi ndiongororwe ndikabvuma __ __ __ __ 03 = Zvaitoda kuti ndiongororwe 99 = Handizive	
634.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, makawana here munhu akakurukura zvekubatsirana nemi kuburikidza nekuongororwa kwamange maitwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __ __ 99 = Handizive	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY
			A
635.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, makaenda kupi kuti munoongororwa? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete.</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ 05 = Other clinic/hospital _____ __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT (?) __ __ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo dzinoongorora nezvehutachiona hweHIV(VCT) _____ __ __ 99 = Handizive __ __	
636.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda nemamiriro enyu panyaya dzezvehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS, asi, pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV makapiwa here zvakabuda muongororo iyi?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 613
637.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda, asi, pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, mukanzwa zvakabuda muongororo iyi, makaudza here shamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 03 = Handisati ndambosangana neshamwari yepabonde	
638.	Ngatiti isu munhu ari kurwara nechirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS, pane nzvimbo here munharaunda ino kana mune dzimwe nzvimbo dzakaikomberedza kwekuti munhu uyu anokwanisa kuwana rubatsiro?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete, hapana nzvimbo inokwanisa kuwanika rubatsiro rwekurapwa 03 = Handizive kuti pane nzvimbo here inokwanisa kuwanika rubatsiro rwekurapwa __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 615
639.	Rubatsiro rwekurapwa rwungawanikwepi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumbo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ 05 = Dzimwewo kiriniki dzehurumende _____ __ __ 06 = Nzvimbo dzehutano dzemasangano akazvimirira ega __ __ 07 = Botswana Red Cross Society __ __ 08 = Masangano ezvechitendero __ __ 09 = Mun'anga __ __ 10 = Vatungamiriri vechitendero __ __ 11 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ __ __	
640.	Mune ramangwana mungabvuma here kuenda kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU ENDAI PA 617

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
641.	Chii chikonzero chekutanga chingaite kuti murambe kuenda kunoongororwa? Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete	01 = Handizivi kuti ndingaendepi kuti ndinoongororwa 02 = Ndinoziva kuti handina hutachiona 03 = Ndinoty zvingabude 04 = Ndinoty kutorwa ropa __ __ 05 = Ndinoty kutatapurirwa hutachiona 06 = Ndinoty kuzoonekwa nevamwe vanhu semunhu ane chirwere cheHIV/AIDS 07 = Handifungi kuti kuongororwa kuri pakavandika 08 = Zvinodhura 09 = Ndakatoonekwa ndiine hutachiona nechekare 10 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizive	
642.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambopiwa makondomu here pachirongwa chezvekudzivirirwa kwehutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 98 = Handina mhinduro	

VARUME: Endai panhamba 624

CHIKAMU CHINO NDECHEVANHUKADZI CHETE

KUDZIVIRIRWA KWEHUTACHIONA KUBVA KUNA AMAI KUENDA KUMWANA (PMTCT) NECHIRWERE CHEGOMARARA REMUROMO WECHIBEREKO			
643.	Pamakore maviri apfuura, makambovheneke here kuti zvionekwe kuti hamuna chirwere chegomarara rechibereko?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	
644.	Makambobata pamuviri here pamakore mana apfuura?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 624
645.	Pamakapedzesera kuita pamuviri, makaenda here kuclinic yaana amai vanenge vaine pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 624
646.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda kubva muongororo, asi pamakapedzesera kubata pamuviri, makapihwa here mukana wekuti muongororwe nezvehutachiona hweHIV pakiriniki yemadzimai ane pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 624
647.	Musandiudza henyu zvakabuda kubva muongororo, asi pamakapedzesera kubata pamuviri makaongororwa here kuti hamuna hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	
648.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV muine pamuviri, shamwari yenyu yepabonde yakapihwawo here mukana wekuongororwa pakiriniki yemadzimai ane pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	

CHIKAMU CHINO NDECHEVARUME PAMWE CHETE NEVAKADZI

KURONGA MHURI			
649.	Pari zvino pane zvamuri kuita here kana kushandisa pakudzivirira kubata pamuviri?	1 = Hongu 2 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 701
650.		01=Kusungwa tsinga dzinofambisa kana kuchengeta	

	Chii chamuri kushandisa? <i>(taurai zvese zvamuri kushandisa pane zvinotevera)</i>	mbeu kana zai raamai (Female sterilization) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02=Kusungwa tsinga dzinofambisa mbeu yababa (Male sterilization) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03=Mapiritsi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 04=Kushandisa michina inogamuchira mbeu yababa (IUD) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 05=Majekiseni <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 06=Zvinoiswa mukati meruoko (Implants) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 07=Kondomu <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 08=Kondomu remadzimai <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 09=Kushandisa zvinodzivirira musuwo wechibereko (Diaphragm) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10=Kushandisa mafuta anoiswa munhengo yaamai (Foam Jelly) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 11=Kuenda pabonde zvisina kudzivirira pamazuva ekuyamwiswa kwevacheche (Lactational amenorrhoea method) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 12=Kuronga kuenda pabonde tichishandisa mazuva ekutevera (Rhythm method) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 13=Kurasira mbeu yababa pasi kana panze (Withdrawal) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 14= Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
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F. NZIRA DZEPABONDE DZINOSANGANISIRA KUITA NEKUMASHURE

707.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde nemunhurume kana munhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)? <i>(Kutevedzera nzira dzepabonde dzinoshandiswa nengochani kunosanganisira kupinza nhengo yemurume kumashure kweshamwari yepabonde)</i>	01 = Hongu 02= Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: IBAVI MAPEDZA HURUKURO
708.	Vakadzi chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde nemunhurume muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), shamwari yenyu yepabonde yakashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	
709.	Varume chete: Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde neumwe munhurume muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 705
710.	Varume chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), pane umwe here pahuviri hwenyu akashandisa kondomu?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	
711.	Varume chete: Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde nemunhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: IBAVI MAPEDZA HURUKURO
712.	Varume chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde nemunhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizive	

Gwaro remibvunzo – Dukwi BSS

GWARO REMVUMO YEVABATI VEMBA

Pamusoroi Baba/Amai,

Ini ndinoitwaBazi rezveutano, vesangano reBotswana Red Cross Society pamwe chete neUNHCR vane hurongwa hwekuongorora nyaya yekuzvibata panyaya dzepabonde pavagari vemuno. Uyezve vari kukumbirawo kuti muvape umboo huri maererano nechirongwa ichi. Zvinotarisirwa kuti chirongwa ichi chichabatsira zvikuru pakuronga hutano hwevagari vemuDukwi kuti hwuve nane zvikuru sei panyaya dzekurwisana nekukunda chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS.

[Kumbirai mubati wemba kuti akupei mvumo yekuenderera mberi nehurukuro]: Pamba penyuru pasarudzwa muchirongwa ichi saka munotipa here mvumo yekutsvaga umboo pakati pemhuri yenyu? _____ Hongu _____ Kwete]

[Kana pamba paine majaya nemhandara vezera rechidiki vari pakati pemakore gumi nemashanu kusvika gumi nemanomwe ekuberekwa]: Bepa rekutsvagisa umboo rine imwe mibvunzo yakadzama uyezve ingangonyadzisira inonangana nenyaya dzepabonde nezvimwewo zvakanangana nehutachiona hweHIV. Tingawanawo here mvumo yekuti titsvage umboo kubva kumajaya nemhandara vari pano? Hongu _____ Kwete _____

GWARO REMVUMO YEVANOPA UMBOO

Pamusoroi Baba/Amai,

Ini ndinoitwaBazi rezveutano, vesangano reBotswana Red Cross Society pamwe chete neUNHCR vane hurongwa hwekuongorora nyaya yekuzvibata panyaya dzepabonde pavagari vemuno. Uyezve vari kukumbirawo kuti muvape umboo huri maererano nechirongwa ichi. Zvinotarisirwa kuti chirongwa ichi chichabatsira zvikuru pakuronga hutano hwevagari vemuDukwi kuti hwuve nane zvikuru sei panyaya dzekurwisana nekukunda chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS.

Imi masarudzwa kuti muve umwe weavo vachapa umboo muchirongwa ichi. Naizvozvo tiri kukumbirawo mvumo yekuti tikurukure nemi kuti tigwana umboo kubva kwamuri.

Tinodawo kukuvimbisai kuti chatiri kuvavarira kutsvaga kudzidza kuburikidza neupenyu hwenyu. Umboo hwatinenge tawana huchatibatsira mukurwisana nekudzivirira chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS munharaunda yenyu, munyika ino uyezve mune dzimwe nyika dzakatikomboredza. Imwe mibvunzo yatichabvunza ingangove iri yemhando yezvakadzama, zvinonyadzisira kana zvakanandika muupenyu hwevanhu. Naizvozvo tinoda kukuzivisa kuti zita renyu harisi kuzoburitswa pachena uyezve umboo hwatichawana kubva kwamuri huchachengetedzwa zvakananzika. Umboo uhwu hauzosevenzeswi pakukunyoresha, pakugoverwa kwechikafu kana zvimwewo zviwanikwa zvamunofanira kupihwa. Kupa kwenyu umboo muchirongwa ichi chinhu chakakosha zvikuru. Umboo hwakatendeseka huchatibatsira kugadzirisa mabasa ekurwisana nekudzivirira hutachiona hweHIV izvo zvingangove zvichizobatsira imi nemhuri yenyu.

Tichatora nguva yenyu ingangosvika maminiti angaite makumi matatu kusvika kumakumi mana (30 – 40 minutes). Ivai makavimbisika kuziva kuti hapana ropa richatorwa kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu humboo muchirongwa ichi – chirongwa ichi chinongosanganisira hurukuro nekubvunzana

mibvunzo chete. Kupa kwenyu umboo muchirongwa ichi kuda kwenyu uyezve hamusiri kuzomanikidzwa. Kana musingadi kupa umboo kana kuti mukafunga kuti hamuchada kuramba muchienderera mberi ivai makasununguka kuregedzera pamunodira. Izvi hazvizosevenzeswi kuti mushaiswe zvamunofanira kuwana pari nhasi kana mune ramangwana renyu. Tinodawo kukuzivisai kuti hapana muripo watinoda kubva kwamuri kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu umboo uyezve hapanawo muripo wamuchapihwa kubva kwatiri kuburikidza nekutipa kwenyu umboo.

Kana muine mibvunzo kana zvimwe zvamusina kunzwisisa kuburikidza nechirongwa ichi ivai makasununguka kutaura na VaKhulumani vari mubazi rezvehutano panhamba dzinoti 3632406

Naizvozvo munondipawo here mvumo yekuita hurukuro nemi?

Hongu Kwete

Kana musingandipi mvumo yekuita hurukuro nemi, mungandizivisawo here kuti nemhaka yei

Rupawu rwemutsvaki weumboo rwunoratidza kuti apiwa mvumo yekuenderera mberi nehurukuro :

IDENTIFICATION				
A.MUSI WAKAITWA HURUKURO: _ _ zuva _ _ mwedzi				
B.NGUVA YAKATANGWA HURUKURO: _ _ : _ _				
C. NHAMBA DZEPAMBA _ _ _				
D. NHAMBA DZEMUPI WEHUMBOO (PIN) _ _ _ _ _				
E. ZITA NENHAMBA YEMUBATI WEHURUKURO..... _ _				
F. KANA HURUKURO YAKAITWA NEIMWE NDIMI, NYORAI NDIMI YACHO _____				
G. KANA HURUKURO YAKAITWA PANZVIMBO ISIRI PAMBA, NYORAI ZITA RENZVIMBO YACHO _____				
CONTROL				
ID #	H. CONTROL ON FIELD LEVEL	I. DATA ENTRY CLERK 1	J. DATA ENTRY CLERK 2	
DATE	----- _ _	----- _ _	----- _ _	
REMARKS				

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
202.	Sei makaenda kwenguva inosvika kana kudarika mwedzi? <i>(Kana mupi weumboo akaenda kanodarika kamwe chete muchinhambo chemwedzi pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, bvunzai kenguva yekupedzisira yaakaenda)</i>	Zvine chekuita nemabasa 01 = Nzvimbo dzekupfuyira mombe 02 = Basa remudzimba 03 = Mabasa enguva pfupi-pfupi 04 = Kutengesa nekutengeserana pamisika 05 = Mamwewo mabasa Zvisina chekuita nemabasa 06 =Nyaya dzemumhuri __ __ 07 = Zvine chekuita nechikoro 07 = Mujeri kana muusungwa 09 = Zvine chekuita neurwere kana kurwarirwa 10 = Zororo 11 = Zvine chekuita nechitendero 12 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
203.	Pamazuva makumi matatu (mwedzi) apfuura makarara paDukwi kangani?	Nyorai kuti usiku hungani 98 = Hapana mhinduro yapiwa __ __ 99 = Handizivi	
204.	Munoenda kunoshanya kangani munharaunda kana kuti zvimbo dzakakomberedzai? Nzvimbo dzakakomberedza dzinosanganisira musha weDukwi nemimwewo misha.	00 = Handiende kunoshanya zvachose 01 = Kasingasvike kamwe chete pamwedzi 02 = Kamwe chete pamwedzi __ __ 03 = Kakawanda pamwedzi	KANA MHINDURO IRI HANDISHANYE ZVACHOSE: ENDAI PA 120
205.	Pamakapedzesera kunoshanya munzvimbo dzakakomberedza maienda kunoitei? Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete	01 = Kunoshanda 02 = Kunotengesa 03 = Kunotenga kana kumusika 04 = Kunzvimbo yezveutano 05 = Kuchikoro 06 = Kumafaro kana kunosasana __ __ 07 = Kunotsvaga chikafu 08 = Kunoshanya kuhama neshamwari 09 = Kunotsvaga huni 10 = Kuchitendero 11 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____	
206.	Makamboora here kana kuroorwa pachivanhu kana kuti zviri pamutemo?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA124
207.	Pamakatangira kuroora kana kuroorwa makange muine makore mangani ?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 99 = Handizivi __ __	
208.	Pari zvino makaroora here kana kuroorwa?	01 = Ndakaroora kana kuroorwa 02 = Takarambana kana kusiyana __ __ 03 = Chirikadzi/Murume akafirwa nemudzimai	KANA MHINDURO IRI PARI ZVINO HANDINA KUROORA KANA KUROORWA: ENDAI PA 124
209.	Pakuroora kana kuroorwa kwenyu muri pabarika here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Murume nemudzimai mumwe chete 02 = Pabarika __ __	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
210.	Pari zvinhu muri kugarisana nemurume kana mudzimai wenyu here kana kuti shamwari zvayo yepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA128
211.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura pakamboita bopoto here, kurwa kana kusawirirana pakati penyu newamunogarisana naye kwakakonzero kurovana, kutukana, kupwanyirwa kana kupunzirana zvinhu ? Pakati penyu muri vaviri ndiani wamungati akave nekuita kungangokuvadza?	01 = Hongu pakave nekusawirirana nekurwa 02 = Hongu, umwe wangu ndiye akakonzero 03 = Hongu, tese takakonzero 04 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI 01 KANA 04 ENDAI PA 128
212.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makamhan'ara chitiko ichi here ku. . . ? Bvunzisisai pamhinduro yese yamunenge mapiwa uyezve muchinyora mhinduro dzacho.	01 = Hama kana shamwari 02 = Vakuru vepaDukwi 03 = Vashandi vezveutano kana vanobatsira avo vanenge vashungurudzwa 04 = Mapurisa 05 = Handina wandakaudza	KANA MHINDURO IRI 01 KANA 05 ENDAI PA128
213.	Pamakamhan'ara chitiko ichi makagutsikana here nerubatsiro kana mhinduro yamakapiwa?	01 = Hongu, ndakanyatsogutsikana 02 = Hongu, ndakangogutsikanawo zvangu 03 = Handina kugutsikana kana kusagutsikana 04 = Kwete, ndakasara ndisina kugutsikana 05 = Kwete, handina kugutsikana zvachose	
B. Kunwa hwahwa nekusevenzesa zvinodhaka			
214.	Pamasvondo mana apfuura makanwa hwahwa kakawanda zvakadini?	01 = Zuva nezuva 02 = Kamwe chete pasvondo 03 = Kamwe chete pamwedzi 04 = Handina kumbonwa	
215.	Kunze kwekunwa hwahwa makambotora zvimwe here zvinodhaka pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura?(Izvi zvingangosanganisira zvekuputa, zvinobayiwa nemajekiseni, zvinwiwa kana nezvimwewo).	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA133
216.	Ndezvipi zvinodhaka zvakasevenzesa? Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa.	01 = Mbarje 02 = Khat/miraa 03 = Zvinobaiwa nemajekiseni (Heroin) 04 = Zvinoradza (Opium) 05 = Amphetamines 06 Zvinodhaka zvakasanganiswa 07 = Makwenzi kana mishonga yen'anga kana kuti varapi vanobata nemishonga yechivanhu inodhaka 08 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	
217.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambozvibaya here jekiseni remishonga yamusina kupiwa kana kunyororwa nachiremba kana mushandi wezveutano? Rangarirai kuti chiremba kana mushandi wezveutano haasanganisire n'nga kana varapi vanobata nemishonga yechivanhu.	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	
218.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambosevenzesa here jekiseni kana kuti nareti yakambosevenzeswa neumwe munhu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	
C. Kuchecheudzwa (Circumcision)			

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
219.	Kune vamwe vanhurume nevanhukadzi vakachecheudzwa. Ko imi makachecheudzwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA135
220.	Makachecheudzwa mave nemakore mangani?	Nyorai makore anenge ataurwa 99 = Handizivi	
221.	MUBVUNZO UYU NDEWEVARUME VASINA KUCHECHEUDZWA CHETE Dai zvainzi kuchecheudzwa kune hutano kunowanikwa pachena pakiriniki iri pedyo nemi maibvuma kuchecheudzwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
222.	Dai maikwanisa kusarudza mungade here shamwari yepabonde yakachecheudzwa kana kuti isina kuchecheudzwa?	01 = Yakachecheudzwa 02 = Isina kuchecheudzwa 03 = Handizivi/Handinei nekuti yakachecheudzwa here kana kuti kwete	
D. Zvimwewo zvakanangana nenyaya dzeutano			
223.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makambobatwa here chirwere cherurindi (TB)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
224.	Makamborapwa here chirwere cherurindi (TB)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
225.	Makambobatwa here nechirwere chetsvigiri kana shuga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 141
226.	Pari zvino muri kutora here mushonga kana mishonga yechirwere cheshuga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
227.	Makambobatwa here chirwere cheBlood Pressure (BP)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE; ENDAI PA143
228.	Pari zvino muri kutora here mushonga kana mishonga yeBP?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	
229.	Makambobatwa here chirwere chechipfuva kana munyaviri wemapapu (asthma)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizivi	

