



Harim. Lukim. Painim Aut.

Komuniti Tok Piksa Film Educational Guide



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Accquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AusAID	Australian AID
CSCM	Centre For Social and Creative Media
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KTP	Komuniti Tok Piksa
Mins	Minutes
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PMTCT	Preventing mother to child transmission
PNG	Papua New Guinea
TB	Tuberculosis
UOG	University of Goroka
UTS	University of Technology
UTS	University of Technology

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INTRODUCTION

This film collection has emerged out of a collaboration of Komuniti Tok Piksa, local communities in the highlands and people living with HIV who worked together to produce five high-quality, professional films. These stories reveal the effect of HIV on the lives of individuals, families and communities in 5 provinces in the Papua New Guinea highlands region.

The films are intended to promote discussion and debate on HIV related topics such as risk, education and prevention, testing, treatment, stigma, care and support and positive living. Diverse perspectives are presented through the eyes of a range of people and communities. These stories celebrate the strength of the people who share and reflect on their experiences of HIV in Papua New Guinea.

THIS GUIDE IS FOR

- People working with small groups or communities
- Teachers in schools or universities

This guide aims to assist facilitators to use the films to stimulate debate and discussion with different age groups and diverse audiences. The information in this guide will assist people to conduct facilitated screenings and encourage open dialogue about HIV related issues.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Used together with the DVD of the films, the activities and discussions in this guide are intended to help members of the community to talk about the issues raised in the films and to freely express their feelings and opinions. The group should view each film before doing the related activities. The activities are all interactive and questions do not usually have right or wrong answers. The facilitator needs to create an environment in which viewers feel confident enough to voice their opinions or request further information. The main role of the facilitator is to guide discussion and activities without dominating.

The activities allow the participants to draw on their own experiences. Although there are between 5 – 10 activities for each film, you don't have to do all the activities. You should consider your group or community and choose those activities that you think are relevant. It does not matter if you only do one activity per film.

The films don't lecture; they don't give instructions, and don't tell audiences how to behave. The films provoke discussions and encourage audiences to make up their own minds about issues. The films contain positive images related to people living with HIV and are intended to prompt positive, action-oriented discussions within communities. Although the films were made in the highlands region, the issues are relevant throughout Papua New Guinea and beyond! Please use examples from your own province or community wherever possible.

SMALL GROUP WORK

The majority of the activities in the guide are based on small group work. This is because often participants/ community members can feel uncomfortable talking in front of a large group, but they feel quite at ease discussing in small groups, so many activities in the guide use small groups or pairs. When doing small group discussions based on questions in the guide:

(a) Each group/pair can do every question with one person reporting,

OR if time is short

(b) each group/pair can be assigned a different question.

Others should always be allowed comment on the answers given.

All activities have a recommended time allocated to them, and group numbers. You can make an activity as short or long as you choose, but keeping it short and sharp means you can complete more activities in one session and keep all participants engaged.

SYNOPSIS OF FILMS

Film 1: Wanem Rot Nau (23 mins)

We travel with the KTP research team to Niuge village in Enga Province. The researchers are investigating what community members know about HIV, and also how they believe they should respond to it as a community. We also visit the Porgera mine site and learn of some of the things which put people at risk of HIV in this setting.



Film 2: Mama Betty (16 mins)

Mama Betty is a woman whose husband died of AIDS related conditions. She has been living with HIV for 8 years in her community. She has a new family now – newcomers to the area who have formed a family with Mama Betty. We learn about how ART treatment helps Mama Betty stay well and lead a normal life, with the support of her adopted family.



Film 3: Paul's Big Heart (18 mins)

We meet Paul who set up the Hope care centre in Mt Hagen. People living with HIV who have been rejected by their family and community come to Paul, where he helps them get well again and learn how to live positively. Paul helps people be accepted back into their community and the community members learn how to provide care and support.



Film 4: One More Chance (33 mins)

Siparo takes care of his two wives, Marimbés and Yavito. We learn about the impact of Siparo's HIV diagnosis on his wives and children. Marimbés and Yavito share their story of testing positive and how they prevented passing HIV to their babies after they were diagnosed. With the support of the community and SDA church, Siparo and his family are now living positively.



Film 5: Painim Aut (30 mins)

Painim Aut is a drama about Esther, a teenage schoolgirl who has a boyfriend called Jimi who she visits in town, despite her mother disapproving. Esther runs into an old school friend at the market, but her cousin Garia says she should stay away from her because she heard that she has HIV. After missing the bus home Esther spends a night with Jimi, but the next day starts to worry about HIV after she hears he has lots of girlfriends.



KEY THEMES

	Wanem Rot Nau?	Mama Betty	Paul's Big Heart	One More Chance	Painim Aut
Care & Support		X	X	X	X
Challenging Myths	X	X	X	X	X
Community Tolerance		X	X	X	X
Condoms					X
Disclosing Status		X	X	X	
Drivers of HIV	X				
Normalizing HIV		X	X	X	
Positive Living		X	X	X	X
Preventing HIV passing to babies				X	X
Risk Settings & Behaviours	X				
Role of Church & Faith			X	X	
Self Esteem		X	X	X	
Stigma		X	X	X	X
Testing		X		X	X
Traditional Diet			X		
Traditional Ways vs. Modernity	X			X	
Transmission		X		X	X
Treatment		X			
Unplanned / Unprotected Sex					X
Youth Relationships	X				X
Youth vs. Elders	X				

INFORMATION SECTION

The facilitator will also be seen as a source of information by viewers and may have to answer specific questions. In this guide you will find a short information section on HIV including testing, treatment, preventing parent to child transmission, and stigma.