CHIKAMU CHEPIRI: MAKONDONU EVANHURUME NEEVANHUKADZI

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
227.	Mati mambonzwa here nezvemakondomu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
228.	Munofunga kuti makondomu anoshandiswa basa rei? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Anodzivirira zvirwere zvepabonde neHIV/AIDS _ _ _ 02 = Anodzivirira kubata pamuviri nekubatsira kuronga mhuri _ _ _ 03 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ _ _ _ 99 = Handizivi _ _ _ 	
229.	Pane kwamunoziva here kwamungawane makondomu evanhurume?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 205
230.	Makondomu evanhurume anowanikwepi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Dukwi Clinic _ _ _ 02 = Pamuchina unoburitsa makondomu _ _ _ 03 = Kubva kuvashandi veRed Cross _ _ _ 04 = Kubva kushamwari _ _ _ 05 = Muzvitoro, pamusika kana muzvitoro zvemishonga yekurapa _ _ _ 06 = Kubasa _ _ _ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo (Nyorai) _____ _ _ _ 08 = Handisati ndambowana makondomu _ _ _ 99 = Handizivi _ _ _ 	
231.	Makamboshandisa here makondomu evanhurume?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ; ENDAI PA 208
232.	Munokwanisa here kuwana kondomu rechinhurume pese pamunenge muchirida?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU : ENDAI PA 208
233.	Chii chamungati ndicho chikonzero chinonyanya kukutadzisai kuwana kondomu pamunenge muchirida? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</i>	01 = Anowanikwa kunzvimbo iri kure 02 = Anonyanyisa kudhura 03 = Nzvimbo dzaanowanikwa dzinovhurwa nekuvharwa nenguva dzisina kutifanira 04 = Hawanike zvachose _ _ _ 05 = Ndinoty kana kunyara kuonekwa ndichimatora kana kumatsvaga 06 = Vashandi vezveutano havabatsiri vanhu vakasununguka 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizivi	
234.	Makambonzwawo here nezvekondomu revanhukadzi?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _ 	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
235.	Mungade here kushandisa kondomu revanhukadzi dai	01 = Hongu	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
	raiwanikwa?	02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Handizivi	
236.	Munoziva here kwamungawane kondomu revanhukadzi?	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 301
237.	Kondomu revanhukadzi mungariwanepi? (Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).	01 = Dukwi Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Pamuchina unoburitsa makondomu <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Kubva kuvashandi veRed Cross <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 04 = Kubva kushamwari <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 05 = Kubva muzvitoro kana pamusika <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 06 = Kubasa <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo (Nyorai) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 08 = Handisati ndambowana makondomu <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 =Handizivi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
238.	Munokwanisa here kuwana kondomu revanhukadzi pese pamunenge muchirida?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU : ENDAI PA 301
239.	Chii chamungati ndicho chikonzero chinonyanya kukutadzisai kuwana kondomu revanhukadzi pese pamunenge muchirida? Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete	01 = Anowanikwa kunzvimbo iri kure 02 = Anonyanyisa kudhura 03 = Nzvimbo dzaanowanikwa dzinovhurwa nekuvharwa nenguva isina kutifanira 04 = Haawanikwe <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 05 = Ndinoty kana kunyara kuonekwa ndichimatsvaga 06 = Vashandi vezveutano havabatsiri vanhu vakasununguka 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizivi	

CHIKAMU CHETATU 3: NHOROONDO DZEPABONDE NEHUNHU HUNGANGOVE NENGOZI (51 QUESTIONS)

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
A. NYAYA DZEPABONDE			
389.	Mati mambosangana here pabonde nemunhurume kana nemunhukadzi? (Kusangana pabonde kunosanganisira kupinza nhengo yenyu munhengo yeumwe yepamberi kana yekumashure).	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 333
390.	Makatanga kuenda pabonde mave nemakore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 99=Handizive <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
391.	Pamakatangana kusangana pabonde zvaive nemvumo yenyu here kana kuti zvaive zvokumanikidzwa?	01 = Ndakange ndabvuma 02 = Ndakamanikidzwa <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
392.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana nemunhu pabonde makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _ _
B. VANOSANGANA PARONDE NGUVA NENGUVA			
393.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura manga muine shamwari imwe chete here yepabonde yenguva nenguva? <i>(Shamwari yepabonde yenguva nenguva inoreva murume kana mudzimai wenyu wepa mutemo kusanganisirawo neumwe wamungangogarisana naye pasina kuroorana)</i>	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 310
394.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura makave neshamwari dzepabonde dzinosvika ngani dzamakasangana nadzo?	Nyorai nhamba yataurwa 98=Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizivi	_ _ _
395.	Shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yaibva kunyika ipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	_ _ _
396.	Shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yange ine makore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai nhamba yemakore ekuzvarwa 99 = Handizivi	_ _ _
397.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana pabonde neshamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva nenguva makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _ _
C. KUSANGANA PABONDE ZVENUVA INOPFUURAWO ZVAYO			
398.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambosangana here pabonde neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde isiri shamwari yenyu yepabonde yenguva dzese? <i>(Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde inosanganisira munhu wamusingagarisane naye kana kuti wamusina kuroorana naye uyezve wamusina kupanana naye chipo kana mari kuti muende pabonde).</i>	01 = Hongu 02=Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _ _ KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 321

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
399.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makasangana neshamwariwo zvadzo dzepabonde dzinoita ngani?	Nyorai nhamba yataurwa 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
400.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo yaibva kunyika ipi?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Imwewo (Nyorai) _____	_ _
401.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzisira kusangana nayo yange ine makore mangani ekuzvarwa?	Nyorai makore ekuzvarwa 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
402.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo yanga yakaroorwa here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Haina kuroorwa kana kuroora 02 = Yakaroorwa kana kuroorwa 03 = Yakarambana kana kusiwana neumwe wayo 04 = Ichirikadzi kana kuti murume akafirwa nemukadzi 99 = Handizive	_ _
403.	Shamwariwo zvayo yepabonde yamakapedzesera kusangana nayo inoshanda basa rei?	01 = Inoita zvemabhizinisi 02 = Inotengesa zviwanikwa 03 = Iri pachikoro 04 = Mutyairi wedzimotokari kana rori 05 = Inoshanda mumba 06 = Muchengeti wezvipfuyo 07 = Murimi 08 = Muvaki/Muvezi 09 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa 10 = Mushandi wekodzero dzevanhu kana avo vanoshandira vanenge vashungurudzwa 11 = Haashande 12 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
404.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde, mange manwa hwahwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _
405.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana pabonde neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 98 = Handina mhinduro 99 = Handizive	_ _

KANA
MHINDURO
IRI KWETE:
ENDAI PA 319

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
406.	Pamakapedzesera kusangana neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde ndiani pakati penyu akati ngatishandisei kondomu?	01 = Umwe wangu 02 = Ndini 03 = Takawirirana 99 = Handizive	ENDAI PA 320
407.	Ndechipi chikonzero chakanyanya kuita kuti imi neshamwariwo zvayo yepabonde musashandise kondomu? <i>Mhinduro ngaive imwe chete</i>	01 = Takange tisina makondomu 02 = Makondomu epachena haawanike 03 = Makondomu anonyanyisa kudhura 04 = Umwe wangu akaramba 05 = Handimafarire 06 = Takashandisa dzimwewo nzira dzekudzivirira kubata pamuviri 07 = Umwe wangu anovimbisika 08 = Hatina kumbofunga zvekushandisa makondomu 09 = Handizive kuti kondomu chii 10 = Ndiri kutsvaga kubata pamuviri 11 = Chikonzero chine chekuita nechitendero 12 = Takasangana pabonde zvisina tarisiro 13 = Takangofunga kuti kondomu harina nebase rese 14 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) 99 = Handizive	
408.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makashandisa kondomu kangani neshamwariwo zvadzo dzese dzepabonde dzamakasangana nadzo?	01 = Nguva dzese 02 = Nguva yakawanda ingangosvika kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 03 = Nedzimwe nguva asi dzisingasvike kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 04 = Hatina kumboshandisa kondomu 99 = Handizive	
D. KUENDA PABONDE PAMUSANA PEMARI KANA ZVIMWEWO ZVINGANGOWANIKA			
409.	Makamboenda pabonde here kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangokwanisa kupihwa munhu?	01 =Hongu 02=Kwete	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 333
410.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti muwane chimwe chinhu, yaive mari here, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Mari 02 = Chipo 03 = Zvimwewo zvinowanika 04= Ndaida zvinhu zvakanwanda zvinosanganisira mari nechipo, mari nezvimwewo zvingangowanika, chipo nezvimwewo zvingangowanika	
411.	Ndiani wamakapedzesera kuenda naye pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika? (Munhu uyu ange ari.... [Tarisai pane zvakanyorwa?])	01 = Mupoteri 02 = Mutyairi wemota kana mubatsiri wake 03 = Mushandi wepamugodhi 04 = Umwewo munhu anobva munharaunda ino 03 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa 04 = Mushandi wezvekodzero dzevanhu, avo vanobatsira vanoshungurudzwa kana mushandi wezvebudiriro yevanhu nematunhu 05 = Umwewo (Nyorai)	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		99 = Handizive	
412.	<p>Mubvunzo uyu ndewe vapoteri kana vachiri kutsvaga hupoteri chete: Tarisai kuti panhamba 105 panoti Hongu here?</p> <p>Makabvuma kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika panguva ipi muupenyu hwenyu?</p> <p>Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzinenge dzataurwa</p>	<p>A. Ndisati ndabviswa panzvimbo (Ndisati ndapotera) 01 = Hongu __ __ 02 = Kwete</p> <p>B. = Munguva yekubviswa panzvimbo (Pakutsvaka kupotera) 01 = Hongu __ __ 02 = Kwete</p> <p>C. = Ndatobviswa panzvimbo (Ndave muhupoteri) 01 = Hongu __ __ 02 = Kwete</p>	
413.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda pabonde here kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 333
414.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makaenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingawanike neshamwari dzingaite ngani?	Nyorai kuti shamwari ngani 99 = Handizivi __ __	
415.	Munhu wamakapedzesera kuenda naye pabonde kuti muwane mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika ane ane makore mangani ekuberekwa?	Nyorai makore anenge ataurwa 99 = Handizive __ __	
416.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika, makange manwa hwahwa here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive __ __	
417.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanikwa, makashandisa kondomu here?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 331
418.	Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvinowanika, ndiani akafunga zvekuti ngatishandisei kondomu?	01 = Umwe wangu 02 = Ndini 03 = Takawirirana 99 = Handizive __ __	ENDAI PA 332
419.	<p>Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika, chii chikonzero chikuru chakaita kuti musashandisa kondomu?</p> <p>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</p>	<p>01 = Tange tisina makondomu 02 = Makondomu epachena haawanikwe 03 = Makondomu anonyanyisa kudhura 04 = Umwe wangu akaramba 05 = Handimafarire 06 = Takashandisa dzimwewo nzira dzekudzivirira kubata pamuviri __ __ 07 = Umwe wangu anovimbisika 08 = Hatina kumbofunga zvekushandisa makondomu 09 = Handizive kuti kondomu chii 10 = Ndiri kutsvaga kubata pamuviri 11 = Chikonzero chine chekuita nechitendero</p>	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		12 = Takasangana pabonde zvisina tarisiro 13 = Takangofunga kuti kondomu harina nebase rese 14 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizive	
420.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makashandisa kondomu kakawanda zvakadini neavo vose vamakaenda navo pabonde kuti mupihwe mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika?	01 = Nguva dzese _____ 02 = Nguva yakawanda ingangosvika kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 03 = Nedzimwe nguva asi dzisingasvike kuchidimbu chepakati nepakati kubva muzana 04 = Hatina kumboshandisa kondomu 99 = Handizive	
E. KUENDA PABONDE ZVEKUMANIKIDZWA			
421.	Makambomanikidzwa kuenda pabonde here?	01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 339
422.	Vapoteri kana vapoteri venyaya dzezvematongerwe enyika chete: Tarisai kuti panhamba 105 panoti Hongu here? Munoziva here kuti inguva ipi paupenyu hwenyu pamakamanikidzwa kuenda pabonde? Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapihwa	A. Ndisati ndabviswa panzvimbo (Ndisati ndapoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____ B. = Munguva yekubviswa panzvimbo (Pakutsvaga kupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____ C. = Ndatobviswa panzvimbo (Ndave muhupoteri) 01 = Hongu _____ 02 = Kwete _____	
423.	Ndiani akakumanikidzai kuenda pabonde? Anopa umboo akasununguka kupa mhinduro dzakawanda pamubvunzo uyu. Nyorai mhinduro dzose dzamunenge mapihwa	01 = Umwe wangu wepabonde wenguva dzose _____ 02 = Wemumhuri asi asiri mumwe wangu wepabonde wenguva dzose _____ 03 = Umwewo zvake asiri wemumhuri _____	KANA MHINDURO ICHITI UMWE WANGU WEPABONDE WENGUVA DZESE KANA WEMUMHURI (1 KANA 2) ENDAI PA 337
424.	Pavanhu vese vasiri wemumhuri yenyu ava vanotevera, ndiani akakumanikidzai kuenda pabonde? Anopa umboo akasununguka kupa mhinduro dzakawanda pamubvunzo uyu. Nyorai mhinduro dzose dzamunenge mapihwa.	Pavagari vemunharaunda yevapoteri: 01 = Mutiyari wemotokari kana mubatsiri wake _____ 02 = Mushandi wepamugodhi _____ 03 = Wechitendero _____ 04 = Umwewo mupoteri _____ Pavagari vekunze kwenharaunda yevapoteri: 05 = Mutiyari wemotokari kana mubatsiri wake _____ 06 = Mushandi wepamugodhi _____ 07 = Wechitendero _____ 08 = Umwewo munhu wemunharaunda yakatikomberedza _____ 09 = Muuto, mutsigiri wemauto, mupurisa _____ 10 = Mushandiri wevanotambura kana mushandi webudiriro yevanhu nematunhu _____	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
		11 = Umwewo (Nyorai) _____ __ __ 99 = Handizivi __ __	
425.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambomanikidzwa here kuenda pabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 339
426.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamanikidzwa kuenda pa bonde kanosvika kangani?	Nyorai kuti kangani 99 = Handizive __ __	

G. KUVE NESHAMWARI DZEPABONDE DZAKAWANDA PANGUVA IMWECHETE

Pari zvino ndiri kuda kuti muedze kurangarira nguva yamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde, uyezve ndichakubvunza mibvunzo yakanangana neshamwari dzenyu dzepabonde. Ndichatanga kubvunza nezveshamwari yamakapedzesera kuenda nayo pabonde asi kana shamwari dzenyu dzakawanda, ndichangobvunza pamusana peshamwari nhatu dzamakapedzesera kusangana nadzo pabonde. Shamwari idzi dzinosanganisira munhu wese wamakasangana naye pabonde kuburikidza murume kana mudzimai wenyu, madzimai enyu, shamwarikadzi, shamwarirume, shamwari, shamwariwo zvadzo dzepabonde, vashandi vezvepabonde, munhu wamakasangana naye panzvimbo dzinotengeswa nekunwirwa hwahwa, pamuchato kana dzimwewo nzvimbo dzakadaro.

427.	Makapedzesera riini kuenda pabonde? ONGORORAI PA #301. Kana pachiti "Kwete"(02), zvinoreva kuti munhu ari kupa umboo haasati amboenda pabonde saka nyorai 00 pana 'e'.	k. Mazuvaapfuura __ __ l. Svondodzapfuura __ __ m. Mwedziyapfuura __ __ n. Panoita nguva inodarika mwedzi gumi nemiviri (NYORAI 00). __ __ o. HANDISATI NDAMBOENDA PABONDE (ENTER 00) __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI D KANA E ENDAI PA 401
428.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makaenda pabonde nevanhu vangaite vangani? ONGORORAI PA: 306 + 311 + 326 kuti muone kuti vataurwa vanosvika here panhamba yataurwa pamubvunzo uno.	Vanoita __ __	

	Kune anotora umboo: Iye zvino tangai nekubvunza mibvunzo yese inechekuita nezveshamwari yepabonde YEKUPEDZESERA	Endererai mberi nekubvunza zviri muchikamu chino kusvika mapedza mibvunzo inezvekuita neshamwari yepabonde yekupedzesera musati mabvunza nezveshamwari yepakati nepakati	Endererai mberi nechikamu chino kusvika mapedza mibvunzo yese inechekuita nezveshamwari yepabonde yepakati nepakati musati mabvunza nezveshamwari yekutanga pashamwari idzi dziri nhatu	
		SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEKUPEDZESERA (a)	SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEPAKATI NEPAKATI (aa)	SHAMWARI YEPABONDE YEKUTANGA PASHAMWARI NHATU (aaa)
429.	Makapedzesera kuenda riini pabonde neshamwari iyi?		aa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura cc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura	aaa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bbb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura ccc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura
430.	Pane hukama hwei pakati peny neshamwari iyi yepabonde? KANA IRI SHAMWARIRUME KANA KUTI SHAMWARIKADZI: Manga makagarisana sevakaroorana here kana kuti kwete? KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU, isai denderedzwa pana 2 KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE, isai denderedzwa pana 3	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____	01=MURUME/MUDZIMAI 02=TAKAGARISANA SEMURUME NEMUKADZI __ __ 03=SHAMWARIRUME/SHAMWARIKADZI YANDINOOGARA NAYO 04=TINONGOZIVANAWO ZVEDU 05=MUSHANDI WEZVEPABONDE 06=UMWEWO (Nyorai) _____
431.	Mucharangarira here kuti kwapera nguva yakareba zvakadini kubva pamakatanga kuenda pabonde neshamwari iyi yepiri kana kuti yetatu?	a. Mazuva __ __ apfuura b. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura c. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura d. Makore __ __ apfuura	aa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura cc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura dd. Makore __ __ apfuura	aaa. Mazuva __ __ apfuura bbb. Svondo __ __ dzapfuura ccc. Mwedzi __ __ yapfuura ddd. Makore __ __ apfuura
432.	Pamamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makasangana pabonde kangani neshamwari iyi? REFERENCE: 5/week=260 4/week=208 3week=156 2week=104 1week=52	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __	Takaenda kanokwana __ __ __

CHIKAMU CHECHINA 4: ZVIRWERE ZVEPABONDE (9 QUESTIONS)