Activities Guide

(English)

FILM 1 - WANEM ROT NAU?

Activity 1. Film Review

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To review the film content and encourage reflection on community concerns raised in the film.

What you do

- Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.
 1. What do you think this film is about?
 2. What are the concerns facing people in Niuge community?
 3. Are their challenges similar or different to those faced by your community?
- Briefly summarise the key issues raised and say that in the next activity we will look at some of the things that people in Niuge say put people at risk of HIV.



Activity 2. "People at Porgera mine don't think about AIDS"

15-20 mins | Small group activity

Purpose

To examine some of the key drivers behind HIV – things that make people more vulnerable.

What you do

- First have a brief whole group discussion: Say to the group: "on the way up to Porgera mine, the driver says 'People at Niuge don't think about AIDS'. Why does he say this?"
- Many issues at Niuge are mentioned in the film:
 - > unemployment
 - > cash economy
 - > dropping out of school
 - > alcohol, homebrew, drugs
 - > playing cards, gambling

Divide the large group into 5 small groups. Give one of the 'issues' to each small group and ask them to discuss their thoughts about these issues and how it might relate to HIV (eg. one group gets 'unemployment' the next gets 'cash economy' and so on). The issue can be written on a piece of paper and given to the group OR one issue told to each group.

- Once they have discussed for 5 mins, ask each group to share their ideas with the large group. Once each group shares their ideas, invite other groups to add.
- Use the ideas they have raised to summarise the activity eg. "We can see how these issues play a role in making people vulnerable to problems like HIV". In the next activity we will act out some of the scenes in the film to look at the consequences of choices people make.

Activity 3. Decision-making and consequences

20-25 mins | Role play

Purpose

To explore decision-making and consequences.

What you do

- Break the whole group into 4 smaller groups.
- Give a situation based on someone from the film at the Porgera mine site to each group:
 1. Simon who hangs around playing cards trying to get people's money
 2. An old lady who spends all her money on cards
 3. An older man who makes homebrew and people come to his house to buy it
 4. A young woman who becomes friends with a man at the mine and stops going to school
- Using their character and situation, ask each group to develop a roleplay with 2 different endings – a negative ending for the character and a positive ending for the character. Give the groups 5 mins to discuss and practice their roleplays, each part should be no more than 2 mins.
- After 5 mins, ask each group to present their roleplay, they should show the negative ending first then the positive ending. Do the one about the young woman last.
- At the end of each group's roleplay, analyse the roleplay by asking the whole group the following questions:
 - » What made the difference between a negative or positive ending for the main character?
 - » What decisions did they make?
 - » What actions did they do?
 - » How does this relate to your own community and the decisions that you are faced with?

In the next activity we will look at the importance of educating young people.

Activity 4. Parents and youth in Niugue village

10 mins | Small group discussion

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of education for young people.
To encourage communication between parents and youth.

What you do

- Divide the group into 3 groups.
- Give each group one of the questions below, allowing each group member to voice his/her opinion.

Group 1: One man in Niugue village says "I can't teach my son, he's not interested" Can you tell us about the issues faced by parents in trying to communicate with their children? (Explain)

Group 2: Parents and children often experience difficulty in discussing HIV. Why is this so?

Group 3: How can we encourage meaningful communication between children and parents around HIV?

These questions can be given verbally to each group. Or if you are using paper, the question can be written (1 question per paper) and given to the group. Allow at least 5 mins altogether for the group to discuss.

- When the groups have finished their discussion, ask the first group to give their answer to the first question. Other groups can then contribute if they have things to add.
- Ask the second group to give their answer to the second question, followed by other groups contributing.
- Finally ask a third group to give their answer to the third question, then invite other groups to add further comments.

Finish the activity with a brief summary of the key points raised by the group in answer to the 3 questions. *In the next activity we will look at whether returning to the old ways would reduce HIV.*



Activity 5. For and Against

20-25 mins | Debate

Purpose

To explore culturally appropriate ways to address HIV in the community context and allow the community to consider what might be a way forward to address these issues in the community.

What you do

- Make the following introductory statement:
The older people in Niuge community think they should return to the old ways and build the hausman system. The young people in Niuge community say the hausman system won't work any more with the new generation, times have changed.

Tell the group that they are going to debate this issue.
- Divide the group in 2 (if you have a mixed age group, put all the younger people in one group and the older people in the other). One group will take the older people's view [FOR], one group will take the young people's view [AGAINST]. If you have a group of younger people, give them the FOR side, and the older people the AGAINST side.

The groups can spend 5 minutes discussing all their ideas for making their argument.
- After 5 mins, start the debate. You can either allow each side to make a point then allow the other side to make a counter point, OR allow one side to make its entire case then the other side to make theirs.
- Sum up by asking them how they feel after hearing all these arguments.