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIYA
419.	Makambonzwawo here nezvezvirwere zvingangotatapuriranwa kuburikidza nepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _
420.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambobatawo here chirwere chepabonde (STI)?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
421.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboona here nhengo yenyu ichiburitsa zvinhu zvamusina kujaira kuona kana zvamusingazivi kuti chii?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
422.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboita zvisasa here kana maronda panhengo yenyu?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
423.	Pamakapedzesera kuita zvisasa, maronda kana kuburitsa zvinhu panhengo yenyu, makaedza here kurapwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99= Handizive	_ _ _
424.	Ndekupi kwamakatanga kuenda kunotsvaga kuti murapwe? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete</i>	01 = Kiriniki kana chipatara chehurumende 02 = Kiriniki kana chipatara chakazvimirira 03 = Kun'anga 04 = Kuchitoro chinoshambadza mishonga (pharmacy) 05 = Hama kana shamwari 06 = Kumwewo (Nyorai)	_ _ _
425.	Panguva yamakapedzesera kuburitsa zvinhu munhengo yenyu, kuita maronda, zvisasa kana kubata chimwe chezvirwere zvepabonde, makataurira here shamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu, vese zvavo 02 = Vamwe vavo, kwete vese 03 = Kwete, hapana wandakaudza 04=Ndakange ndisina shamwari yepabonde panguva iyoyo (izvi zvinosanganisira neavo vasati vambosangana neshamwari yepabonde)	_ _ _
426.	Pamakaona kuti pane zviri kubuda munhengo yenyu, kana kuti mune maronda kana zvisasa panhengo yenyu, makaenderera here mberi nekusangana neshamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde? <i>(SHAMWARI YEPABONDE inosanganisira shamwari yenguva dzese, shamwariwo zvayo kana shamwari yekupanana nayo mari, chipo kana zvimwewo zvingangowanika)</i>	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _
427.	Pamakaona kuti mune maronda, zvisasa kana zvimwewo zvinoratidza kuti mungangodaro muine chirwere kana zvirwere zvepabonde, makashandisa kondomu here neshamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu kusvikira maona kuti panga pasisina zvinoratidza chirwere kana zvirwere?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	_ _ _

**CHIKAMU CHECHISHANU 5: RUZIVO, PFUNGWA NEMAITIRO EVANHU (15
QUESTIONS)**

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
533.	Makambonzwawo here nezve utachiona hweHIV kana chirwere cheAIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete _ _ _	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 617
534.	Munobvuma here kuti vanhu vanokwanisa kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV ndokunge vakagara vakavimbisika kushamwari yepabonde imwe chete isina hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
535.	Vanhu vangakwanisa here kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV kana vakashandisa makondomu nomazvo nguva yese yese yavanosangana neshamwari dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
536.	Vanhu vangakwanisa here kuzvidzvirira kubva kuhutachiona hweHIV kana vakaedza nepese pavanogona napo kuregedza kuenda pabonde zvisina kufanira?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
537.	Vanhu vangabata here hutachiona hweHIV mushure mekurumwa nehutunga?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
538.	Vanhu vangabata here hutachiona hweHIV kuburikidza nekudya kana kudyidzana chikafu pamwe chete neavo vane hutachiona nechekare?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
539.	Zvinoita here kuti munhu anoratidzika kuva nehutano hwakanaka ave aine hutachiona hweHIV uhwo hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
540.	Zvinokwanisika here kuti mudzimai ane pamuviri kana kuti akazvitakura asi iye aine hutachiona hweHIV/AIDS ahutatapurire kumwana wake uyo asati azvarwa kana kuti paanenge ave kubatsirwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
541.	Dai zvainzi umwe wemumhuri menyu abata hutachiona hweHIV uhwo hwunova hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS, mungade here kuti izvi zvirambe zvakananzika?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
542.	Ngatiti isu imwe hama yenyu yarwara nehutachiona hunokonzera AIDS, mungabvume here kuichengeta muimba yenyu yamunogara?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	
543.	Ngatiti mudzidzisi abata hutachiona hunokonzera AIDS, munofunga here kuti anofanira kubvumidzwa kuramba achidzidzisa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive _ _ _	

544.	Mungatenge here miriwo yenyu kubva kune mutengesani ane hutachiona hunokonzera chirwere chemukondombera kana kuti AIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
545.	Munobvuma here kuti ipfungwa yakanaka kuti majaya nemhandara vechidiki vadzidziswe mashandisirwo akarurama emakondomu? (Majaya ne mhandara ava ndevemakore ekuzvarwa ari pakati pegumi nemaviri kusvika pagumi nemanomwe)	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
546.	Munobvuma here kuti vanhu vari munharaunda yamugere vanofanira kuva vakasununguka kutaura kuti HIV/AIDS inobata upenyu hwavo nenzira dzakaita sei?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete 99 = Handizive	
547.	Munofunga kuti zvingaitike here kana kuti zvinokwanisika kuti imi mungangobatawo hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu, zvinogona kudaro kwazvo 02 = Hongu, asi zviri kure 03 = Hazviitike 04 = Ndatova nehutachiona nechekare 99 = Handizive	
548.	Ngatiti isu mudzimai ane pamuviri, uyezve ane hutachiona hweHIV, pane zvingakwanisa kuitwa here kuti mwana waachazvara asabate hutachiona achiri munhumbu yaamai kana kuti pakuzvarwa? Nyorai mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapihwa uyezve bvunzurudzai kuti "Hapana zvimwe here?"	01 = Kwete, hapana zvichakwanisa kuitwa 02 = Hongu/Pamwe, asi handizivi hangu kuti chii chingaitwe 03 = Mwana uyu haafanire kuyamwiswa pana amai 04 = Mwana uyu ngaayamwiswe chete chete 05 = Tsvagai mishonga yemaARVs 06 = Onai chiremba kana kuti vamwe vanoshanda nezvehutano 07 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	

CHIKAMU 6: RUZIVO PAMWECHETE NEKUKWANISA KUWANA RUBATSIRO

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY
651.	Pmwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambowana here nhoroondo kana ruzivo pamusana pehutachiona hweHIV nechirwere cheAIDS?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete	A KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 603
652.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makawanepi ruzivo pamwe chete nenhoroondo zvine chekuita neHIV/AIDS? (Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).	Mapepanhau, maTelevision, madzangaradzimu (radio), zvipepa, nezvimwewo zvakangodaro 01 = Madzangaradzimu (Radio) 02 = TV/ Video 03 = Mapepanhau 04 = Zvipepa (Pamphlet) Mabasa ezve Hutano 05 = Dukwi Clinic 06 = Clinic kana chipatara chiri panze Muvanhu 07 = Mushandi weRed Cross 08 = Shamwari 09 = Umwe wemumhuri 10 = Munhu ari kutorarama nehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS 11 = Vamwewo vanhu Dzimwe nzvimbo 12 = Pachikoro 13 = Panzvimbo dzekunamata/ dzechitendero 14 = Pagungano revanhu/pamabiko 15 = Panzvimbo inosangana vechidiki 16 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai)	
653.	Imi mungade kuwana nhoroondo kana ruzivo	Mapepanhau, maTelevision, madzangaradzimu	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
	nezveHIV/AIDS kubva kupi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	(radio), zvipepa, nezvimwewo zvakangodaro 01 = Madzangaradzimu (Radio) __ __ __ 02 = TV/ Video __ __ __ 03 = Mapepanhau __ __ __ 04 = Zvipepa (Pamphlet) __ __ __ Mabasa ezve Hutano 05 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ __ 06 = Clinic kana chipatara chiri panze __ __ __ Muvanhu 07 = Mushandi weRed Cross __ __ __ 08 = Shamwari __ __ __ 09 = Umwe wemumhuri __ __ __ 10 = Munhu ari kutorarama nehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS __ __ __ 11 = Vamwewo vanhu __ __ __ Dzimwe nzvimbo 12 = Pachikoro __ __ __ 13 = Panzvimbo dzekunamata/ dzechitendero __ __ __ 14 = Pagungano revanhu/pamabiko __ __ __ 15= Panzvimbo inosangana vechidiki __ __ __ 16 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) __ __ __	
654.	Pane kwamunoziva here kwekuti munhu anokwanisa kuti aonekwe kuti ane hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 606
655.	Ndekupi kunokwanisa kuti munhu aende kunoonekwa kuti ane hutachiona hweHIV here kana kuti kwete? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumboo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ __ 05 = Imwewo clinic/hospital __ __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT (?) __ __ __ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo dzinoongorora nezvehutachiona hweHIV (VCT) __ __ __ 99 = Handizive __ __ __	
656.	Musandiudze henyu nezve mamiriro enyu panyaya dzezvehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS, asi, mati mamboenda here kuti munoongororwa kuti hamuna hutachiona?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE KANA HANDIZIVE ENDAI PA 613
657.	Makapedzesera riini kunoongororwa kuti mune hutachiona hweHIV here kana kuti kwete?	01 = Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura 02 = >Nguva inodarika gore kana makore maviri apfuura 03 = >Nguva inodarika makore maviri nemamwe apfuura 99 = Handizive __ __ __	
658.	Pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, ndimi here makakumbira kuongororwa kana kuti makanzi tikuongororei imi muchibva mabvuma kanawo kuti zvaitoda kuti muongororwe?	01 = Ndini ndakakumbira kuongororwa 02 = Ndakanzi ndiongororwe ndikabvuma __ __ __ 03 = Zvaitoda kuti ndiongororwe 99 = Handizive	
659.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, makawana here munhu akakurukura zvekubatsirana nemi kuburikidza nekuongororwa kwamange maitwa?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ __ 99 = Handizive	

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY
			A
660.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, makaenda kupi kuti munoongororwa? <i>Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete.</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ 05 = Other clinic/hospital _____ __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT (?) __ __ 07 = Dzimwewo nzvimbo dzinoongorora nezvehutachiona hweHIV(VCT) _____ __ __ 99 = Handizive __ __	
661.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda nemamiriro enyu panyaya dzezvehutachiona hweHIV/AIDS, asi, pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV makapiwa here zvakabuda muongororo iyi?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 613
662.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda, asi, pamakapedzesera kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV, mukanzwa zvakabuda muongororo iyi, makaudza here shamwari yenyu kana shamwari dzenyu dzepabonde?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 03 = Handisati ndambosangana neshamwari yepabonde	
663.	Ngatiti isu munhu ari kurwara nechirwere chemukondombera kana kuti HIV/AIDS, pane nzvimbo here munharaunda ino kana mune dzimwe nzvimbo dzakaikomberedza kwekuti munhu uyu anokwanisa kuwana rubatsiro?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete, hapana nzvimbo inokwanisa kuwanika rubatsiro rwekurapwa 03 = Handizive kuti pane nzvimbo here inokwanisa kuwanika rubatsiro rwekurapwa __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 615
664.	Rubatsiro rwekurapwa rwungawanikwepi? <i>(Musaudza mupi weumbo mhinduro dzakanyorwa muchikamu chiri kurudyi. Anopa umboo ngaave akasununguka kutaura paanodira muchinyora mhinduro dzese dzamunenge mapiwa).</i>	01 = Mokgoro Clinic __ __ 02 = Tati River Clinic __ __ 03 = Dukwi Clinic __ __ 04 = Tutume Hospital __ __ 05 = Dzimwewo kiriniki dzehurumende _____ __ __ 06 = Nzvimbo dze hutano dzemasangano akazvimirira ega __ __ 07 = Botswana Red Cross Society __ __ 08 = Masangano ezvechitendero __ __ 09 = Mun'anga __ __ 10 = Vatungamiriri vechitendero __ __ 11 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ __ __	
665.	Mune ramangwana mungabvuma here kuenda kunoongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI HONGU ENDAI PA 617

N°	MIBVUNZO	MHINDURO	ZVEKUSIY A
666.	Chii chikonzero chekutanga chingaite kuti murambe kuenda kunoongororwa? Pihwai mhinduro imwe chete	01 = Handizivi kuti ndingaendepi kuti ndinoongororwa 02 = Ndinoziva kuti handina hutachiona 03 = Ndinoty zvingabude 04 = Ndinoty kutorwa ropa __ __ 05 = Ndinoty kutatapurirwa hutachiona 06 = Ndinoty kuzoonekwa nevamwe vanhu semunhu ane chirwere cheHIV/AIDS 07 = Handifungi kuti kuongororwa kuri pakavandika 08 = Zvinodhura 09 = Ndakatoonekwa ndiine hutachiona nechekare 10 = Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ 99 = Handizive	
667.	Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makambopiwa makondomu here pachirongwa chezvekudzivirirwa kwehutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 98 = Handina mhinduro	

VARUME: Endai panhamba 624

CHIKAMU CHINO NDECHEVANHUKADZI CHETE

KUDZIVIRIRWA KWEHUTACHIONA KUBVA KUNA AMAI KUENDA KUMWANA (PMTCT) NECHIRWERE CHEGOMARARA REMUROMO WECHIBEREKO			
668.	Pamakore maviri apfuura, makambovheneke here kuti zvionekwe kuti hamuna chirwere chegomarara rechibereko?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	
669.	Makambobata pamuviri here pamakore mana apfuura?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE ENDAI PA 624
670.	Pamakapedzesera kuita pamuviri, makaenda here kuclinic yaana amai vanenge vaine pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 624
671.	Musandiudze henyu zvakabuda kubva muongororo, asi pamakapedzesera kubata pamuviri, makapihwa here mukana wekuti muongororwe nezvehutachiona hweHIV pakiriniki yemadzimai ane pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 624
672.	Musandiudza henyu zvakabuda kubva muongororo, asi pamakapedzesera kubata pamuviri makaongororwa here kuti hamuna hutachiona hweHIV?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	
673.	Pamakapedzesera kuongororwa nezvehutachiona hweHIV muine pamuviri, shamwari yenyu yepabonde yakapihwawo here mukana wekuongororwa pakiriniki yemadzimai ane pamuviri?	01 = Hongu 02 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	

CHIKAMU CHINO NDECHEVARUME PAMWE CHETE NEVAKADZI

KURONGA MHURI			
674.	Pari zvino pane zvamuri kuita here kana kushandisa pakudzivirira kubata pamuviri?	1 = Hongu 2 = Kwete __ __ 99 = Handizive	KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE : ENDAI PA 701
675.		01=Kusungwa tsinga dzinofambisa kana kuchengeta	

<p>Chii chamuri kushandisa? <i>(taurai zvese zvamuri kushandisa pane zvinotevera)</i></p>	<p>mbeu kana zai raamai (Female sterilization) _ _ _ _ 02=Kusungwa tsinga dzinofambisa mbeu yababa (Male sterilization) _ _ _ _ 03=Mapiritsi _ _ _ _ 04=Kushandisa michina inogamuchira mbeu yababa (IUD) _ _ _ _ 05=Majekiseni _ _ _ _ 06=Zvinoiswa mukati meruoko (Implants) _ _ _ _ 07=Kondomu _ _ _ _ 08=Kondomu remadzimai _ _ _ _ 09=Kushandisa zvinodzivirira musuwo wechibereko (Diaphragm) _ _ _ _ 10=Kushandisa mafuta anoiswa munhengo yaamai (Foam Jelly) _ _ _ _ 11=Kuenda pabonde zvisina kudzivirira pamazuva ekuyamwiswa kwevacheche (Lactational amenorrhoea method) _ _ _ _ 12=Kuronga kuenda pabonde tichishandisa mazuva ekutevera (Rhythm method) _ _ _ _ 13=Kurasira mbeu yababa pasi kana panze (Withdrawal) _ _ _ _ 14= Zvimwewo (Nyorai) _____ _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive _ _ _ _ </p>	
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F. NZIRA DZEPABONDE DZINOSANGANISIRA KUITA NEKUMASHURE

<p>713.</p>	<p>Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde nemunhurume kana munhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)? <i>(Kutevedzera nzira dzepabonde dzinoshandiswa nengochani kunosanganisira kupinza nhengo yemurume kumashure kweshamwari yepabonde)</i></p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02= Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	<p>KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: IBAVI MAPEDZA HURUKURO</p>
<p>714.</p>	<p>Vakadzi chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde nemunhurume muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), shamwari yenyu yepabonde yakashandisa kondomu here?</p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	
<p>715.</p>	<p>Varume chete: Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde neumwe munhurume muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)?</p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	<p>KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: ENDAI PA 705</p>
<p>716.</p>	<p>Varume chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), pane umwe here pahuviri hwenyu akashandisa kondomu?</p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	
<p>717.</p>	<p>Varume chete: Pamwedzi gumi nemiviri yapfuura, makamboenda here pabonde nemunhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex)?</p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	<p>KANA MHINDURO IRI KWETE: IBAVI MAPEDZA HURUKURO</p>
<p>718.</p>	<p>Varume chete: Pamakapedzesera kuenda pabonde nemunhukadzi muchitevedzera nzira dzinoshandiswa nengochani dzechinhurume (anal sex), makashandisa kondomu here?</p>	<p>01 = Hongu 02=Kwete _ _ _ _ 99 = Handizive</p>	

Ze shangelwa 3 : Mukoloko wa Lipuzo

NYAKISISO YA MIKWA YA BUPILO YA BATU BABAPILA MWA MAFULO A DUKWI, MWA BOTSWANA

PAMPILI YA KULUMELA KUSWALISANA MWA MUSEBEZI WO YE FIWA KI MUETELELI WA LILAPA

[Mubuzi wa lipuzo : Amufumane pili tumelezo ya kubuza lipuzo ku mueteleli wa lilapa, haiba tumelezo yeo ifiwa muzwelepili kukupa kulumelezwa kubuza lipuzo ku yo mung'wi ni yo mung'wi wa baba swanela ku buziwa lipuzo. Ku babanca babana ni lilimo za kupepwa zeli mwa halaa 15 ni 17 amukupe bashemi babona kumilumeleza ku babuza lipuzo. Haiba bamilumeleza amuzwelepili kukupa cwale babanca bao ku milumeleza kubabuza lipuzo].

Mulumele , boma ni bo ndate,

Kina Liluko la muso la buzuho bwa sicaba mwa Botswana, Katengo ka Sifapano sesi fubelu ni ba mutai wa Katengo ka macaba a lifasi kaka talima za liswanelo za babalehi bazamaisa musebezi wa kunyakisisa mikwa ya bupilo mwa sikwata sa batu baba pila mo ni kukupa sicaba kukena mwa musebezi wo. Nto ye ita tusa kwa kutisa lituso za likalafu mwa sibaka samina, sihulu ze ama ndwa ya kulwanisa tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbande.

Amubuze baeteleli ba malapa kuli bafumane tumelelano ya lilapa. Lilapa lamina liketilwe mi lumikupa kulumelezwa kubuza batu mwa lapa lamina, baba swanela kubuziwa lipuzo. Kana lwa kona kuzwela pili, sha ? ----- Eeni ----- Batili
[Haiba mwa lapa kufumaneha babanca babaswanela kubuziwa lipuzo, babana ni lilimo za kupepwa zeli mwa halaa 15 ni 17]. Mwa mukoloko wa lipuzo ze ni bata kubuza kuna ni ze bukiti ze ama za miinelo ya bo muuna ni musali mwa likubo ni za buitamaeli bobukona kukenyeza mutu tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande. Kana mwa lulumeleza kubuza babanca mwa sibaka sa mina lipuzo ? ----- Eeni ----- Batili

PAMPILI YE LUKISELIZWE MUTU ALIMUNG'WI

Mulumele bo ma ni bo ndate,

Kina ----- Liluko la muso la buzuho mwa Botswana, ba Katengo ka Sifapano se sifubelu ni ba mutai wa Katengo ka macaba a lifasi kaka talima za liswanelo za babalehi bazamaisa musebezi wa kunyakisisa mikwa ya bupilo mwa sikwata sa batu baba pila mo ni kukupa sicaba kukena mwa musebezi wo. Nto ye ita tusa kwa kutisa lituso za likalafu mwa sibaka samina, sihulu ze ama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande.