SESSION SUMMARY

Ask someone to wrap up the whole session, summarising the film, discussions and activities and key points that were made.

FILM 2 - MAMA BETTY

Activity 1. Film Review

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To review the film content and introduce the idea of people living with HIV (PLHIV) living normal lives

What you do

- Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.
 1. What do you think this film is about?
 2. How do you feel after watching?
 3. Mama Betty has been infected with HIV for 8 years. What does it mean for to live positively?

In the next activity we will share all the information we know about HIV



Activity 2. What do we know about HIV?

15 mins | Small group activity

Purpose

To find out what the group know and believe about HIV

What you do

- Divide the group into five groups.
- Give each group one topic from the list below:
 1. How does HIV spread?
 2. What does HIV do in the body?
 3. How do you treat HIV?
 4. How do you prevent HIV?
 5. How do you know you've got HIV?
- Give the groups 5 minutes to discuss and share all the information they know about the topic they have been given.
- After 5 mins, ask one member of each group to share the group's ideas back to the whole group.
- After each group's presentation, ask the whole group "Does anyone disagree or want to add anything?" The facilitator can also correct any information or add more.
- As a final sum up question ask the group: "Who can contract HIV?"



(NB: although some may say 'youth' or 'people who are promiscuous' try to get them to think beyond the stereotypes, this final question is to try and draw out from participants that anyone can get HIV)



Activity 3. How HIV cannot be transmitted

5-10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To clarify the ways HIV is not transmitted.

What you do

1. Make the following statement to the whole group:
Mama Betty lives with her new family. Even though some community members warned Dominic about living with Mama Betty, he and his family live happily with her. Dominic says "I know that my family and I won't get this"
Ask the group: "How does he know that him and his family won't contract HIV?"
2. Ask the group to make a circle. Tell them we are going to name all the ways mentioned in the film that HIV CANNOT be spread. Go around the circle with each person to name one way that HIV cannot be spread, they can pass if they are unable to think of anything.

In the next activity we will look at some of the myths about HIV.

Activity 4. Myths about HIV

15 mins | Pairs activity

Purpose

To challenge local myths and false beliefs about HIV.

What you need

Small pieces of paper & pencils or pens

NB: you can also do the activity verbally (without the writing)

What you do

1. Divide the group into pairs
If using paper, share out the pieces of paper & pencils to pairs, with one for each pair
 2. Make the following statement to the group:
Dominic says that some people in the community told him that Mama Betty has this sickness; they said, "You have children, it's not good for them".
Ask the group: Have you heard people saying things like this? What exactly did they say?
- Ask the group to work in pairs to share anything they have heard about HIV that they are not sure if it's true or not (local myths, stories)
 - They should share these things in pairs, if using paper they can write what they have heard onto a piece of paper, one per paper. When everyone has finished they should drop their piece of paper into a pile.
- (If you are doing the activity without writing, go around the pairs and record the things they have heard. Other co-facilitators or helpers can help with this if it's a big group)
4. Read out some of the statements to the group and ask if it is true or false – if they believe it's true they give it a thumbs up, if false, thumbs down.
If no one is sure or you want to check, take the question to a nurse at your local clinic.

Summarise by saying there are many false ideas about HIV and some of these are part of the gossip about HIV. In the next activity we will look at how to respond to gossip.

Activity 5. Community gossip

10-15 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

To challenge gossip and stigma.

What you do

1. Divide the group into small groups of 4 or 5
In each group, one person to play Dominic, or Dominic's wife Sania, the others to play community members
2. Ask the groups to make up a roleplay about people in the community gossiping to Dominic/ Sania about Mama Betty. Tell them to think about what the people gossiping might say. What do they warn them about? What do Dominic/ Sania say back to them?
Give the groups 5 minutes to rehearse their roleplays.
3. Ask some of the groups to show their roleplay to the whole group. Always give Dominic/ Sania the last line. After each roleplay ask the group – "What does this roleplay show?"

Sum up the key points raised in the roleplays. In the next activity we will look at other support for someone living with HIV, from the clinic.



Activity 6. At the clinic

10 mins | Small group discussion

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of treatment and healthy living for someone living with HIV

What you do

- Divide the whole group into 4 smaller groups.
- Give each group one of the questions below (the question can be written on a card/ paper and given to the group or just told to the group):
 1. Why did Mama Betty go to the clinic?
 2. What questions does the nurse ask Mama Betty? What does she check?
 3. What helps keep Mama Betty healthy?
 4. What did the nurse tell her about her medicine?

Ask the group to discuss their question, allowing each group member to voice his/her opinion.

- When the groups have finished their discussion ask each group to give their answer, reporting back in order of the questions (group 1, group 2 etc.).
- After the group has given its answer, other groups can contribute if they have things to add.

Summarise the key points raised in the discussion, reinforcing the importance of treatment and healthy living for someone living with HIV. In the next activity we will discuss more about the lives of HIV positive people.



Activity 7. Where do you stand?

10-15 mins | Debate

Purpose

To challenge stigma and promote community acceptance of people living with HIV

What you need

- Three cards or papers with 'Agree', 'Disagree', 'Don't Know' on them (one statement per card).