Muketilwe kuli mute mube babang'wi babata buziwa lipuzo, ka tumelelano ni mina.

Lumisepisa kuli lubata kuituta ku mina lika ze muziba zeama bupilo bo mupilile mi zibo kaufela ye luta fiwa ita itusiswa mwa ndwa ya kulwanisa butuku bwa mbande mwa sibaka mo mupila, mwa naha mane ni mwa linaha zeli mabapa ni naha ye. Zeng'wi za lipuzo ze buziwa ki ze eza kuli mutu waikutwa maswabi kulialaba kono mulemuhe kuli libizo la mina halina kung'olwa fa pampili, mi zeama mina kaufela zemusa bati kuli litumuswe lika beiwa ona cwalo inge lili likunutu. Mukoloko wa lipuzo ni likalabo hauna kuitusiswa ku ze cwale ka kung'olisa batu, kuabela batu lico kamba ku sesing'wi kaufela sesifiwa ku babapila mwa mafulo.

Swalisano yamina ni luna, halaa musebezi wo, ki ya butokwa hahulu mi luitingile kumina kulufa zibo ya lika zelukile ni za niti zeta lukonisa ku inga mihato ye ming'wi mwa kutibela kasanyo ya tukokwani to totutisa butuku bwa mbande.

Kuba ni lizoho kwa mina halaa musebezi wo ki kwa butokwa hahulu. Lika za niti ze muluzibisa ni kulutaluseza li ta lukonisa kuzwisezapili misebezi ya luna ya kulwanisa kasanyo ka tukokwani to totutisa butuku bo bwa mbande, ili nto ye kona kumitusa mina ni ba lapa lamina kaufela.

Nako ya kubuza lipuzo ni kuamuhela likalabo ifita fa mizuzu yeli mwa halaa 30 ni 40. Amuna kutokwiwa kuingiwa mali a mwa mubili -- lipatisiso ze lueza ki za kubulela ni kualaba feela ka mulomo. Kusebelisana kwa mina ni luna mwa musebezi mo ki kwa kuiketela isali mina mi haiba muiketela kusasebelisana ni luna kezo yeo haina kutisa cinceho kwa lika ze muamuhela nako ye kwa mazazi a kwa pili. Hakuna se mulifa a mueza musebezi wo wa kualaba lipuzo ze lumibuza imi hape hakuna sesilukisizwe kuli lumilife ka kutusa kwa mina mwa musebezi wa lipatisiso wo.

Haiba kuna ni se mutongooka halaa musebezi wo mwa kona kufitisa lipuzo za mina ku Mutompehi Khulumani wa liluko la Buzuho bwa Sicaba. Nombolo ya muhala wahae ki 3632406.

ZIBHAZO

A. ZAZI LA KUBUZA
NI KUALABA
LIPUZO

B. NAKO YA
KUKALISA

:

C. NOMBOLO YA LILAPA

D. NOMBOLO YE ZIBHAZA MUSWALISANI ----

E. LIBIZO NI KODI YA MUSWALISANI

F. HAIBA LIPUZO LIBUZIWA MWA PUO ISILI, AMUNG'OLE PUO YEO _____

G. HAIBA MUSEBEZI UEZAHALELA KWANDAA LILAPA _____

H. SIBAKA _____

N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
A. Ze ama batu ni bupilo bwa bona			
101.	Mufuta wa mualabi wa lipuzo	01 = Muuna 02 = Musali __ __	
CONTROL			
102.	Muna Dileve ze kai za kupepwa Amung'ole lilimo za kupepwa	CONTROL IN CENTRAL OFFICE	Palo ya DATA ENTRY CLERK 1 99 = Anizibi __ __
ID # <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
DATE

**Kalulo ya pili : Lika ze tusa kuzibahaza mutu (Lipuzo ze 43). Zibiso kwa babuzi: 99 = Hanizibi,
98 = Akuna kalabo**

N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
103.	Mufelelize ni kutuhelelakena sikolo mwa sitopa mang’i? Mupepezwi mwa naha ifi?	00 = Botswana 001 = Namibia 003 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola (mali) __ __ 004 = Sitopa sa likolo ze pahami 06 = Congo (DRC) 005 = Sitopa sesi pahami hahulu	
108.	Ku bunolo kamba ku taata cwang’l ku mina kubala pampili ye ng’ozwi mwa puo ya ----- Kana ne mu kali ku bunolo, ku taata kapa hamuzibi?	001 = Rwanda 02 = taata 03 = Anibali 001 = Italo 10 = Uganda 11 = Suda 12 = Yeng’Silvozi __ __	
104.	(Amung’ole kalabo iling’wi feela fa puzo ni puzo)	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Congo	5
109.	Karenu naha ya haho mina ki ifi? Kana twanong’u musweh musebezi fo muholela mali?	07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia	
110.	Mufumana mali ka mukwa ufi wo mutuna ? Kuamuhelwa kalabo iling’wi feela.	10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Yeng’Wilekisa lika	
105.	Hamuli fa mu babalehi (bakozi) kapa mutile kuto kupa kuto ina mwa naha? (Amung’ole mukwa wo itusiswa hahulu kufumana mali ka wona).	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	
106.	Ku ze ama tumelo ni bulapeli, mulapela kai?	01 = Katoliki 02 = Pentakota 03 = Muzim 04 = Yeng’ani Amutaluse	
		09 = musole, mutu ya sebeza musebezi wa busole isi musole mupokola 10 = Kubabalela kapa kuimulula banyandi mwa butaata bo bali kubona kapa kuba mubeleki mwa misebezi ya zwelopili 11 = Zeng’wi za kuipelekela kwa mukunda 12 = Zeng’wi za kusebeza mwa muso 13 = Kuamuhela mali alumelelizwe ki mutu 14 = Misebezi ya mukwazo 15 = Ka mukwa womung’wi_ (Amutaluse ka kutala)_____	
111.	Kana mina luli ka sibili muna ni kafoni ka mwa lizoho? PID: __ __	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __	SHONA

112.	Se mu inzi nako ye kuma kai mwa mafulo a babalehi , mo mwa Dukwi?	01= kuzwa fo ni pepelwa 02 = likweli ze sa fiti fa 6 03 = Halaa likweli ze 6 ni ze 12 04 = Halaa silimo ni lilimo ze peli 05 = Halaa lilimo zepeli ni lilimo ze keta lizoho 06 = Kufitelela lilimo ze keta lizoho 99 = Hanizibi	
113.	Muzwile lili mwa naha mo ne mupepezwi ?	Amung'ole palo ya lilimo 99 = Hanizibi 00 = Born in Botswana	
114.	Amufe palo ya linaha mose mufitile kapa mo mu pilile, kubeya mane ni mwa naha mo mu fumaneha nako ye musali kuzwela mwa naha ya habo mina ?	Amufe palo ya linaha zeo 99 = Hanizibi	
115.	Halaa likweli ze ze 12 ze felile kana mukile mwa zwa mwa mafulo a Dukwi nako ye kuma fa kweli kamba mane kufitelela?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	IF NO Go to 117
116	Ne mu zwezi ng'I mwa mafulo kweli mutumbi kapa mane kufitelela kweli iling'wi? (Haiba ne ba zwile mwa mafulo halaa nako ye fita fa kweli kapa mane kufitelela kweli hang'ata kung'oliwe feela lwa mafelelezo fo ne bazwezi mwa mafulo)	Ze ama musebezi 01= kwa mulaka wa likomu 02 = musebezi wa mwa hae 03 = misebezi ya mukwaqzo 04 = kufundota ni kulekisa lika kwa batu 05 = Musebezi wa mufuta wo mung'wi Ze sa ami musebezi 06 = Ze ama lubasi mwa lapa 07 = Ze ama sikolo 08 = Mwa tolongo kappa mwa sibaka sa ba ba swelwi 09 = Ze ama zuho ya batu 10 = Nako ya pumulo 11 = Zeama bulapeli 12 = Zeng'wi (Amutaluse kakutala)	
117.	Halaa mazazi a mashumi amalalu a felile mulobezi masihu a makai mwa mafulo a Dukwi ?	Amung'ole palo ya masihu 98 = Hakuna kalabo ye filwe 99 = Hanizibi	
118.	Mupotelanga hakai libaka ze bapani ni mo muina? Mulemuhe kuli libaka ze bapani ni mo muina litalusa ni kukopanya hamoho cwalo ni minzi yeli bukaufi ,inge cwalo munzi wa Dunkwi.	00 = Hanipotangi 01 = Hani potaangi ni haiba hangwi ka kweli 02 = Hang'wi ka kweli 03 = Many times a month	IF NEVER GO TO 120

N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
119	Lwa mafelelezo muta mupotela libaka ze bapani ni mo muina neili ku yo eza ng'i ? Ki kalabo iling'wi feela ye kona kung'olwa	01 = musebezi 02 = kulekisa lika 03 = kuleka lika mwa lintolo/musika 04 = kuya ku yo bata tuso ye fiwa kwa sipatela 05 = sikolo _ _ 06 = lipapali za kuitabisa 07 = lico 08 = kupotela mwanahabo mutu / mulikani 09 = ku yo lwalela likota 10 = ku zwela kwa sebelezo ya milapelo 11 = Libaka leling'wi (Amutaluse) _____	
120	Kana ne mukile mwa ba mwa linyalo (la sizo kamba la mulao) ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	IF NO GO TO 124
121	Ne muna ni lilimo ze kai za kupepwa muta mukena lwa pili mwa linyalo ?	Lilimo za kupepwa 99 = Anizibi _ _	
122	Muinelo wa mina cwanong'u ka kuama linyalo ki ufi ?	01 = Ninyezwi 02 = Ni lelekile/lelekilwe / ni kauhani niba ne nipila ni bona _ _ 03 = Ni mbelwa / Ni shwezwi ki musalaaka	IF NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED GO TO 124
123	Mu mwa linyalo la libali kamba munyalani ni mutu alimung'wi feela ?	01 = Ni mutu alimung'wi feela 02 = Mwa libali _ _	
124.	Kana ka nako ya cwale mupila ni bo munyalani ni bona kamba ni nyazi ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	IF NO GO TO 128
125.	Kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ne mukile mwa bana ni likomano ni bo munyalani ni bona kamba ni bo nyazi ba mina ze nee tisize lindwa ze cwalo ka kukashana, kunata yo mung'wi lubaka kamba kunepa yo mung'wi sika ka mulelo wa kumunata ka sona ? Ki mang'i ku mina ya na eza lika zeneeta tisa likolofalo ?	01 = Eeni, ne niezize cwalo 02 = Eeni, bakuluna (bo nyazi baka) ne ba ezize cwalo 03 = Eeni, sibeli sa luna ne luezize cwalo 04 = Batili _ _	IF 01 OR 04 GO TO 128
126	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ne mubihile mufilifili o cwalo Amubuze za kalabo yeng'wi ni yeng'wi. Amung'ole likalabo kaufela ze fiwa.	01 = Kwa balikani kamba bana ba mba _ _ 02 = Kwa bazamaisi ba lika mwa mafulo _ _ 03 = Kwa mapokola _ _ 04 = Hakuna ya na bihezwi mufilifili wo	IF 01 OR 05 GO TO 128

		_ _	
127.	Ane mubihile mufilifili woo kana ne mufilwe kalabo yenee mikolwisize? Kana mu kali nemuikutwile kuli mufilwe kalabo ye mikolwisize hanyinyani kamba hahulu ?	01 = Eeni, nenikozwi hahulu 02 = Eeni, neni kozwi hanyinyani feela 03 = Ne ni sika kolwa hande _ _ 04 = Batili, nenisika kolwa hande 05 = Batili, ne nisika kolwa luli	
A. Bucakolwa ni kuitusisa lisiinunisi			
128.	Mw halaa lisunda zene ze felile munwile hakai lino ze kola?	01 = zazi ni zazi 02 = hang'wi ka sunda 03 = hang'wi ka kweli 04 = Anisika nwa nihaiba hang'wi	
129.	Kwanda lino ze kola, kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ne mukile mwa itusisa ze sinunisa ka mukwa wa kuitabisa? (Ku zeo lukona kubalela kwa teng'l ze cwale ka ze nwiwa, ze zubiwa, ze kenysiswa mwa mubili ka ndonga ya kuitaba ka yona kamba lisiinunisi zeng'wi ze itusiswa mwa silalanda mo mumupila).	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	IF NO GO TO 133
130.	Ki lisiinunisi lifi ze se muitusisize? Puzo ye sa fiwi likalabo ki mubuzi. Amung'ole likalabo kaufela ze mufiwa.	01 = Marijuana _ _ 02 =Khat/mirra _ _ 03 = Heroin _ _ 04 = Opium _ _ 05 = Amphetamines _ _ 06 = lisiinunisi ze zwakanyizwe _ _ 07 = Lisiinunisi/za matali kamba za bucwang'i ze filwe ki ng'aka wa sintu _ _ 08 = Zeng'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) _ _	
131.	Halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile kana se muipeile milyani mwa mubili, ka kuitaba ka ndonga; ili milyani ye sika supezwa ki babeleki ba liluko	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	

	la buzuho? Muutwisise kuli baalafi ba sintu ababalelwi kwa babeleki ba liluko la buzuho.		
132.	Kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile nese muipelei milyani mwa mubili ka kusebelisa ndonga ye neeseituisizwe ki mutu yo mung'wi usili?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	
C. Mupato			
133.	Baana ni basali babang'wi se baile kwa mupato. Kana ni mina se muile kwa mupato?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	IF NO GO TO 135
134.	Ne muna ni lilimo zekai za kupepwa muta muisiwa kwa mupato?	Amung'ole palo ya lilimo 99 = Anizibi _ _	
135.	Kwa baana feela ba basika ya kwa mupato Haiba kambe mupato wo sina likozi wa kona kulukiswa kwa kapatela ka kanyinyani ne muta tabela kuya kwateng'I kuyo seulwa?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	
136.	Kambe ki kuli muiketele, ne mu ta tabela kuba ni yo mukopanela ni yena likubo ya kile aya kwa mupato kamba ya samba kuba asayi kwa teng'i ?	01 = ya seuzwi 02 = ya si ka seulwa 03 = Anizibi/ No Preference _ _	
D. Butaata bwa miinelo yeming'wi			
137.	Kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile se mu fumanwi kuba ni butuku bwa sifuba saTB?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	
138.	Have you ever been treated for TB?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	
139.	Kana ne mukile mwa fumanwa ni butuku bwa diyabetisi (bwa swikili)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	IF NO, GO TO 141
140.	Kana ka nako ya cwale mwa fumana likalafo za butuku bwa diyabetisi (bwa swikili)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	
141.	Kana se mukulile butuku bwa kububa kwa mali kufita tikanyo (BP)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	IF NO, GO TO 143
142.	Kana haluli fa mwa fumana likalafo za butuku bwa kububa hahulu mali (BP)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	

143.	Kana se kufumaneile kuli muna ni butuku bwa kufipelwa (Asima)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
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N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
201.	Semu utwile ni kuziba mokuitusizezwa silelezo ya kondomu ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO, GO TO 301
202.	Ka kutwisiso ya mina likondomu litusang'i? (Kalabo ye sa fiwi ki mubuzi wa lipuzo. Amung'ole likalabo kaufela ze filwe)	01 = Kusileleza kwa matuku a mwa likubo / tukokwani to tu tisa butuku bwa mbande 02 = Ipaleliwa musali kuitwala ni kutusa kushambokisa lupepo 03 = Zeng'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) 99 = Anizibi	_ _ _ _ _ _
203.	Mwaziba ko mukona kufumana kondomu?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO, GO TO 205
204.	Mukona kufumana kai kondomu ye lukiselizwe muuna? (Puzo yeo isafelwi kalabo ki mubuzi. Amung'ole likalabo kaufela ze filwe)	01 = Kwa kapatela ka Dukwi 02 = Mwa kabulukelo ni kafanizezo ka likondomu 03 = Kwa babeleki ba katengo ka sifapano sesi fubelu babaicatela kusebeza basaholiswi mali 04 = Kwa balikani baka 05 = Kwa sintolo sa lika ze fapana-fapana/ mwa sintolo 06 = Kwa musebezi 07 = Kusili (Amutaluse ka kutala)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
205.	Kana se muitusiisize kondomu ye lukiselizwe muuna	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO, GO TO 208
206.	Kana mwakona kufumana kondomu ye lukiselizwe muuna nako ifi kamba ifi fo muitokwela ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF YES GO TO 208
207.	Ki bufi butaata bo butuna bo buliteng'i fa kufumana kondomu ye lukiselizwe muuna ?	01 = Buhule hahulu ko lifumaneha likondomu 02 = Litula hahulu	_ _

	lukiselizwe musali nako ifi kamba ifi fo muibatela ?	02 = Batili __ __	TO 301
213	Ki bufi butaata bo butuna bo buli teng'i fa kufumana kondomu yelukiselizwe musali? Ki kalabo iling'wi feela ye kona kufiwa	01 = Buhule hahulu ko lifumaneha likondomu __ __ 02 = Za tula hahulu __ __ 03 = Kolifumaneha likondomu aba kwaluli ka linako ze swaneli __ __ 04 = Alifumanehi __ __ 05 = Sabo ya kubonwa ki batu __ __ 06 = Moya wa babeleki ba sipatela __ __ 07 = Butaata bobung'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala)_____ __ __ 99 = Anizibi __ __	