What you do

- In the film Mama Betty says she lives a normal life, what do you think? (get 1 or 2 brief responses). Put the three cards on the ground, at a distance from one another.
- Tell the group you are going to make a statement and you want them to think about their opinion about that statement and then go stand next to the card that reflects their opinion
- Make this statement: HIV POSITIVE PEOPLE CAN LIVE NORMAL LIVES
- After everyone has moved to a card ask them to discuss the reason for their opinion with others standing at that card. They should have at least 5 minutes to think and talk about their arguments.
- Ask each group to choose a spokesperson to share all the reasons why the group members chose to stand by their card.
- When each spokesperson has explained their reasons, other group members or the facilitators can ask questions.
- When the discussion is over or time has run out, the discussion is brought to a close.
- If anyone has changed their mind, they can move to a different card.

In the next activity will look at family and community support for people living with HIV



Activity 8. Community support for people living with HIV

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To promote community acceptance and support of people living with HIV

What you do

Discuss the following questions in the whole group:

1. What role does family and support play in Mama Betty's life?
2. How is Mama Betty contributing to her family and community? How could someone living with HIV contribute in your community?
3. If someone in your community is HIV positive, what could you do to help?
4. What is your community doing to support people living with HIV?

NB: If the community currently has no-one living with HIV that they are aware of then ask them "How could your community support people living with HIV?"

SESSION SUMMARY

Ask someone to wrap up the whole session, summarising the film, discussions and activities and key points that were made. Alternatively, you can go around the group and invite each person to reflect on the session, making one point each.

FILM 3 - PAUL'S BIG HEART

Activity 1. Film Review

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To review film content and introduce the topic of rejection/ acceptance of people living with HIV

What you do

Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.

1. What do you think this film is about?
2. How do you feel after watching it?
3. Paul takes care of people who have been rejected by their community. Why do some communities reject people who have HIV?

In the next activity we will look at the stigma associated with some sicknesses like HIV.

Activity 2. Attitudes to sicknesses

15 mins | Small group activity

Purpose

To examine the stigma associated with HIV

What you need

- 4 pieces of card or paper with Cancer / TB / Malaria / HIV written on them (one sickness per card)

NB: you can change the sicknesses to ones which are common in the community you are in, make sure HIV is included though

What you do

- Divide the group into 4 small groups and tell each group that they have a sickness. Give each group one of the cards with a name of a sickness on it. Do not let the groups know what sickness the other groups have.
- Give the groups 5-10 minutes to talk within their group about:
 - >> How someone would feel if they had that sickness eg. would they be embarrassed? Ashamed? Would they tell others?
 - >> How other people in the community would react to them eg. would they be frightened of them? Would they support them and care for them?
- After 5-10 mins, invite each group to report back to the large group – sharing what sickness they had, how they would feel and how other people would react to them.
- Use this process to discuss and compare the difference in how the community react to people who have HIV and other sicknesses like cancer (people with cancer often get love and support, people with HIV may get rejection). Ask the whole group why this difference exists.

NB: this activity tries to draw out the stigma that is associated with sicknesses like HIV, and why that stigma exists – often it is because HIV is associated with sex, or people are blamed for getting HIV.

Summarise the key points made in the activity, reinforcing the need for love and support to anyone with a sickness, no matter what the sickness is. In the next activity we will look at how people in your community might react to someone with HIV.



Activity 3. How would people react to someone with HIV in your area?

15-20 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

To explore the impact of stigma on people living with HIV and ways to challenge it

What you do

- Divide the whole group into small groups of 4-5 people
- Ask the groups to think of the reasons why people might be frightened of HIV.
- Ask them to make up a short play in which one person plays someone who is HIV-positive, another is that person's friend or family member who is supportive (like Paul in the film). The other group members can play people who are frightened of the person with HIV and want them to leave the community.
- Ask group members to think about:
 - >> What community members say and do to the person with HIV?
 - >> What the friend says the community members to make them understand they don't need to be frightened?
- What happens in the end?

Give the groups 5 mins to practice their roleplays. After the practice time, invite some of the groups to show their role play to full group.

- Review each role play by asking the person who played the HIV positive person how they felt when they were rejected by the community members? How did the HIV positive person's friend help people understand that they didn't need to be frightened of someone living with HIV?

Summarise the key points raised in the roleplays, using the ideas raised by the groups. In the next activity we will look at how we can accept people living with HIV in the community.



Activity 4. Throwing a lifeline

15-20 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To explore positive living and community acceptance

What you do

Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.

1. In the film, one lady says "Paul threw me a lifeline, he brought me back" – What does she mean by this? How did Paul do this?
2. What does Paul advise people to do to live well?
3. How does Paul help people be accepted back into their community?
4. How can you 'throw a lifeline' to people living with HIV in your community?