KALULO YA BULALU 3 : SIMULUHO YA SOMANO NI MIKWA YA KUITOBOHA MWA BUPILO

N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
A. ZE AMA KUKOPANA MWA LIKUBO KWA BO MUUNA NI MUSALI			
301.	Kana mukile mwa kopana ni muuna/musali mwa likubo? (kukopana kwa bo muuna ni musali mwa likubo kutalusa kukenyisa buuna mwa busali, kukenyisa buuna mwa hanu ya yo mung'wi kamba mwa malaho)	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __	IF NO GO TO 333
302.	Ne mu kile mwa kopanela likubo ni mutu, ka somano, lwapili inge muna ni lilimo za kupepwa zekai?	Lilimo za kupepwa 99 = Anizibi __ __	
303.	Kana foo neili kukopanela mwa likubo ni mutu, kusomana, ka tumelelano ni mina kamba ka kapelezo ?	01 = ka tumelelano 02 = ka kapelezo 98 = Akuna kalabo __ __ 99 = Anizibi	
304.	Kana lwa mafelelezo ane mukopani ni mutu mwa likubo ne muitusize silelezo ya kondomu kamba nee?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 98 = Akuna kalabo __ __ 99 = Anizibi	

	ni bona mwa kanako kaka kuswani feela?	99 = Anizibi	
312.	Ki ifi naha ya habo mutu ye ne mukopani ni yena mwa likubo cwanong'u fa, wa kukana ni kuzibana ni yena hamulaho a kanako kaka kuswani feela?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola __ __ 05 = Somali 06 = Congo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Other _____	
313.	Mutu ye ne mukopani ni yena mwa likubo mwa nako ye kuswani ye sazoo fita, mutu wa kukopana ni kuzibana ni yena mwa mnako ye kuswani feela, naana ni lilimo za kupepwa ze kai?	Amung'ole lilimo za hae za kupepwa. 98 = Hakuna kalabo 99 = Anizibi __ __	
314.	Mutu ye ne mukopani ni yena mwa likubo cwanong'u fa, hamulaho wa kumukatana ni kuzibana ni yena mwa kanako kakakuswani ki wa mufuta mang'i, ku ze ama manyalo?	01 = makwasha 02 = banyezwi /banyezi 03 = balelekilwe/ balelekile __ __ 04 = bo mbelwa/ bashwezwi ki basali babona 05 = Anizibi	
315.	Amutaluse seo basieza mwa bupilo, musebezi wo baeza, baana kamba basali be ne mukopani ni bona mwa likubo cwanong'u fa, mumano kubakatana ni kubaziba fa kanako ka kakuswani feela.	01 = Ba lipisinisi 02 = Balekisi __ __ 03 = Baituti kwa sikolo sesi pahami 04 = Ndilaiba/ bazamaisi ba simbayambaya 05 = mubeleki wa mwa lapa 06 = mulisana wa likomu 07 = Balimi/njimo 08 = Bo muyahi/babeti ni bapangi 09 = Mapokola ba sisole 10 = Babeleki ba ba tusa ni kuimulula mwa butaata bo bali ku bona banyandi ni baba belekela kutisa zwelopili mwa naha 11 = Aba beleki 12 = Ba bang'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) 98 = Akuna kalabo 99 = Anizibi _____	
316.	Muta mukopana mwa likubo lwa mafelelezo ni baana kamba basali bo ne mukatani ni kuzibana ni bona mwa kanako ka kakuswani feela neese	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 98 = Akuna kalabo __ __	

	munwile lino ze kola, ze cwale ka bucwala ?.	99 = Anizibi	
317.	Muta mukopana mwa likubo ni baana kamba basali bane mukatani ni kuzibana ni bona mwa kanako ka kakuswani feela kana ne mu kile mwa itusisa silelezo ya kondomu nji?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 98 = Akuna kalabo 99 = Anizibi	IF NO GO TO 319
318.	Lwa mafelelezo muta mukopana mwa likubo ni baana, kamba ni basali, be ne mukatani ni kuzibana ni bona mwa kanako kakakuswani feela, ki mang'i ku mina baba beli ya na susueza yo mungw'wi kuli munitusise silelezo ya kondomu?	01 = Bane nili mwa likiubo ni bona 02 = Neili na 03 = Neili sibili saluna __ __ 04 = Anizibi	GO TO 320
319.	Ki ka libaka mang'i ane musika itusisa silelezo ya kondomu muta mukopana mwa likubo lwa mafelelezo ni baana kamba basali be ne musanzo katana ni kuzibana ni bona mwa kanako ka kakuswani feela? Mung'ole kalabo iling'wi feela.	01 = Buhule kuya kwa sibaka kolifumaneha likondomu 02 = Likondomu zefiwa mahala kwa sicaba alifumanehi 03 = likondomu litula hahulu 04 = Bane ni kopanela likubo ni bona ne ba hana kuli luitusise kondomu 05 = Alulati likondomu __ __ 06 = Ne luitusise mikwa ye ming'wi ya kutibela lupepo 07 = Ni sepile baana kamba basali bane nikopanela ni bona mwa likubo 08 = Ne nisi ka nahana kuitusisa kondomu 09 = Anizibi nto ye bizwa kondomu 10 = Ni bata kuba ni mwana 11 = Mabaka a ama maemo aka fa halimu a bulumeli ni bulapeli 12 = Ne lukopani mwa likubo kusina kuitukisa ni kulelisana pili 13 = Ne lusa boni butokwa bwa kuitusisa kondomu 14 = Amang'wi mabaka (Amutaluse ka kutala) _____ 99 = Anizibi	
320.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ki hakai inge munitusisa kondomu ni baana kamba basali be ne mukopananga ni bona mwa likubo kono inge musapili hamoho ni bona mwa ndu iling'wi?	01 = Nako kaufela 02 = Hang'ata (kufitelela hafu ya linako kamukana) 03 = Fokung'wi (hanyinyani ku sa fita ni fa hafu ya linako kamukana) 04 = Ani itusisi ni kamuta silelezo ya kondomu 99 = Anizibi	

C. KUI TEKISA / KULEKISA MUBILI			
321.	Kana se mukile mwa kopanela likubo ni mutu kuli mute mufiwe mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo) ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO GO TO 333
322.	Lwa mafelelezo a ne mukopani mwa likubo ni mutu kana neili kuli mufiwe mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo)?	01 = Mali 02 = Mpo 03 = Bushiko (mupuzo) 04 = Lika ze fitelela silising'wi feela	_ _
323.	Ki mang'i mutu wa mafelelezo ye ne mukile mwa kopanela likubo ni yena ka mulelo wa kuli mu fiwe mali, mpo kapa bushiko (mupuzo) (Litaelo : Mutu yoo neili ----- Amubale ze filwe kuli mukete kuzona)	01 = mukozi (mubalehi) 02 = Muzamaisi wa simbayambaya / batusi ba muzamaisi wa simbayambaya 03 = Mulafi wa butale mwa mukoti _ _ 04 = Mutu yo mung'wi wa mwa silalanda 05 = Musole, Mutu yasebeza musebezi wa busole isi musole, mupokola 06 = Mubeleki ya itombwezi kutusa kuimulula mwa butaata banyandi, mubeleki ya itombwezi kuswala kwa misebezi ya zwelopili 07 = Yo mung'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) 99 = Anizibi	
324.	Bakozi (babalehi)/Bakupi ba mabalehelo feela: Amukutele kunyakisisa 105 = Eeni Ki ka nako mang'i mwa bupilo bwa mina fo ne mukopanezi lwapili ni mutu mwa likubo kuli mulifiwe mali, mufiwe mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo)? Amung'ole likalabo kaufela	A. Nisi ka baleha kale, kusiya haesu 01 = Eeni _ _ 02 = Batili B. Mwa nako ya kubaleha kuzwa haesu 01 = Eeni _ _ 02 = Batili C. Hasamulaho wa kubaleha 01 = Eeni _ _ 02 = Batili	
325.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile kana ne mukopani ni mutu mwa likubo ka libaka la kuli amilife mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo)?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO GO TO 333
326.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile kana ne mukopani mwa likubo ni batu babakai, ka mulelo wa kuli mufiwe mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo)?	Amung'ole palo 99 = Anizibi	_ _
327.	Mutu ye ne mukopani ni yena mwa likubo kuli a mife mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo) naana ni lilimo ze kai za kupepwa ?	Amung'ole palo ya lilimo za kupepwa 99 = Anizibi	_ _

328.	Lwa mafelelezo muta mukopana ni mutu mwa likubo kuli mute mulifiwe mali, mufiwe mpo kamba kuli mufiwe bushiko (mupuzo) kana neese munwile lino ze kola, ze cwale ka bucwala ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
329.	Lwa mafelelezo muta mukopana ni mutu mwa likubo ka libaka la kuli mufiwe mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo) kana ne munitusize silelezo ya kondomu?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	IF NO GO TO 331
330.	Muta mukopana ni mutu yo mung'wi mwa likubo kuli mufiwe mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo) ki mang'i, ku mina bababeli, ya na susuelize yo mung'wi kuli munitusize silelezo ya kondomu ?	01 = Bane ni kopana ni bona mwa likubo 02 = Ki na 03 = Neili muhupulo waluna ba babeli 04 = Anizibi	_ _	GO TO 332
331.	Ki lifi libaka lelituna le ne litisize kuli musike mwa itusisa silelezo ya kondomu muta mukopana lwa mafelelezo ni mutu mwa likubo kusomana ka tumelano ya kufa kapa kufiwa mali, mpo kamba bushiko (mupuzo) ?	01 = Ne kusina silelezo ya kondomu 02 = Lisilelezo za likondomu ze fiwa mahala ne lisiyo 03 = Lisilelezo za likondomu litula hahulu 04 = Mutu ye ne nikopana ni yena mwa likubo na hanile 05 = Ani i lati 06 = Ne luitusize mukwa wo mung'wi wa kutibela lupepo 07 = Ni sepile ye ne nikopana ni yena mwa likubo 08 = Nelusika nahana za kuitusisa silelezo ya kondomu 09 = Anizibi kuli silelezo ya kondomu ki nto mang'i. 10 = Ne lu bata kuba ni mwana 11 = Ka mabaka a tumelo ya ze ama bulapeli. 12 = Kukopana mwa likubo lusika itukisa kuli kezo yeo iezahale 13 = Nelusa kolwi kuli kwa tokwahala kuitusisa yona 14 = Libaka leling'wi (Amutaluse kakutala) 99 = Anizibi		

332.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ki hakai inge munitusisa silelezo ya kondomu ha ne mulobalanga ni batu bane mukopanela likubo ni bona kuli ba mife mali, mpo kiamba bushiko (mupuzo)?	01 = Nako kaufela 02 = Hang'ata, (kufitelela hafu ya linako kiaufela za kukopana ni mutu mwa likubo) 03 = Fokung'wi (Hanyiyani kusa fita mane ni fa hafu ya linako za kukopana ni mutu mwa likubo) 04 = Hakuna nako ye ne luitusisa kondomu 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
D. KUKOPANA NI MUTU MWA LIKUBO KA KAPELEZO				

333.	Kana mukile mwa hapelezwa kukopana ni mutu mwa likubo mina inge musa lati ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _	IF NO GO TO 339
334.	Bakozi (babalehi)/Bakupi ba mabalehelo feela: amunyakisise 105 = Eeni Kana neili kanako mang'i ya bupilo bwa mina ane muhapelezwa kukopana mwa likubo ni mutu? Amung'ole likalabo kaufela	A. Nisi ka baleha kale, kusiya haesu 01 = Eeni 02 = Batili B. Mwa nako ya kubaleha kuzwa haesu 01 = Eeni 02 = Batili C. Hasamulaho wa kubaleha 01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ _ _ _ _	
335.	Ki mang'i ya na mihapelezwa kukopana ni yena mwa likubo ? Amung'ole likalabo kaufela Mwa kona kufa likalabo zepeli kamba kufitelela	01 = Banikopanelanga ni bona kamita mwa likubo 02 = Mwana hesu mwa mba yaluna ising'i ye ni kopananga ni yena mwa likubo 03 = Yasi mwana hesu mwa mba ya luna	_ _	IF REGULAR PARTNER OR OTHER FAMILY MEMBER (1 OR 2) GO TO 337
336.	Ki mang'i kwa batu babasi bana bahabo mina ya naa mihapelezwa kukopana ni yena mwa likubo? Mwa kona kufa likalabo ze fitelela iling'wi Amung'ole likalabo kaufela	Mwa sikwata sa bakozi (babalehi) 01 = Muzamaisi wa simbayambaya/ Batusi ba muzamaisi wa simbayambaya 02 = Mubeleki wa mwa mukoti 03 = Mubeleki mwa musebezi wa zeama bulapeli ni tumelo 04 = Mukozi yo mung'wi Outside refugee community 05 = Truck driver 06 = Miner 07 = Clery 08 = Other person from local community 09 = Military, paramilitary, police 10 = Humanitarian or development worker 11 = Other (Specify) _____ 12 = Don't know	_ _	
337.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile kana kuna ni mutu ya naa kile a mihapeleza kukopana ni yena mwa likubo?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	IF NO GO TO 339
338.	Mwa likweli ze 12 zefelile ki hakai inge muhapelezwa kukopana ni mutu mwa likubo?	Amufe nombolo 99 = Anizibi	_ _	

G. KUBANA NI BATU BABANG'ATA BAO MUTU AKOPANA NI BONA MWA LIKUBO

339.	Ki lili lwa mafelelezo fo ne mukopani ni mutu mwa likubo? Amunyakisise #301. Haiba ki “Batili” (02), mutu naasika kopana ni yo mung’wi mwa likubo amu swaye ka 00	a. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ b. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ c. Se kufitile likweli __ __ d. Kufitelela likjweli ze 12 (AMUBEYE 00) __ __ e. ANISIKA KOPANA NI MUTU MWA LIKUBO (AMUBEYE 00)..... __ __	IF D OR E GO TO 401
340.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12, ze felile, kana mukopani mwa likubo ni batu babakai? 306 + 311 + 326 should add to this number	Palo __ __	

Ku mubuzi wa lipuzo : Cwale amubuze lipuzo ze ama mutu wa mafelelezo yoo ne bakopani ni yena mwa likubo.	Amuzwele pili mwa mukoloko wo mi mu yo feza lipuzo kaufela ze ama mutu yo wa mafelelezo ye ne ba kopani ni yena mwa likubo musika buza kale lipuzo ze ama wabubeli mane kuisa cwalo ku wa mafelelezo	Amuzwele pili mi mufeze lipuzo kaufela ze ama mutu yo wa bubeli ku wa mafelelezo ku ba ne bakopani ni bona lwa mafelelezo mwa likubo musika buza kale mutu wa bulalu kuzwa ku wa mafelelezo	
	BA MAFELELEZO BA NE BALOBEZWI NI BONA (a)	BA BUBELI KUZWA KU BA MAFELELEZO BANE BALOBEZWI NI BONA (aa)	BABULALU KUZWA KU BA MAFELELEZO BANE BALOBEZWI NHI BONA (aaa)

341.	Ki lili lwa mafelelezo le ne mukopani mwa likubo ni mutu yo?		aa. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ bb. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ cc. Se kufitile likwel __ __	aaa. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ bbb. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ ccc. Se kufitile likweli __ __
342.	Mu biza cwang'i mutu yo ye ne mukopani ni yena mwa likubo ? HAIBA KI MULIKANI WA MUUNA/MUSALI Ne mupila hamoho inge batu baba nyalani nji? HAIBA KU CWALO, Amubeye 2 mwa sikwenda HAIBA HAKUCWALO. Amubeye 3 mwa sikwenda	01 = BO MUUNAACA / BAFUMAHALI 02 = BANI PILA NI BONA KA KUINA MAPOTO __ __ 03 = MULIKANI WA MUUNA / MUSALI YA SA PILI MWA NDU ILING'WI NI MUALABI WA LIPUZO 04 = WA KUZIBANA FEELA NI YENA HANYINYANI 05 = LIHULE 06 = YO MUNG'WI (Amutaluse kia kutala) ____	01 = BO MUUNAACA / BAFUMAHALI 02 = BANI PILA NI BONA KA KUINA MAPOTO __ __ 03 = MULIKANI WA MUUNA / MUSALI YA SA PILI MWA NDU ILING'WI NI MUALABI WA LIPUZO 04 = WA KUZIBANA FEELA NI YENA HANYINYANI 05 = LIHULE 06 = YO MUNG'WI (Amutaluse kia kutala) ____	01 = BO MUUNAACA / BAFUMAHALI 02 = BANI PILA NI BONA KA KUINA MAPOTO __ __ 03 = MULIKANI WA MUUNA / MUSALI YA SA PILI MWA NDU ILING'WI NI MUALABI WA LIPUZO 04 = WA KUZIBANA FEELA NI YENA HANYINYANI 05 = LIHULE 06 = YO MUNG'WI (Amutaluse kia kutala) ____
343.	Se kufitile nako ye kuma kai kuzwa fo ne mu kopanezi mwa likubo ni batu ba (ba bubeli/babulalu)?	a. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ b. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ c. Se kufitile likweli __ __ d. Years ago __ __	aa. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ bb. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ cc. Se kufitile likweli __ __ dd. Years ago __ __	aaa. Se kufitile mazazi __ __ bbb. Se kufitile lisunda __ __ ccc. Se kufitile likweli __ __ ddd. Years ago __ __
344.	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? Ref: 5/week = 250 4/week=208 3/week=156 2/week=104 1/week=52	Number of times __ __ __	Number of times __ __ __	Number of times __ __ __

KALULO YA 4 : MATUKU A FUMANWA KA KUKOPANA NI MUTU MWA LIKUBO (LIPUZO ZE 9)

N ^o	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
401.	Kana se mu utwile za matuku a fumanwa ka kukopana ni muuna kamba ni musali mwa likubo ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	
402.	Kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ne mu kulile butuku bwa kufumana ka kulobala ni muuna kamba ni musali?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	
403.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile ne mukile mwa zwa mwa buuna kamba mwa busali bulaalu kamba binto byebing'wi bye bilota bye musabonangi kamita?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	
404.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile kana ne mukile mwa kula litombo kwa buuna / busali?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	IF NO GO TO ALL THE 402 AND 403 AND 404 GO TO 501
405.	Kwa nako ya kwa mulaho, lwa mafelelezo, ane mukulile litombo kwa buuna/busali kana ne muile kwa likalafa kuli bayo mialafa?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi _ _	IF NO GO TO 407
406.	Ki kakai ko ne mukalezi kuya ku yo bata kalafo ? Ki kalabo iling'wi feela ye swanela kung'olwa	01 = Kokubabalelwa bakuli ki babeleki ba muso/Kwa sipatela 02 = Ko ku babalelwa bakuli ki babeleki ba basi ba muso/Kwa sipatela sesisi sa muso 03 = Ng'aka wa sintu _ _ 04 = Kwa famasi yesa zamaiswi ki muso 05 = Mulikani kamba mwana hesu 06 = Yo mung'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala)	
407.	Lwa mafelelezo muta mubana ni kulota bulaalu kwa buuna /busali kamba a muba ni litombo kwa buuna /busali kana ne muzibisize bani bo	01 = Eeni, kaufelaa bona 02 = Babang'wi ku biona, ising'i kaufelaa bona _ _ 03 = Batili, akuna ye ne ni zibisize	IF SEXUAL PARTNERS (4) THEN SKIP TO

	mukopananga ni bona mwa likubo?	04 = Ne kusina ye ne nikopana ni yena mwa likubo mwa halaa nako yeo (Mukopanye ni baani ba ne basi ka kopana ni mutu mwa likubo)	409
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N ^o	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
408.	Kana ane mulemuhile kuli mwa kula kulota bulaalu kwa buuna/busali kamba kubana ni litombo kwa buuna/busali ne mukopani mwa likubo ni yomung'wi wa batu be mulobalanga ni bona? (Litaelo : Ku mang'i ni mang'i ye mukopana niyena mwa likubo kutaluswa wa kamita, wa kukatana ni kuzibana ni yena kanako ka kakuswani, ni wa kuitekisa mubili)	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO, SKIP TO 501
409.	Mu manoo lemuha lisupo zeo za kukula butuku bwa kufumana mwa likubo kana ne muitusize silelezo ya kondomu amu kopana ni mutu mwa likubo kufitela lisupo za kukula liyo fela?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _

KALULO YA 5 : MATUKU A FUMANWA KA KUKOPANA NI MUTU MWA LIKUBO (LIPUZO ZE 9)

N ^o	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
501.	Kana se muutwile za tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa MBANDE kamba za bona butuku bwa MBANDE (AIDS) luli?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili	_ _ IF NO. GO TO 617
502.	Kana batu bakona kuisileleza kwa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ka kuba ni busepahali ku mutu alimung'wi feela wa kukopanela likubo ni yena, ya sika fumana tukowani too ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _

503.	Kana batu bakona kuisileleza kwa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande kakuitusisa ka swanelo silelezo ya kondomu	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
504.	Kana batu bakona kuisileleza kwa tukokwani totu tisa butuku bwa mbande ka kusa kopana ni muuna/musali mwa likubo ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
505.	Kana batu bakona kufumana tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbade ka kulumiwa ki minang'i ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
506.	Kana batu bakona kufumana tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ka kukopanela kuca sico fa mukeke ulimungwi ni mutu yana ni tukokwani too mwa mubili ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
507.	Kana kwa konahal kuba kuli mutu ya bonahala kuba ni mubili wo munde, wo iketile, abe ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande mwa mubili wa hae?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
508.	Kana kwa konahala kuba kuli musali ya itwezi, yana ni tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbande, a yambukiseze tukokwani too ku mbututu yasali mwa mba ya hae ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
509.	Haiba yo mung'wi wa bana ba habo mina afumana tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbande ne mu ta bata kuli muinelo woo usike wazibahala kwa sicaba?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
510.	Haiba mwana habo mina yana ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande a kula, kana muitukiselize kumukulisa ni kumubabalela mwa lapa la mina?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
511.	Kana haiba muluti wa bana ba sikolo a fumanaha kuba ni tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbande wa swanela kuzwelapili mwa musebezi wa buluti?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
512.	Kana mwakona kuleka muloho wo sa zo yangiwa mwa simu ku mutu ya zibwa kuli una ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	
513.	Kana ki swanelo kuluta bashimani ni basizana ba lilimo za kupepwa ze mwa halaa 12 ni 17	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _	

	mwa kuitusiseza silelezo ya kondomu?		
514.	Kana mwa lumela kuli batu babapila mwa sibaka se bakona kuikambota fa patalaza fa halimwaa taba ya ka moo tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande, hamoho cwalo ni bona butuku bwa mbande kasibili, licinceza bupilo bwa batu ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 99 = Anizibi	
515.	Kana ni mina muikutwa kuli bumai bwa kukenelwa ki tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande bwa kona kumihohobela ? Kana muhupula kuli bumai boo bukona kumitela ka bunolo, isi ka bunolo kapa abukoni kumitela ni kamuta ?	01 =Ka bunolo __ __ 02 = isi ka bunolo __ __ 03 = Abukoni kunitela __ __ 04 = Senina ni tukokwani to __ __ mwa mubili 05 = Anizibi __ __	
516.	Kana haiba musali uitwezi, mi kufumaneha kuli una ni tukokwani to totutisa butuku bwa mbande mwa mubili wa hae, kuna ni sesikonwa kuezwa kuli tukokwani too tu sike twa kenela mbututu wahae, asika pepwa kapa fani asaa pepilwe ?	01 = Batili. Hakuna sesikonwa kuezwa. __ __ 02 – Eeni. Mwendu. Kono anizibi kuli ki sikamang’i. __ __ 03 = Kutuhela kuanyisa mbututu wa hae __ __ 04 = Kuanyisa feela mbututu wa hae __ __ 05 = Kubata likalafo za ARV __ __ 06 = Kuikambota ni dokota kapa ubeleki wa kutusa batu kuli babane ni zuho yende __ __ 07 = Muhato womung’wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) __ __	

KALULO YA 6 : ZIBO YA KOIFUMANEHA TUSO NI KUFUMANA LITUSO (LIPUZO ZE 17)

N ^o	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
601.	Kana muse mufilwe zibo ya zeama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande, hamoho cwalo ni bona butuku bwa mbande ka sibili, mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __	IF NO GO TO 603
602.	Mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile mufumani kai zibo ya zeama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ?	Lihasanya za makande kwa sicaba 01 = wayalesi __ __ 02 = Mazimu mwangala/Maswaniso __ __ 03 = Mitende __ __ 04 = Posta/panfuleti __ __ mitai ya muso ya pabalelo ya sicaba ku zeama zuho 05 = Kapatela (kakiliniki) ka Dukwi __ __	

		<p>06 = Kapatela (kakililiki)/Sipatela sesi fumaneha kwandaa mafulo __ __ </p> <p>Batu</p> <p>08 = Mubeleki wa katengo ka sifapano se sifubelu, ya beleka asa holiswi mali __ __ </p> <p>09 = Mulikani __ __ </p> <p>10 = Mwana habo na, mwa mba yaluna __ __ </p> <p>11 = Mutu yana ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande __ __ </p> <p>12 = Batu babang'wi __ __ </p> <p>Libaka zeng'wi</p> <p>13 = Sikolo __ __ </p> <p>14 = Sibaka sa milapelo __ __ </p> <p>15 = Mukopano wa s ilundwama nje __ __ </p> <p>16 = sibaka salikosi za babanca/tutengo __ __ </p> <p>17 = Zeng'wi (Amutaluse kakutala) _____ __ __ </p>	
<p>603.</p>	<p>Ne muta tabela kufumana kai zibo ya zeama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande</p> <p>Lipuzo ze si ka felwa likabo ki mubuzi. Amung'ole likalabo kaufela ze mufiwa.</p>	<p>Lihasanya za makande kwa sicaba</p> <p>01 = wayalesi __ __ </p> <p>02 = Mazimu mwangala/Maswaniso __ __ </p> <p>03 = Mitende __ __ </p> <p>04 = Posta/panfuleti __ __ </p> <p>mitai ya muso ya pabalelo ya sicaba ku zeama zuho</p> <p>05 = Kapatela (kakililiki) ka Dukwi __ __ </p> <p>06 = Kapatela (kakililiki)/Sipatela sesi fumaneha kwandaa mafulo __ __ </p> <p>Batu</p> <p>08 = Mubeleki wa katengo ka sifapano se sifubelu, ya beleka asa holiswi mali __ __ </p> <p>09 = Mulikani __ __ </p> <p>10 = Mwana habo na, mwa mba yaluna __ __ </p> <p>11 = Mutu yana ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande __ __ </p> <p>12 = Batu babang'wi __ __ </p> <p>Libaka zeng'wi</p> <p>13 = Sikolo __ __ </p> <p>14 = Sibaka sa milapelo __ __ </p> <p>15 = Mukopano wa s ilundwama nje __ __ </p> <p>16 = sibaka salikosi za babanca/tutengo __ __ </p>	

		17 = Zeng'wi (Amutaluse kakutala) _____ __ __	
604.	Kana mwa ziba sibaka koo mutu akona kuitatubisa kuli azibe kamba una ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __	IF NO, GO TO 606
605.	Mutu ukona kuitatubisa kai, kuli azibe kamba una ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ?	01 = Kapatela ka Mokgoro __ __ 02 = Kapatela ka Tati river __ __ 03 = Sipatela sa Dukwi __ __ 04 = Kapatela ka Tutume __ __ 05 = Kapatela ka kang'wi/Sipatela __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT(?) __ __ 07 = VCT yeng'wi _____ __ __ 99 = Don't know __ __	
606.	Ani bati kuziba mokufumanehezwi mwa mubili wamina; ni bata feela kuziba kamba neese munitatubisize kuli muzibe kamba muna ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande kamba nee	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 99 = Anizibi	IF NO OR DON'T KNOW GO TO 613
607.	Ne mukile mwa itatubisa lili kuli muzibe kamba muna ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande?	01 = mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile 02 = mwa halaa silimo ni lilimo ze peli 03 = lilimo ze peli kamba kufitelela 99 = Anizibi __ __	
608.	Lwa mafelelezo ane munitatubisize kubatisisa maemo amina fa halimwaa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande neili mina bane baikupezi kutatubiwa kamba nemu memezwi kwa tatubo kamba ne mu bulelezwi kuli mutamehile kuitatubisa ?	01 = Neili na y a nakupezi kutatubiwa 02 = Nenibulelezwi kuli na kona kuitatubisa haiba ni tabela, mi seni lumela 03 = Ne ni tokwiwa kuitatubisa 04 = Anizibi __ __	
609.	Lwa mafelelezo, ane mukile mwa tatubiwa, kuli muzibe maemo amina fa halimwaa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande, kana ne mufilwe likelezo ze lukelwa kufiwa hasamulaho a kutatuba mutu?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 99 = Anizibi	
610.	Lwa mafelelezo, muta munitatubisa, kubata kuziba maemo amina fahalimwaa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande, ne mu inzo itatubiseza kai ? Ki kalabo iling'wi feela ye lumelwa	01 = Kwa kapatela ka Mokgoro 02 = Kwa kapatela ka Tati river 03 = Kwa sipatela sa Dukwi __ __ 04 = Kwa kapatela ka Tutume 05 = Kwa kapatela/Sipatela 06 = Tebelopele VCT(?) 07 = VCT yeng'wi _____ 99= Don't know	
611.	Ani bati kuziba maemo a mina ku zeama fa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande; ni bata feela kuziba kamba bane bamitatubile lwa	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 99 = Anizibi	IF NO SKIP TO

	mafelelezo ne ba mizibisize mufuta wa maemo ane bafumani.		613
612.	Ani bati kuziba maemo amina ku zeama fa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande; nibata feela kuziba kamba lwa mafelelezo ane mutatubilwe ni kufiwa maemo a mina ne mu yo a bonisa ni bo mukopanelanga likubo ni bona .	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 03 = Anina muuna/musali ye ni kopanela ni yena mwa likubo	
613.	Haiba mutu ukula butuku bwa mbande, kana kuna ni sibaka, mwa mafulo mo kamba mwa silalanda se, koo akona kufumana kalafo ?	01 = Eeni 02= Batili. Akuna sibaka koo mutu a kona kufumana kalafo. __ __ 03 = Hanizibi kapa kuna ni sibaka koo mutu a kona kufumana kalafo	
614.	Mukona kufumana kai likalafo ze? Mung'ole likalabo kaufela ze filwe	01 = Kapatela ka Mokgoro __ __ 02 = Kapatela ka Tati River __ __ 03 = Kapatela ka Dukwi __ __ 04 = Sipatela sa Tutume __ __ 05 = Kapatela kakang'wi ka muso __ __ 06 = Sibaka sa kutuseza bakuli se sizamaiswa ki katengo kakasiyo mwa mazoho a muso __ __ 07 =Botswana Red Cross Society __ __ 08 = Katengo kaka zamaiswa ki ba litumelo ni milapelo ku Mulimu __ __ 09 = Mualafi wa milyani ya sintu __ __ 10 = yo muhulu mwa milapelo ni tumelo __ __ 11= Yeng'wi (Amutaluse ka kutala) __ __ -----	
615.	Ne muta ya kwa kuitatubisa mwa nako ya kwa pili kuli muzibe maemo amina ka kuama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili __ __ 99 = Anizibi	IF YES, GO TO 617
616.	Ki ka libaka lifi amusa lati kuya ku yo itatubisa? Kalabo iling'wi feela	01 = Anizibi kwa kuya, kwa kuyoitatubiseza 02 = Nikolwa kuli anina tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande __ __ 03 = Na saba kuzibiswa maemo aka 04 = Na saba kuungiwa mali 05 = Na saba kufumana butuku 06 = Na saba kuakalezwa kuli mwendi ni mukuli 07 = Ni nahana kuli ze bulelwa kwa tatubo yeo lita utwiwa hape ki batu babang'wi basili ---- Akuna likunutu 08 = Ya tula 09 = Se ni ziba maemo aka mi ni ziba kuli	

		nina ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande 10 = Leling'wi libaka (Amutaluse kakutala) ---- ----- 99 = Anizibi	
617.	Kana mwa halaa likweli ze 12 ze felile se muamuhezi lisilelezo za likondomu ku babazamaisa musebezi wa kulwanisa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 03 = Akuna kalabo	_ _

BAANA AMUYE KWA 624

KALULO YE KI YA BASALI FEELA

PMTCT & CERVICAL CANCER			
N ^o	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
618.	Kana mwa halaa lilimo ze zepeli ze felile, se mu tatubilwe , kubatisisa kamba muna ni kansa ya mwa busali?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
619.	Kana ne mobile ni mulwalo mwa halaa lilimo ze, zene, ze felile ?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
620.	Lwa mafelelezo ane mu bile ni mulwalo, kana ne muile kwa sipimo, kwa kiliniki?	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
621	Ani bati kuziba maemo a mina ku zeama tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande. Ni bata feela kuziba kapa muta muya kwa kapatelanyana ka ka eza misebezi ya sipimo kwa baima nemu elelizwe kuitatubisa kuli muzibe kappa muna ni tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande.	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
622.	Ani bati kuziba maemo amina fa halimwaa tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande. Ni bata kuziba feela kapa fo ne muikile mwa bela ni mulwalo lwa mafelelezo nemukile mwa itatubisa kuli muzibe kapa muse mukenezwi ki tukokwani totutisa butuku bwa mbande.	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _
623.	Lwa mafelelezo ane mukile mwa itatubisa, inze muna ni mulwalo, kana ni bone mukopananga ni bona mwa likubo	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili 99 = Anizibi	_ _

	kamita ni bona ne bakile batatubiwa mwa kakiliniki ka sipimo kuli ni bona bate bazibe maemo abona fa halimwaa tukokwani to tutisa butuku bwa mbande ?		
N°	LIPUZO	LIKALABO	TULA
624.	Ka na, ka nako ya cwale, kuna ni sika seo musieza kapa mukwa wo muitusisa ka wona kulyehisa kappa kutibela lupepo	01 = Eeni 02 = Batili _ _	IF NO SKIP TO 701
625.	Ki mukwa ufi wo muitusisa ? (Amukete zeituiswa kaufela)	01 = Kufeliseleza lupepo ku musli _ _ 02 = Kufeliseleza lupepo ku muuna _ _ 03 = Kakoto ka kumiza _ _ 04 = Koilu _ _ 05 = Kutabiwa ndonga _ _ 06 = Za kucaliwa mwa mubili _ _ 07 = Silelezo ya kondomu _ _ 08 = Silelezo ya kondomu ye lukiselizwe musali _ _ 09 = diafulamu _ _ 10 = lufulo, jelly _ _ 11 = Lactational ammenorrhoea method _ _ 12 = Mukwa wa kulatelela linako _ _ 13 = Kuzwisa buuna mwa busali muuna asika lotiseza kale mwateng'i _ _ 14 = Mukwa wo mung'wi (Amutaluse	

	kondomu?		
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KIDADISI – DUKWI BSS

FOMU YA IDHINI YA MKUU WA KAYA/BOMA

[Mhoji: Kwanza omba idhini kutoka kwa mkuu wa kaya, Ukipewa idhini basi pia uombe idhini kutoka kwa kila mhojiwa ambaye ata hojiwa. Kwa vijana wa umri wa 15 – 17, pia omba idhini kutoka kwa mazazi na pia kijana mwenyewe]

Jambo Bwana / Madam,

Jina langu ni..... Wizara ya Afya, Shirika la msalaba mwekundu la Botswana na UNHCR inafanya utafiti wa kitabia katika jamii hii na ninawaomba watu washiriki. Kushiriki kwao kutasaidia kuendeleza huduma bora zaidi za afya katika jamii yako, hasa kuhusu Virusi Vya Ukimwi/UKIMWI.

[Mwombe mkuu wa kaya/boma idhini ya kuhoji kaya]: Kaya yako imechaguliwa kwa kijumla na tungependa kukuomba ruhusa ya kuwahoji wakazi wa Kaya yako wanaostahili utafiti huu. Je, tunaweza kuendelea? ___Ndio ___Hapana]

[Kama kuna vijana wanaofaa kuhojiwa wenye umri wa mika 15 – 17 katika kaya]: Baadhi ya maswali yaliyomo katika kidadisi hiki ni ya kibinafsi na mengine yanahusu ngono na tabia kuhusu HIV. Je, umeniruhusu kohoji vijana katika boma yako kama wao pia watakubali kuhojiwa?

___ Ndiyo ___ La/Hapana

FOMU YA IDHINI YA WATU BINAFSI

Jambo Bwana / Madam,

Jina langu ni..... Wizara ya Afya, Shirika la msalaba mwekundu la Botswana na UNHCR inafanya utafiti wa kitabia katika jamii hii na ninawaomba watu washiriki. Kaya yako imechaguliwa kwa njia nasibu na tungependa kuomba ruhusa yako tukuhoji wewe.

Sababu ya mahojiano haya ni kupata habari kuhusu mambo ya afya yaki jamii hasa kulingana na masuala ya HIV. Kuwa na uhakika kwamba tunataka kujifunza kutokana na uzoefu wako na taarifa zote tutakazokusanya zitatumika kutusaidia kupambana na UKIMWI katika jamii yako, nchi yako na kanda hii. Baadhi ya maswali tutakayo uliza ni ya asili nyeti, lakini tafadhali kumbuka kuwa jina lako alitaandikwa katika kidadisi hiki cha mahojiano, na maelezo yoyote kuhusiana na faragha yako itakuwa ya siri.

Habari utakazo tupatia zitasaidia kuendeleza huduma bora zaidi za afya katika jamii yako, hasa kuhusu Virusi Vya Ukimwi/UKIMWI. Hakuna malipo yanayo takikana wala kufanywa ili kushiriki kataika mahojiano haya.

Mahojiano itachukua takriban dakika 30 - 40. Hakuna ndamu itakayo chukuliwa katika mahojiano, Ni haya maswali nikayo kuuliza tu. Kushiriki kwako ni muhimu sana lakini pia ni kwa hiari yako kabisa na ukichagua kutoshiriki, uamuzi wako hautaathiri huduma zinazopatikana kwako kwa sasa au katika siku zijazo hizo huduma zikiwa ni pamoja na usajili, au usabasaji wa chakula.

Mwisho, kama una maswali yoyote unaweza kupigia simu Mr. Khulumani katika wizara ya afya Bambari yake ni 3632406.

Je, umeniruhusu kuendelea na mahojiano haya? Ndiyo Hapana

Kama hautaki kushiriki katika mahojiano haya, kwa nini?