In the next activity we will roleplay a community accepting someone living with HIV



Activity 5. Community Acceptance

15-20 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

To practise acceptance of a HIV positive person within their own community

What you do

- In the film we see a man going back to his community where he and his wife decide to tell his story to the whole community. As the community accepts him, they are no longer frightened and eat and live with him.
- Divide the whole group into small groups of 5-6 people.
- Ask each group to roleplay a scene like this with an HIV positive person telling their story to the community and the community accepting them. One person to play the role of an HIV positive person, the others to play family/ community members. Think about what the HIV positive person says and what questions community members ask and how they respond.
- Allow 5-10 mins to discuss and rehearse the roleplays. The facilitator should move around the groups to check everyone understands the point of the roleplay.
- After 5-10 mins, choose 1 or 2 roleplays to present to the whole group.
- Review the activity by asking "What have we learnt from these roleplays?"

SESSION SUMMARY:

Ask someone to wrap up the whole session, summarising the film, discussions and activities and key points that were made.

FILM 4 - ONE MORE CHANCE

Activity 1. Film review

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To and encourage community members to reflect on the film content

What you do

Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.

1. What is this film about?
2. How do you feel after watching it?
3. How has HIV affected Siparo's family?
4. Why didn't Siparo want to tell his family that he is HIV positive?
5. How did Siparo's community react to him being HIV positive?

In the next activity we will look at the impact of HIV on different people in the film.

Activity 2. Who are you sorry for?

10 mins | Whole group activity

Purpose

To explore the impact of HIV on different family members without blame

What you need

- Four cards or papers - write each of the four names on a separate card.
Siparo / Marimbés / Yavito / Georgina

What you do

- Put the name cards at different places on the ground and ask the group to go and stand by the name of the person they feel most sorry for in the film.
- Ask them to share with the others standing around the same card the reasons why they have chosen to stand there.
- Each group should give their reasons and listen to the reasons given by other groups.

Note 1: If no one moves to the card for Siparo, ask, "Why did no-one choose Siparo?"

Note 2: This activity is not about blaming Siparo – he didn't purposefully infect his wives, explore with the group how he didn't know he was infected, just as many people don't know they have the virus until they get tested. Reinforce the importance of knowing your status.

In the next activity we will look at what makes it difficult for people to get a test.



Activity 3. What makes it difficult for people to go and get a test?

15-20mins |
Pair discussion &
Role play

Purpose

To explore fears about testing and reinforce the importance of testing

What you do

Divide the group into pairs.

In pairs, answer the following questions:

1. How many people in the story are HIV positive? How do you know?
2. Why might Marimbés have been afraid to find out if she was positive?
3. Would most people be afraid to have an HIV test? Why?

Ask the pairs to now act out the scene where Yavito convinces Marimbés that they should all go to the clinic to get tested. Marimbés is scared and doesn't want to go. Yavito must convince her.

- Invite some of the pairs to share their roleplays with the whole group. Analyse each roleplay by asking 'How did the friend convince her to go?'
- At the end ask: What makes it difficult for people to go and get a test?

In the next activity we will look at the importance of treatment and support for someone who is HIV positive.



Activity 4. Treatment & Support

5-10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of treatment and support

What you do

Ask the following questions to the whole group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.

- Is it good to know if you are HIV positive or negative? Why/ why not?
- How do Siparo's family support each other?
- What difference did treatment make to Siparo, Yavito & Marimbés lives?

Summarise the activity by reinforcing the importance of knowing your status so that you can access treatment and support.

Siparo has 2 wives, and HIV has infected both of them. In the next activity we are going to look at the consequences of having more than one partner.

Activity 5. Where do you stand?

10 mins | Debate

Purpose

To explore HIV in the context of having more than one sexual partner.

What you need

• Three cards or papers with 'Agree', 'Disagree', 'Don't Know' on them.
(one statement per card)

What you do

- Make this statement: IT'S OK FOR MEN TO HAVE MORE THAN ONE WIFE
- Put the three cards on the ground, at a distance from one another.
- Tell people to stand next to the card that reflects their opinion.
- Give the groups at least 3 minutes to think and talk about their arguments (why they stood by the card). Each group then chooses a spokesperson. When they are ready, each spokesperson makes their group's argument.
- When each spokesperson has explained their reasons, questions can be asked.
- When the discussion is over or time has run out, the discussion is brought to a close.
- If anyone has changed their mind, they can move to a different card.

In the next activity we will be exploring the impact of HIV on children.



Activity 6. HIV and children

10-15 mins | Small group discussion

Purpose

To share information on preventing parent to child transmission of HIV.
To explore the impact of HIV on children.

What you do

After Siparo was diagnosed he had 2 children.

Read out the following dialogue from the film, from Yavito:

"I had this virus when I was pregnant with Paul. The doctor said: "You must be faithful and take your medicine". I got his result on January 8. The child doesn't have this virus. So now this baby is mine."

"I've said to the children that they'll have a better life if they go to school. But they worry "what if mama dies?" that's why sometimes they go to school, sometimes they don't?"

Divide the whole group into 4 smaller groups.

Give each group one question to discuss and answer

1. Both Yavito & Marimbés had babies after they found out they had HIV, but their babies do not have HIV. Why?
2. What do you know about parent-to-child transmission of HIV and prevention?
3. How has HIV affected Siparo's children?
4. How does this film affect the way you feel about parents with HIV having children?

Give each group 5 minutes to discuss their answers to their question. After 5 mins ask them to report back, in the order of the questions (eg. group 1 & question 1 first, group 2 & question 2 second etc.)

Summarise the activity using the key points raised by the groups.

In the next activity we are going to look at the difficulties people face in telling others that they are HIV positive.

Activity 7. Telling people you're HIV positive

15 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

To examine the difficulties people face in disclosing their status

What you do

In the film Siparo became very ill but he wouldn't talk about what sickness he had even after he got the results of his HIV test, he says "When I got sick I didn't tell my family". Why do you think he didn't want to tell his family?

Divide into groups of 3.

- Tell the groups that they will be acting out the scene where Yavito convinces Marimbés to confront Siparo and ask him if he has HIV. One person will play Yavito, one will play Marimbés and one will play Siparo.
- Ask them to think about what Yavito might say to convince Marimbés to confront Siparo. How will Marimbés ask Siparo? What will Siparo say?

Give the groups 5 mins to discuss and practice.

After 5 mins invite 1 or 2 groups to share their role plays with the whole group.

At the end ask: What makes it difficult to tell people if you are HIV positive?

Activity 8. The church and community

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of support for HIV positive people and the role the church can play in this

What you do

Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.

1. What role does religion play for Siparo and family in the film?
2. What positive role can churches play in reducing the stigma toward HIV and helping those who have been affected?
3. How does your religious community deal with HIV issues?
4. What does the film say about the role of support for HIV positive people?



SESSION SUMMARY

Ask someone to wrap up the whole session, summarising the film, discussions and activities and key points that were made.



FILM 5 - PAINIM AUT

Activity 1. Film review

Purpose

To review the film content and introduce the key themes for the session

What you do

- Ask the questions below to the full group, discussing each question before moving onto the next.
 1. What is this film about?
 2. How does the film make you feel?
 3. Who is your favourite character in the film? Why?
 4. What issues does the film raise?
- Summarise the issues the group brings up and say: "We are going to explore these issues in the following activities"



10 mins | Whole group discussion



Activity 2. Esther & Jimi

Purpose

To explore the issue of young peoples' relationships.

What you do

- Write down the 4 statements below into 4 cards or pieces of paper, one per paper.
 - » If Esther's mother had beaten Esther, she would never have gone off with Jimi
 - » Esther is a bad girl because she broke her mother's trust and had sex before marriage
 - » Jimi is a bad boy because he tricked Esther into sleeping with him
 - » Jimi and Esther are just normal young people who like each other
- Read the cards out and then put them down on the floor in different places in the room/ area.
- Ask the group to walk round and read the statements.
- Tell them to stand by the statement they think is more true than the others.
- When everyone is standing by a card, ask them to share amongst themselves why they chose that card
- Give each group a chance to explain to the full group why they have chosen that particular card. Those at the card 'Jimi and Esther are just normal young people who like each other' report back last.
- Ask if anyone wants to ask questions of the other groups.
- At the end of the discussion ask if anyone has changed their opinion and invite them to move groups if they have.

Summarise the activity using the key points people have raised.

In the next activity we are going to talk about the importance of talking about HIV.

10 mins | Group activity

Activity 3. Esther & Garia

10-15 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of talking about HIV and supporting someone to get tested.

What you do

- Ask the group: "How does Esther's cousin, Garia react when Esther tells her that she's worried about HIV? Why does she react this way? How could she have reacted differently?"
- Divide the group into pairs.
- Ask each pair to act out the scene where Esther tells her cousin how worried she is about HIV. First do the scene as in the film where Garia walks off. Then do the scene with Garia responding in a more supportive way.
- Give the pairs 5 mins to practise their short roleplays, then invite 2 groups to do the scenes for the whole group – one group to show their first scene where Garia reacts negatively, the other group to show their second more supportive scene.

Summarise the activity by asking:

"Why is it important to talk about HIV and support someone to get tested?"

In the next activity we are going to talk about supporting a mother and preventing the baby from getting HIV.



Activity 4. Karina & her baby

10 mins | Whole group discussion

Purpose

To explore issues of HIV related stigma.

To share knowledge on preventing mother to child transmission.

What you do

Read the following dialogue from the film:

Karina: I was pregnant when I found out that I have the virus
My friends left me. I thought I would die but my parents
took care of me and supported me, now I'm ok.

Esther: Does the baby have the virus?

Karina: The baby is all right, with the doctors help the baby doesn't
have the virus.

Discuss these questions in the whole group

1. Why do you think Karina's friends left her?
2. Why do people discriminate against people living with HIV?
3. Karina's baby doesn't have the virus, why not?
4. What do you know about how to prevent mothers passing the virus to babies?

Summarise the activity using the key points raised in the discussions.

In the next activity we are going to talk more about parents and children and HIV.





Activity 5. Communication between parents and children

10 mins | Small Group Discussion

Purpose

To discuss parent-child communication and reinforce the importance of educating children about safe sex and HIV.