Saini ya mhoji kuwa idhini isiyo ya maandishi ilipatikana kutoka kwa mhojiwa (napia kama ni kijana wa umri 12 -17, kutoka kwa mzazi/mleaji: _____

UTAMBULISHO

A. TAREHE YA MAHOJIANO: |_|_| siku |_|_| mwezi

B. SAA YA KUENZA: |_|_|: |_|_|

C. NAMBARI YA KAYA/BOMA|_|||_|_|

D. NAMBA YA UTAMBULISHO YA MSHIRIKI (PIN)|_|||_|_|_|_|

E. JINA NA NAMBA SIRI YA MHOJI.....|_|_|

F. KAMA IMEFANYIKA KWA LUGHA TOFAUTI, REKODI LUGHA _____

G. KAMA IMEFANYIKA NJE YA KAYA/BOMA,REKODI MAHALI _____

	H. UDHIBITI KATIKA OFISI KUU	I.KARANI WA KUIINGIZA DATA1	I. KARANI WA KUIINGIZA DATA2
ID #	----- _ _	----- _ _	----- _ _
TAREHE	-----	-----	-----
MAONI			

SEHEMU I: UTANGULIZI WA SIFA BAINIFU (MASWALI 43)

(Maelezo Kwa mhoji: 99= Hajui, 98= Hakuna jibu limetolewa)

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
A. Taarifa za kijamii na idadi ya watu			
230.	Andika jinsia ya anayejibu maswali	01 = Mwanamume 02 = Mwanamke <input type="checkbox"/>	
231.	Je, una umri gani? Andika miaka ya umri. Kama umri ni chini ya 15 au zaidi ya 49, basi mtu hafai/hastahili kuhojiwa	Andika idadi ya miaka 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/>	
232.	Je, umezaliwa nchini gani?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Kongo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Nyingine (Taja) _____	
233.	Kwa sasa wewe ni raia wa taifa gani?	01 = Botswana 02 = Namibia <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Zimbabwe 04 = Angola 05 = Somalia 06 = Kongo (DRC) 07 = Burundi 08 = Rwanda 09 = Ethiopia 10 = Uganda 11 = Sudan 12 = Nyingine (Taja) _____	
234.	Je, hivi sasa wewe ni mkimbizi ? (ama mtafuta hifadhi)?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana <input type="checkbox"/>	
235.	Dini yako ni ipi?	01 = Mkatoliki 02 = Mprotestanti 03 = Mwislamu <input type="checkbox"/> 04 = Nyingine (Taja) _____	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
243.	Je, umeishi au kupitia nchi gani tangu ulipoondoka nchini kwako ikiwemo nchi unayoishi hivi sasa?	Andika idadi ya nchi 99 = Hajui __ __	
244.	Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita umeondoka katika kambi hii ya wakimbizi ya Dukwi unayoishi sasa kwa mwezi mmoja au zaidi mfululizo?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 117
245.	Kwa nini uliondoka mahali hapa kwa mwezi mmoja au zaidi? (Kama ni zaidi ya mara moja kuwa mbali kwa mwezi mmoja au zaidi, uliza kuhusu wakati wa mwisho)	Kuhusiana-na kazi 01 = kuhamisha kwa ng'ombe 02 = Kazi za kinyumbani 03 = Kazi ya amani 04 = Kazi ya kuuza ukibeba & biashara 05 = Ajira nyingine Yasiyo husiana na kazi 06 = Masuala ya Kifamilia __ __ 07 = Masuala ya masomo 08 = Kufungwa gerezani 09 = Masuala ya kiafya 10 = likizo/Mapumziko 11 = Masuala ya dini 12 = Nyingine (taja) _____	
246.	Katika siku 30 zilizopita, ni usiku ngapi umeweza kukaa katika kambi ya Dukwi?	Rekodi idadi za usiku 98 = Hakuna jibu lililotolewa __ __ 99 = Hajui	
247.	Je, unatembelea kambi /jamii zinazozunguka kwa mara nyingi kiasi gani? Angalia: jamii zinazozunguka ni pamoja na vijiji vya jirani kama vile Dukwi kijiji.	00 = kamwe 01 = Chini ya mwezi mmoja 02 = Mara moja kwa mwezi __ __ 03 = Mara nyingi kwa mwezi	KAMA KAMWE NENDA 120
248.	Mara ya mwisho ulipotembelea jamii inayowazunguka ulikuwa na sababu gani? Andika jibu moja tu	01 = Ajira 02 = Biashara 03 = Kununua mahitaji/soko 04 = Kituo cha afya 05 = Shule I 06 = Burudani __ __ 07 = Chakula 08 = Kutembelea jamii/rafiki 09 = Kutafuta kuni 10 = Kuhudhuria ibada 11 = Nyingine (taja) _____	
249.	Je, umewahi kuolewa? (ndoa ya jadi au ndoa ya kusajili)	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 124
250.	Ulipofunga ndoa ya kwanza ulikuwa na umri wa miaka ngapi?	Miaka ya umri 99 = Hajui __ __	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
251.	Je, hadhi au hali yako ya kindoa ikoje?	01 = Ana ndoa 02 = Ametalikiwa/Ametengana __ __ 03 = Mjane/Mwanaume mwenye amefiwa na mke	KAMA HIVI SASA HANA NDOA NENDA 124
252.	Je, una ndoa ya mke mmoja au wake wengi?	01 = Mke mmoja 02 = Wake wengi __ __	
253.	Je, hivi sasa unaishi na mke au mume wako au mpenzi mwingine?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 128
254.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, je, wewe na mke/mume wako au mpenzi wa kijinsia mumekua na migogoro iliyosababisha mangumi kwa kusukumana, kupigana makofi au kutupiana vitu au aina nyingine ya madhara ya kimwili? Ni mpenzi upi alishiriki katika tabia ambayo ingeweza kusababisha madhara?	01 = Ndio nilifanya 02 = Ndiyo, mke/mume wangu (au mpenzi) alifanya __ __ 03 = Ndio sisi sote tulifanya 04 = Hapana	KAMA O1 AU O4 NENDA 128
255.	Katika miezi 12 iliyopita, je umepeana taarifa kuhusu tukio kama hizo kwa . . . ? Uliza kuhusu kila jibu lililochaguliwa. Rekodi majibu yote utakayo pewa	01 = Marafiki au ndugu __ __ 02 = Mamlaka ya kambi __ __ 03 = Wafanyakazi wa kijamii au watumishi wa afya __ __ 04 = Polisi __ __ 05 = Hakuna mtu __ __	KAMA O1 AU O5 NENDA 128
256.	Wakati ulipeana taarifa ya tukio, uliridhika na majibu na usaidizi uliyopokea? Unaweza kusema ulikuwa wa kiasi fulani au uliridhika sana (au haukuridhika)?	01 = Ndiyo, kuridhika sana 02 = Ndiyo, kwa kiasi fulani kuridhika __ __ 03 = Wala kuridhika au kutoridhishwa 04 = Hapana si kuridhika kiasi 05 = Hapana si kuridhika kamwe	
B. Pombe na Matumizi ya Dawa ya Kulevya			
257.	Katika majuma manne yaliyopita umekunywa vinywaji vyenye pombe/ kilevi mara nyingi kiasi gani?	01 = Kila siku 02 = Angalau mara moja kwa juma __ __ 03 = Angalau mara moja kwa mwezi 04 = Hata kidogo	
258.	Isipokuwa zaidi ya pombe, haujatumia dawa yoyote kwa ajili ya burudani katika miezi 12 iliyopita? (Hii inajumuisha kumeza, kunusa, sindano, njia nyingine zilizozeleka kwa kutumia kilevi)	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 133
259.	Je, umewahi kutumia vitu gani vya kulevya? Swali lisiloambiwa. Andika majibu yote yanayotolewa	01 = Bangi __ __ 02 = Khat/miraa __ __ 03 = Heroini __ __ 04 = Kasumba __ __ 05 = Amfitamini __ __ 06 = Mchanganyiko wa dawa za kulevya __ __ 07 = Dawa za kulevya au mitishamba kutoka kwa mganga wa jadi __ __ 08 = Nyingine (taja) _____ __ __	
260.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, Je umewahi kujidungwa dawa zozote zisizoagizwa au kuelezewa na daktari? Zingatia: Daktari haijumuishi waganga wa jadi.	01 = Ndio 02 = Hapana __ __	
261.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, Je, umewahi kutumia sindano au bomba la sindano kujidungwa dawa ambayo ilitumiwa na mtu mwingine?	01 = Ndio 02 = Hapana __ __	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
C. Tohara			
262.	Baadhi ya wanaume na wanawake wametahiriwa, je wewe umetahiriwa?	01 = Ndio 02 = Hapana _ _ _	KAMA HAPANA, NENDA 135
263.	Je, umetahiriwa ukiwa na umri gani?	Andika miaka ya umri 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
264.	KWA WANAUME AMBAO HAWAJATAHIRIWA TU Kama kutahiriwa salama kungetolewa katika kliniki na kwa bure, je, ungekuwa na nia?	01 = Ndio 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
265.	Kama ungechagua, je ungependa mpenzi aliyetahiriwa au asiyetahiriwa?	01 = Aliyetahiriwa 02 = Asiyetahiriwa 03 = Hajui/ Hana chaguo _ _ _	
D. Masuala mengine ya afya			
266.	Je, umewahi patikana na kifua kikuu katika miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
267.	Je, umewahi kutibiwa kwa ugonjwa wa kifua kikuu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
268.	Je, umewahi kukutwa/patikana na ugonjwa wa kisukari?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 141
269.	Je, sasa hivi unapokea matibabu ya ugonjwa wa kisukari?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
270.	Je, umewahi kukutwa/ patikana na shinikizo la damu/ kupandwa na damu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 143
271.	Je, sasa hivi unapokea matibabu ya ugonjwa wa shinikizo la damu/ kupandwa na damu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	
272.	Je, umewahi kukutwa/ patikana na ugonjwa wa pumu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui _ _ _	

SEHEMU YA 2: KONDOMU ZA KIUME NA ZA KIKE (MASWALI 13)

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
240.	Je,umewahi kusikia kuhusu Kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 301
241.	Je, unafikiri Kondomu zinatumika kufanyia nini? <i>(Swali lisiloambiwa. Andika majibu yote yanayotolewa)</i>	01 = Inalinda dhidi ya STI/VVU/UKIMWI _ _ _ 02 = Inazuia ujauzito/Mipango ya uzazi _ _ _ 03 = Nyingine(Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui _ _ _ 	
242.	Je,unajua mahali pa kupata kondomu ya wanaume?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 205
243.	Unaweza kupata kondomu ya wanaume wapi? <i>(Swali lisiloambiwa. Andika majibu yote yanayotolewa)</i>	01 =Kliniki ya Dukwi _ _ _ 02 = Kimimina cha kondomu _ _ _ 03= Wakujitolea wa msalaba mwekundu _ _ _ 04 = Kutoka kwa marafiki zangu _ _ _ 05 = Dukani au Sokoni _ _ _ 06 = Mahali ya kazi/ kazini _ _ _ 07 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ _ _ _ 	
244.	Je,umewahi kutumia kondomu ya wanaume?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 208
245.	Je,unaweza kupata kondomu kila wakati unapohitaji moja?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA NDIYO, NENDA 208
246.	Je,kuna kipingamizi gani kikuu cha kupata kondomu kila wakati unapohitaji? <i>Ni jibu moja tu</i>	01 = Mbali mno (kufika kijiografia) 02 = Ghali mno 03 = Sehemu zimefungwa wakati zinapohitajika 04 = Hazipatikani _ _ _ 05 = Kuogopa kuonekana 06 = Mtazamo wa mfanyakazi wa afya 07 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	
247.	Je, umewahi kusikia kuhusu kondomu za kike?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA, NENDA 301
248.	Je,utakuwa tayari kutumia kondomu za kike kama zinapatikana?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 99 = Hajui	
249.	Je, unajua wapi pa kupata kondomu ya kike?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA, NENDA 301

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
250.	Je,unaweza kupata kondomu ya kike wapi? (Swali lisiloambiwa. Andika majibu yote yanayotolewa) BADILISHA UCHAGUZI WA MAJIBU KWA MAJIBU YOTE	01 =Kliniki ya Dukwi __ __ 02 =Kimimina cha kondomu __ __ 03 =Wakujitolea wa msalaba mwekundu __ __ 04 = Kutoka kwa marafiki zangu __ __ 05 = Dukani au Sokoni __ __ 06 = Mahali ya kazi/ kazini __ __ 07 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ __ __	
251.	Je,unaweza kupata kondomu ya kike kila unapohitaji moja?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA NDIYO, NENDA 301
252.	Je,kuna kipingamizi gani kikuu cha kupata kondomu ya kike kila wakati unapohitaji moja? Ni jibu moja tu lawezekana	01 = Mbali mno (kufika kijiografia) 02 = Ghali mno 03 = Sehemu zimefungwa wakati zinapohitajika 04 = Hazipatikani __ __ 05 = Kuogopa kuonekana 06 = Mtazamo wa mfanyakazi wa afya 07 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	

SEHEMU YA 3: HISTORIA YA NGONO NA TABIA/MWENENDO HATARISHI (MASWALI 51)

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
A. SHUGHULI YA NGONO			
433.	Je, umewahi kufanya ngono? (Ngono inaweza fafanuliwa kama upenyezi kwenye ukeni au ulawiti)	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 333
434.	Je,ulifanya ngono mara ya kwanza ukiwa na umri gani?	Miaka ya umri 99=Hajui __ __	
435.	Je, hii mara ya kwanza ulifanya ngono ilikuwa kwa ridhaa yako, au bila idhini yako?	01 = Na ridhaa yako 02 = Bila ridhaa yako __ __ 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	
436.	Je, MARA YA MWISHO ulipofanya ngono, ulitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __ 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	
B. MPENZI WA KAWAIDA (MARA KWA MARA) WA NGONO			

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
437.	Je,umewahi kuwa na mpenzi wa mara kwa mara (kawaida) katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? (<i>Mpenzi wa kawaida ni mke au mume au mpenzi mnayeishi naye</i>)	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 310
438.	Je, umefanya ngono na wapenzi wangapi wa mara kwa mara (kawaida) katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	Andika idadi 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
439.	Je,mpenzi wako wa mara kwa mara (kawaida) wa hivi karibuni ni wa utaiifa gani?	01 = Mboswana 02 = Mnamibia 03 = Mzimbabwe 04 = Muangola 05 = Msomalia 06 = Mkongo (DRC) 07 = Mrundi 08 = Mnyarwanda 09 = Mhithiopia 10 = Mganda 11 = Msudani 12 = Nyingine (Taja) _____	
440.	Je,mpenzi wako wa kawaida (mara kwa mara) wa hivi karibuni alikuwa na umri gani?	Andika miaka ya umri 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
441.	Je,MARA YA MWISHO ulipofanya ngono na mpenzi wako wa kawaida wa hivi karibuni, ulitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 =Hapana 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. MPENZI ASIYE WA KUDUMU			
442.	Je umewahi kufanya ngono na mpenzi wa muda katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? (<i>Mpenzi wa muda ni mpenzi yeyote tofauti na yule unayeishi naye au mliyeoana ambaye hukupokea wala kumpa fedha,zawadi au upendeleo wowote wa ngono</i>)	01 = Ndiyo 02=Hapana 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 321
443.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, umefanya ngono na wapenzi wangapi wa muda?	Andika idadi 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
444.	Je,mpenzi wako wa muda wa hivi karibuni alikuwa wa utaiifa gani?	01 = Mboswana 02 = Mnamibia 03 = Mzimbabwe 04 = Muangola 05 = Msomalia 06 = Mkongo (DRC)	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
		07 = Mrundi 08 = Mnyarwanda 09 = Mhithiopia 10 = Mganda 11 = Msudani 12 = Nyingine (Taja) _____	
445.	Je, mpenzi wako wa muda wa hivi karibuni alikuwa na umri gani	Andika miaka ya umri 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	____
446.	Je, hadhi ya ndoa ya mpenzi wako wa muda wa hivi karibu ilikuwaje?	01 = Kapera 02 = Ameolewa/ameoa 03 = Ametaliwa/Ametengana 04 = Mjane/Mgane 99 = Hajui	____
447.	Je, mpenzi wako wa muda wa hivi karibuni alikuwa akifanya kazi gani?	01 = Mfanyabiashara 02 = Mchuuzi 03 = Mwanafunzi 04 = Dereva/Dereva wa lori 05 = Mhudumu wa nyumbani 06 = Mfugaji 07 = Mkulima 08 = Wajenzi / seremala 09 = Jeshi, mgambo, polisi 10 = Mfanyakazi wa hisani au maendeleo 11 = Hana ajira 12 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	____
448.	Je, ulipofanya ngono mara ya mwisho na mpenzi wa muda, ulikuwa umekunywa kilevi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	____
449.	Je, ulipofanya ngono mara ya mwisho na mpenzi wa muda, ulitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 98 = Hakuna jibu 99 = Hajui	____ KAMA HAPANA NENDA 319
450.	Je, ni nani aliyependekeza kutumia kondomu wakati ulipofanya ngono na mpenzi wa muda mara ya mwisho?	01 = Mpenzi wangu 02 = Mimi binafsi 03 = Uamuzi wa pamoja 99 = Hajui	____ NENDA 320
451.	Je, ni sababu gani iliyokufanya usitumie kondomu mara ya	01 = Kondomu hazipatikani 02 = Kondomu za bure hazipatikani	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
	mwisho ulipofanya ngono na mpenzi wa muda? <i>Andika jibu moja</i>	03 = Ghali mno 04 = Mpenzi alikataa 05 = Hapendi kutumia kondomu 06 = Alitumia kuzuia mimba kingine __ __ 07 = Namwamini Mpenzi wangu 08 = Sikufikiria kutumia kondomu 09 = Hajui kondomu ni nini 10 = Alitaka mtoto 11 = Sababu za kidini 12 = Ngono isiyopangwa 13 = Sikufikiri kuwa ni muhimu 14 = Nyingine (taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	
452.	Je, ulitumia kondomu mara nyingi kiasi gani na wapenzi wako wa muda katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Kila mara __ __ 02 = Mara kwa mara (zaidi ya 50% ya muda) 03 = Mara nyingine (chini ya 50% ya muda) 04 = Hajawahi 99 = Hajui	
D. NGONO YA MAKUBALIANO MAALUMU (MAPATANO)			
453.	Je, umewahi kufanya ngono kwa kubadilisha na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 333
454.	Je, mara ya mwisho ulipobadilishana ngono, ilikuwa kwa sababu ya fedha, zawadi au upendeleo?	01 = Fedha 02 = Zawadi __ __ 03 = Upendeleo 04 = Zaidi ya kitu kimoja (eg: fedha na zawadi, fedha na upendeleo, zawadi na upendeleo)	
455.	Je, ni mtu gani wa mwisho mliyebadilishana ngono kwa ajili ya fedha, zawadi au upendeleo? (Maelekezo: je mtu huyo alikuwa...[soma majibu]?)	01 = Mkimbizi 02 = Dereva/Msaidizi wa lori 03 = Mchimbaji migori 04 = Mtu kutoka katika jamii 05 = Jeshi, Mgambo, Polisi __ __ 04 = Mfanyakazi wa Hisani au Maendeleo 05 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	
456.	Wakimbizi tu: Hakikisha 105= Ndiyo Je, ni wakati gani maishani mwako ulibadilishana ngono kwa ajili ya fedha, zawadi au upendeleo? <i>Andika majibu yote</i>	A. Kabla wakimbizi kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo __ __ 02 = Hapana B. = Wakati wa kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo __ __ 02 = Hapana C. = Baada ya kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo __ __ 02 = Hapana	
457.	Je umewahi badilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Ndiyo __ __ 02 = Hapana	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 333