What you do

- Divide the whole group into 5 groups.
- Give each group one of the questions below for discussion (the question can be told to the group, or they can be written on paper and one question given to each group):
 1. *Esther's mother is worried about her daughter staying overnight in town. Should she worry? Why? Why not?*
 2. *Esther tells her mother she stayed at her cousin's place, why does she lie? Is it hard for children to tell their parents what they are doing? Why?*
 3. *Can parents really make their children obey them or not? Explain your answer.*
 4. *Is there anything Esther's mother could do to reduce the risks for her daughter?*
 5. *Do you think it's important for parents to talk about HIV and safe sex with their children?*
- Allow 3-5 mins for discussion. When the time is up, ask each group to give their answer to their question, making sure to report back in the order of the questions, with question 5 last. After each group shares their response, other groups can contribute if they have things to add.

Summarise the activity by reviewing the key points raised in questions 4 and 5.

In the next activity we are going to look closer at safe sex and condom use.

10-15 mins | Debate

Activity 6. Where do you stand ?

"A girl can't tell a boy to use a condom"

Purpose

Examining barriers to condom use

What you need

- Three cards or papers with 'Agree', 'Disagree', 'Don't Know' on them (one statement per card).

What you do

In the film, Garia asks Esther if she and Jimmi used a condom. Esther says "I don't think so". Why does she say this? Is it important for a girl to know?

We are going to take a closer look at girls asking boys to use a condom.

- Put the three cards 'Agree', 'Disagree', 'Don't Know' on the ground, at a distance from one another.
- Make this statement: A GIRL CAN'T TELL A BOY TO USE A CONDOM
- Tell people to stand next to the card that reflects their opinion.
- Give the groups at least 10 minutes to think and talk about their arguments (why they stood by that card). Each group then chooses a spokesperson. When they are ready, each spokesperson makes their group's argument.
- When each spokesperson has presented their group's argument, questions can be asked.
- When the discussion is over or time has run out, the discussion is brought to a close.
- If anyone has changed their mind, they can move to a different card.

Summarise the debate using the key points raised by each side.

In the next activity we are going to take a closer look at negotiating condom use in a relationship.

Activity 7. Talking about condoms

15 mins | Roleplay

Purpose

Negotiating condom use in a relationship

What you do

Ask the group: Why do you think Jimi and Esther have sex without a condom?

- Divide the group into same sex pairs to roleplay a scene of Jimi and Esther talking before they sleep together. One person to play Jimi, one to play Esther.
- Discuss at what point a girl could ask a boy to use a condom.
- Start the roleplay by just talking and having a good time.

At some point the person playing Jimi could say, 'I like you.'

The person playing Esther must ask the Jimi character about condoms, not the other way round.

Consider issues like:

Is it too early to talk about condoms yet?

How will she know when the time is right?

How is she going to ask him? What words is she going to use?

What will she say/do if the boy says no?

- Invite 2 or 3 of the pairs to act out their roleplay (not all groups need to present their roleplay)
- After watching the role play ask the group "How did they raise the issue of a condom?" "How did this go?"
- Ask the group what barriers exist to make it hard for the girl to talk about condom use. How can some of these barriers be overcome?

In the next activity we will look more at the importance of communication in a relationship.



Activity 8. What would you do if you were Esther?

10 mins | Small group work

Purpose

Exploring the issue of gossip and its impact

Reinforcing the importance of communication within relationships

What you do

- Ask the group: "Garia tells Esther that Jimi has many girlfriends, what would you do if you were Esther?"
- Write the following options on a large piece of paper, so everyone can see them:
 - » Talk to Jimi and see what he says and believe him
 - » Go back and say she will leave forever if she finds out he is cheating
 - » Accept the fact he has other girlfriends
 - » Kill herself
 - » Find the other girlfriends and beat them up
 - » Kill Jimi
 - » Leave him
 - » Go back and follow him everywhere to see what he is doing
 - » Other (another option you have thought of)



- Divide the whole group into small groups of 4-5 people.
- Ask the groups to discuss the options and choose one based on what most people in the group think they would do if they were Esther, and their reasons why. Allow 5 mins for discussion.
- After 5 mins, ask the groups to share what they have chosen and why.
- Are any of the groups' reasons better than the others?

In the next activity we will look at what happened when Esther told Jimi she wanted him to go for a test.



Activity 9. Asking a partner to get a HIV test

15 mins | Role Play: Pairs

Purpose

To reinforce the importance of testing and overcome fears associated with testing

What you do

Ask the group the following two questions, discussion question 1 before moving onto question 2:

1. How did Jimi react when Esther told him she wanted to go for a test?
2. How would you react if your partner wanted you both to go for a test?

- Now divide the group into pairs.
- Ask the pairs to imagine one of them is Jimi and the other one is his friend or his girlfriend. Jimi doesn't want to go to the clinic. His friend or girlfriend must try to convince him to go. Jimi must come up with some good reasons for not wanting to go to the doctor. The friend/girlfriend must try all the arguments he/she can to make him go.
- Do this for five minutes and then tell the pairs to swap roles
- Invite volunteers to show their roleplay (show 2 or 3)
- After each roleplay ask the group: What arguments did Jimi's friend/ girlfriend use to convince him. *Which do you think would work best in real life?*
- Sum up by asking: "*Who did Esther get the most support from in the film?*" Reinforce the importance of supporting people in getting tested.

In the next activity we will look at what might happen to Esther now.



Activity 10. What could happen to Esther now?