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
458.	Je, umebadilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo na wapenzi wangapi katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	Andika idadi 99 = Hajui	
459.	Je, mtu wa mwisho mliyebadilishana naye ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo alikuwa na umri gani?	Andika miaka ya umri 99 = Hajui	
460.	Je, mara ya mwisho ulipobadilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo ulikuwa umekunywa kilevi chochote?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	
461.	Mara ya mwisho ulipobadilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo, je, ulitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 331
462.	Je, ni nani aliyependekeza kutumia kondomu mara ya mwisho ulipobadilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo?	01 = Mpenzi wangu 02 = Mimi 03 = Uamuzi wa pamoja 99 = Hajui	NENDA 332
463.	Je, ni sababu gani kuu iliyokufanya usitumie kondomu mara ya mwisho ulipobadilishana ngono na fedha, zawadi au upendeleo? Andika jibu moja	01 = Kondomu hazipatikani 02 = Kondomu za bure hazipatikani 03 = Ghali mno 04 = Mpenzi alikataa 05 = Hapendi kutumia kondomu 06 = Alitumia kizuia mimba kingine 07 = Namwamini Mpenzi wangu 08 = Sikufikiria kutumia kondomu 09 = Hajui kondomu ni nini 10 = Alitaka mtoto 11 = Sababu za kidini 12 = Ngono isiyopangwa 13 = Sikufikiri kuwa ni muhimu 14 = Nyingine (taja _____) 99 = Hajui	
464.	Je, ulitumia kondomu mara nyingi kiasi gani na watu wote uliyobadilishana nao ngono kwa fedha, zawadi au upendeleo katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Kila mara 02 = Mara kwa mara (zaidi ya 50% ya muda) 03 = Mara nyingine (chini ya 50% ya muda) 04 = Hajawahi 99 = Hajui	
E. NGONO YA KULAZIMISHWA			
465.	Je, umewahi kulazimishwa kufanya ngono kinyume na ridhaa/hiari yako?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 339
466.	WAKIMBIZI TU : Hakikisha 105 = Ndiyo Je, ni katika kipindi gani maishani mwako ulilazimishwa kufanya ngono?	A. Kabla wakimbizi kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana B. = Wakati wa kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
	Andika majibu yote	02 = Hapana C. = Baada ya kuhamishwa 01 = Ndiyo <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Hapana	
467.	Je, ni nani aliyekulazimisha kufanya ngono? Kunaweza kutolewa jibu zaidi ya moja. Andika majibu yote	01 = Mpenzi wa kila siku <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Mwanafamilia tofauti na mpenzi wa kila siku <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = Si mwanafamilia <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KAMA NI MPENZI WA KUDUMU AU MWANAFAMILIA MWINGINE (1 AU 2) NENDA 337
468.	Je, ni nani miongoni mwa wafuatao ambaye sio mwanafamilia alikulazimisha kufanya ngono? Kunaweza kutolewa jibu zaidi ya moja. Andika majibu yote	Jamii ya wakimbizi: 01 = Dereva/Msaidizi wa lori <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Wachimba migori <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 03 = viongozi wa dini <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 04 = Wakimbizi wengine <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Nje ya jamii ya wakimbizi: 05 = Dereva/Msaidizi wa lori <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 06 = Wachimbaji migori <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 07 = viongozi wa dini <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 08 = Mtu mwingine kutoka jamii ya ndani <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 09 = Jeshi, mgambo, polisi <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10 = Mfanyakazi wa hisani au maendeleo <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 11 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
469.	Katika miezi 12 iliyopita, je, umelazimishwa kufanya ngono?	01 = Ndiyo <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 02 = Hapana <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 339
470.	Katika miezi 12 iliyopita, je, ni mara ngapi umelazimishwa kufanya ngono?	Andika idadi 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

G. WASHIRIKA WA NGONO SAMBAMBA

Sasa ningependa hufikiri kuhusu mara ya mwisho ulifanya ngono, na nitakuuliza baadhi ya maswali kuhusu washirika wako wa ngono, kuanzia na mtu ambaye ulifanya naye ngono hivi karibuni. Nitaanza kwa kuuliza kuhusu mpenzi wako wa hivi karibuni wa ngono, na kama kuna zaidi ya mpenzi mmoja, mimi nitakuuliza tu juu ya washirika watatu wa hivi karibuni wa kijinsia ambao umekuwa nao katika miezi 12 iliyopita. Hii ni pamoja na mtu yeyote unaweza kuwa umefanya ngono naye: mume, mke au wake, marafiki wa kike, marafiki wa kiume, marafiki, washirika wa kawaida, makahaba, mtu unaweza kuwa mlikutana katika baa, au kwenye harusi au tukio nyingine maalum, nk

471.	Je, ni wakati gani wa mwisho ulifanya ngono? ZINGATIA #301. Kama "Namba" (02), mtu kamwe hajafanya ngono weka alama e kama 00.	p. Siku zilizopita..... __ __ q. Wiki zilizopita __ __ r. Miezi iliyopita..... __ __ s. Zaidi ya miezi 12 iliyopita..... __ __ t. HAWAJAWAHI KUFANYA NGONO (INGIZA 00)... __ __	KAMA D AU E NENDA 401
472.	In the last 12 months, with how many people overall had you had sex? ZINGATIA: 306 + 311 + 326 lazima hifikishe idadi hii.	Idadi __ __	
	Kwa mhoji/msaili: Sasa uliza maswali yote kwanza kuhusu huyu mpenzi wa MWISHO	Endelea na safu hii na kamilisha maswali yote kumuhusu mpenzi huyu wa mwisho, kabla ya kumuuliza wa pili kutoka mwisho.	Endelea na safu hii na kamilisha maswali yote kumuhusu mpenzi wa pili kabla ya kumuuliza wa tatu kutoka mwisho.
	MPENZI WA NGONO WA MWISHO (a)	MPENZI WA PILI WA NGONO (aa)	MPENZI WA TATU WA NGONO (aaa)
473.	Je, ni lini ulifanya ngono kwa mara ya mwisho na mpenzi huyu?	aa. Siku zilizopita __ __ bb. Wiki zilizopita __ __ cc. Miezi iliyopita __ __	aaa. Siku zilizopita __ __ bbb. Wiki zilizopita __ __ ccc. Miezi iliyopita __ __
474.	Je, ulikuwa na uhusiano gani na mtu huyu mliyefanya naye ngono? KAMA NI RAFIKI WA KIUME/RAFIKI WA KIKE: Je, mlikuwa mkiishi pamoja kama mke na mume? KAMA NDIYO, zungushia 2 KAMA HAPANA zungushia 3	01=MUME/MKE 02=HAWARA __ __ 03=RAFIKI WA KIKE/KIUME ASIYEISHI NA MHOJIWA 04=MPENZI WA MUDA 05=MALAYA 06=NYINGINE (taja) _____	01=MUME/MKE 02=HAWARA __ __ 03=RAFIKI WA KIKE/KIUME ASIYEISHI NA MHOJIWA 04=MPENZI WA MUDA 05=MALAYA 06=NYINGINE (taja) _____
475.	Je, ni muda mrefu kiasi gani ulipofanya ngono kwa mara ya kwanza na mpenzi huyu (wa pili/wa tatu)?	a. Siku zilizopita __ __ b. Wiki zilizopita __ __ c. Miezi iliyopita __ __ d. Miaka iliyopita __ __	aaa. Siku zilizopita __ __ bbb. Wiki zilizopita __ __ ccc. Miezi iliyopita __ __ ddd. Miaka iliyopita __ __
476.	Je, ni mara ngapi katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita ulifanya ngono na mtu huyu?	Idadi ya mara __ __ __	Idadi ya mara __ __ __

SEHEMU YA 4: MAGONJWA YA ZINAA (MASWALI 9)

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
428.	Je, umewahi kusikia maradhi yanayoambukizwa kwa kupitia ngono?	01 = Yes 02 = No	
429.	Je, umewahi kuambukizwa maradhi ya zinaa (STI) katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99= Hajui _ _ 	
430.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, je umewahi kutokwa na usaha usio wa kawaida kwenye viungo vya uzazi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99= Hajui _ _ 	
431.	Katika miezi 12 iliyopita, je, umewahi kuwa na vidonda au michubuko kwenye viungo vya uzazi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99= Hajui _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA KWA MAJIBU YOTE YA 402 NA 403 NA 404 NENDA 501
432.	Mara ya mwisho ulipotokwa na usaha kwenye viungo vya uzazi au michubuko au vidonda au (STI), je, ulitafuta matibabu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99= Hajui _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 407
433.	Je, ulikwenda mahali wapi KWANZA kupata matibabu? <i>Ni jibu moja tu</i>	01 = Kituo cha afya cha Umma 02 = Kituo Binafsi cha afya 03 = Mganga wa jadi/Daktari/Tabibu _ _ 04 = Duka binafsi la dawa 05 = Rafiki au jamaa 06 = Nyingine (taja) _____	
434.	Mara ya mwisho ulipotokwa na usaha kwenye viungo vya uzazi au mchubuko au vidonda au STI, je, ulimwarifu mpenzi /wapenzi wako?	01 = Ndiyo, wote 02 = Baadhi yao, si wote _ _ 03 = Hapana, sikumwarifu yeyote 04= Sikuwa na mpenzi katika kipindi hicho (wakiwemo wasiwahi kufanya ngono)	KAMA HAKUNA WAPENZI (4) NENDA 409
435.	<i>Wakati ulipogundua unatokwa na usaha kwenye viungo vya uzazi au michubuko au vidonda au STI, je, ulifanya ngono na mpenzi/wapenzi wako YEYOTE? (Maelekezo: Na mpenzi wako yeyote inamaanisha wa kila siku, muda au wa kubadilishana)</i>	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ 	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 501
436.	Wakati ulitambua ulikuwa na dalili hizo, je, ulitumia kondomu na mpenzi/wapenzi wako mpaka dalili zikatulia / zikaisha?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _ _ 	

SEHEMU YA 5: KUELEWA, MAONI NA MITAZAMO KUHUSU VVU/UKIMWI (MASWALI 15)

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
549.	Je, umewahi kusikia kuhusu Virusi Vya Ukimwi au maradhi ya UKIMWI ?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 617
550.	Je, watu wanaweza kujikinga na maambukizo ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi kwa kuwa waaminifu kwa mpenzi mmoja asiyeambukizwa?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
551.	Je, watu wanaweza kujilinda na maambukizo ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi kwa kutumia kondomu kwa usahihi wakati wote wanafanya ngono?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
552.	Je, watu wanaweza kujikinga na maambukizo ya Virusi Vya Ukimwi kwa kuacha kabisa kufanya ngono?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
553.	Je, watu wanaweza kuambukizwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi kwa kuumwa na mbu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
554.	Je, watu wanaweza kuambukizwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi kwa kula chakula pamoja mtu aliyeambukizwa virusi hivi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
555.	Je, inawezekana kwa mtu anayeonekana mwenye afya kuwa na Virusi Vya Ukimwi yaani virusi vinavyosababisha UKIMWI?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
556.	Je, mwanamke mjamzito mwenye Virusi Vya Ukimwi /UKIMWI anaweza kumwambukiza mtoto aliye tumboni wakati wa ujuzito au kujifungua ?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
557.	Kama mmoja wa wanafamilia ameambukizwa virusi vinavyosababisha UKIMWI je, ungetaka iwe siri?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
558.	Kama ndugu au jamaa yako anaugua virusi vinavyosababisha UKIMWI, je utakuwa tayari kumtunza kwenye kaya yako?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
559.	Kama mwalimu ameambukizwa virusi vinavyosababisha UKIMWI je, hataruhusiwa kuendelea kufundisha?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
560.	Je, utanunua mboga za majani sokoni kutoka kwa muuzaji aliyeambukizwa virusi vinavyosababisha UKIMWI?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
561.	Je, vijana balehe wanafaa wafundishwe namna ya kutumia kondomu? (Vijana = Kati ya miaka 12-17)	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
562.	Je, unakubali kuwa watu katika jamii yako wanaweza kwa hadharani kujadili jinsi Virusi Vya Ukimwi na UKIMWI unaathiri hao?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
		17 = Nyingine (taja) _____ __ __	
679.	Je, unajua mahali ambapo mtu anaweza kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 606
680.	Je, mtu anaweza kupimwa wapi Virusi Vya Ukimwi? Jina la kliniki linaitwa? Swali lisilochochewa. Andika majibu yote	01 = Kliniki ya Mokgoro __ __ 02 = Kliniki ya Tati River __ __ 03 = Kliniki ya Dukwi __ __ 04 = Hospitali ya Tutume __ __ 05 = Kliniki/hospitali nyingine _____ __ __ 06 = Tebelopele VCT (?) __ __ 07 = VCT nyingine _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui __ __	
681.	Sitaki kujua matokeo, lakini je, umewahi kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA HAMA HAJUI, NENDA 613
682.	Je, ulipimwa mara ya mwisho Virusi Vya Ukimwi lini?	01 = Miezi 12 iliyopita 02 = >Mwaka 1-miaka 2 iliyopita 03 = >Miaka 2 au zaidi iliyopita __ __ 99 = Hajui	
683.	Mara ya mwisho ulipopimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi, je ni wewe mwenyewe uliomba au ilitolewa bure na wewe ukakubali au ulitakiwa kupimwa?	01 = Niliomba kupimwa 02 = Ilitolewa bure nikakubali __ __ 03 = Ilikuwa inahitajika 99 = Hajui	
684.	Mara ya mwisho ulipopimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi Je, ulipata ushauri wowote baada ya kupimwa?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __ 99 = Hajui	
685.	Je, mara ya mwisho ulipopimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi, ulikwenda kupimwa wapi? Jibu moja tu.	01 = Kliniki ya Mokgoro __ __ 02 = Kliniki ya Tati River __ __ 03 = Kliniki ya Dukwi __ __ 04 = Hospitali ya Tutume __ __ 05 = Kliniki/hospitali nyingine _____ __ __ 06 = VCT ya Tebelopele (?) __ __ 07 = VCT Nyingine _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui __ __	
686.	Sitaki kujua matokeo, lakini je, mara ya mwisho kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi ulipata matokeo ya kipimo?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA NENDA 613
687.	Sitaki kujua matokeo, lakini je, mara ya mwisho kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi na kupata matokeo ulimwonyesha mpenzi/wapenzi wako matokeo hayo?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana __ __ 03 = Sijawahi kuwa na mpenzi wa ngono	
688.	Kama mtu anaugua Virusi Vya Ukimwi /UKIMWI je, kuna mahali kambini hapa au katika jamii inayozunguka ambapo mtu huyu anaweza kutibiwa?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana, hakuna mahali pa matibabu 03 = Hajui kama kuna mahali pa kutibiwa __ __	KAMA HAPANA, AMA HAJUI, NENDA 615
689.	Je, ni wapi utakapopata matibabu haya? Swali lisilochochewa. Andika majibu yote yanayotolewa	01 = Kliniki ya Mokgoro __ __ 02 = Kliniki ya Tati River __ __ 03 = Kliniki ya Dukwi __ __	

N°	MASWALI	MAJIBU	RUKA
		04 = Hospitali ya Tutume _____ __ __ 05= Kliniki nyingine ya umma _____ __ __ 06 = Kituo cha Afya cha NGO's _____ __ __ 07 = Shirika la Dini _____ __ __ 08 = Mganga wa jadi _____ __ __ 09 = Kiongozi wa Dini _____ __ __ 10 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ __ __	
690.	Je, utakwenda kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi siku zijazo?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA NDIYO, NENDA 617
691.	Je, una sababu gani ya msingi inayokufanya ukatae kwenda kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi? <i>Jibu moja tu</i>	01 = Hajui mahali pa kwenda kupimwa 02 = Anajiamini kuwa hakuambukizwa 03 = Anaogopa matokeo 04 = Anaogopa kutolewa damu _____ __ __ 05 = (Anaogopa) kuambukizwa 06 = Anaogopa unyanyapaa 07 = Hadhani kuwa kupimwa ni siri 08 = Ghali mno 09 = Tayari alikuwa na virusi 10 = Nyingine (Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	
692.	Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, je umewahi kupokea kondomu kutoka mashirika au wadau wanaotoa huduma za kuzuia Virusi Vya Ukimwi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 98 = Hakuna jibu	

WANAUME: NENDA 623

HII NI SEHEMU YA WANAWAKE PEKEE

PMTCT & KANSA YA KIZAZI			
693.	Katika miaka 2 iliyopita, je uliwahipimwa/mulikwa kansa ya kizazi?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	
694.	Je, umepata ujauzito/mimba kati ya miaka 4 iliyopita?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __	KAMA HAPANA, RUKA MPAKA 624
695.	Je, mara ya mwisho kupata ujauzito ulikwenda kwenye kliniki ya wajawazito?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, RUKA MPAKA 624
696.	Sitaki kujua matokeo lakini mara ya mwisho ulipokuwa mjamzito je, pewa nafasi ya kupimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi katika kliniki ya wajawazito?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, RUKA MPAKA 624
697.	Sitaki kujua matokeo lakini mara ya mwisho ulipokuwa mjamzito je, ulipimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi katika kliniki ya wajawazito?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, RUKA MPAKA 624
698.	Mara ya mwisho ulipopimwa Virusi Vya Ukimwi ulipokuwa mjamzito, je mpenzi wako naye alipewa nafasi ya kupimwa kwenye kliniki ya wajawazito?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana _____ __ __ 99 = Hajui	

HII SEHEMU NI YA WANAUME NA WANAWAKE

MPANGO WA UZAZI			
699.	Je, hivi sasa unafanya kitu au kutumia njia yoyote ya kuchelewesha au kuepuka kupata ujazito?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA RUKA MPAKA701
700.	Je, unatumia njia gani? <i>(chagua yote yanayofaa)</i>	01=Utasishaji wanawake 02=Utasishaji wanaume 03=Kidonge 04=Kitanzi 05=Sindano 06=Vipandikizi 07=Kondomu 08=Kondomu ya kike 09=Kiwambo 10=Jeli ya povu 11=Kukosa hedhi wakati wa kunyonyesha 12=Mbinu kalenda 13=Kujibari ngono 14= Nyingine (Taja) _____ 99 = Hajui	
F. NGONO YA MKUNDUNI			
719.	Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, umewahi kufanya ulawiti na mwanamume au mwanamke? <i>(Ulawiti unaweza kuwa ngono ya kupenyeza au kupenyezwa matakoni)</i>	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, MALIZA
720.	Wanawake pekee: Je, mara ya mwisho ya kulawitiwa na mwanamume alitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	
721.	Wanaume pekee: Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, uliwahi kufanya ulawiti na mwanaume?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, NENDA 705
722.	Wanaume pekee: Mara ya mwisho ulipofanya ulawiti na manamume je, wewe au mpenzi wako alitumia kondomu?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	
723.	Wanaume pekee: Je, uliwahi kumlawiti mwanamke katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita?	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	KAMA HAPANA, MALIZA
724.	Wanaume pekee: Mara ya mwisho ulipomlawiti mwanamke, je, ulitumia	01 = Ndiyo 02 = Hapana 99 = Hajui	

	kondomu?		
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MWISHO WA MAHOJIANO