10 mins | Small group activity

Purpose

To examine the risks and consequences of unprotected sex and the importance of decision-making

What you do

- Write the following options on paper or cards – one per paper and spread them on the floor or stick them on a wall:
 1. Esther has HIV
 2. Esther doesn't have HIV but she's pregnant
 3. Esther decides she doesn't trust Jimi and leaves him
 4. Esther stays with Jimi but they use condoms now
 5. Esther's mother cannot forgive her
- Divide the group into pairs or groups of 3 and ask them to look at all the options listed and consider which is the most likely.
- Give the groups 5 minutes to discuss. Decide what is most likely to happen to Esther, then as a group move to that card (it's okay if more than one group move to a certain card).
- Ask each group to explain why they think that will happen to Esther.

What do most people think will happen?

SESSION SUMMARY:

Ask someone to wrap up the whole session, summarising the film, discussions and activities and key points that were made.





Information Section

HIV

H-I-V stands for:

Human
Immunodeficiency
Virus

HIV is a virus that attacks the part of the body that fights diseases and protects us from getting sick (immune system). With a weak immune system, a person with HIV can easily catch other germs. Their body can't fight the germs and they can get very sick (this is called AIDS).

A-I-D-S stands for:

Acquired (something you get)
Immune
Deficiency (weak, no protection from diseases)
Syndrome (different symptoms, signs and sicknesses)

AIDS is the different sicknesses that someone might get because their immune system is very weak from HIV. These sicknesses include TB, diarrhoea and other common infections. Because HIV destroys the body's ability to protect itself, it cannot fight the sicknesses and they can eventually kill the person.

HIV cannot be cured – once someone has HIV it stays in his or her body for life. There is treatment available for HIV though and taking this treatment can keep a person well and prevent them from getting AIDS.

Who can get HIV?

- Anyone can get HIV.
- You can get HIV if the blood, semen or vaginal fluid of someone with HIV gets into your body.
- You can't tell by looking at someone whether or not they have HIV.
- A person with HIV may not know that they have it, but they can still pass it on.
- HIV can live in a person's body for years before they get sick, but they can still pass it on even if they seem well.

You can get HIV if:

- You have vaginal or anal sex without a condom with someone who has HIV. If you have unsafe sex with an infected person, HIV can enter your body through the vagina, penis or anus.
- You use the same needle for injections in a

health clinic or hospital, or for injecting drugs, that's been used by someone who has HIV.

- You share the same needles, razors or other tools for tattooing, circumcision or skin piercing with someone who has HIV.
- A mother with HIV can pass it on to her baby during pregnancy or childbirth or when breastfeeding.
- In Papua New Guinea, most HIV infections happen through people having unprotected sex (sex without a condom).
- Safe sex is any sexual activity where semen, vaginal fluid or blood does not pass from one person to another.
- How you can stay safe from getting or passing on HIV. You can prevent contracting HIV by:
 - If you are not having sex yet, then delay having sex.
 - Do other less risky sex activities like rubbing, kissing and masturbation where there is no sharing of semen, vaginal fluid or blood.
 - If you have vaginal or anal sex, use a condom properly every time you have sex.
 - Get tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
 - Stick to only one sex partner who does not have HIV (the only way to know is to get tested).

You CANNOT get HIV from:

- mosquito bites
- using toilets
- shaking hands with or kissing someone with HIV
- hugging someone with HIV
- working or playing with someone with HIV
- sharing cups, plates, spoons or food with someone with HIV
- sharing clothes with someone with HIV
- sleeping in the same bed with someone with HIV





Preventing HIV passing from parent to child

Parent to child transmission of HIV can be prevented. An HIV-positive mother can pass the virus to her child during pregnancy, during labour, or after delivery through breast milk. The risk is increased if the mother has recently been infected or is already sick with AIDS, because the amount of virus in the blood is high.

The best way to avoid mother to child transmission of HIV is to prevent women from becoming HIV-infected. But for those women who are pregnant and are already infected, passing HIV on to the baby can be prevented with medical help. Treatment can significantly reduce the chance of HIV passing from parent to child during pregnancy and childbirth.

HIV Testing

The only way to tell if you have HIV is by getting a blood test from a doctor or a nurse at a hospital or health clinic. The test is called an "HIV antibody test". It will tell you if you are HIV positive (you have HIV) or HIV negative (you don't have HIV).

How does the HIV test work?

When germs or viruses enter someone's body, their immune system reacts by making "antibodies" to fight the germs. When HIV enters the body, the antibodies are made but are not able to kill the virus. The HIV test looks for these antibodies. For an HIV test, a blood sample is taken from the person and analysed. If the antibodies are found in this blood, it means the person has been infected with HIV and is "HIV positive".

Testing for HIV is voluntary (it's your decision), and all information about the test is confidential (only you and the health worker doing the test need to

know the result).

There is counselling available to support you getting tested.

If you get a blood test for HIV:

- You should give permission for your blood to be tested.
- You should be given counselling before you are tested and again when you are told the results of the test (if the test is HIV negative or HIV positive).
- You should be the only person who is told if the test is HIV negative or HIV positive.

Where can I go for HIV testing?

You can get information on HIV testing from your local health clinic, provincial hospital or VCT centre.



Why be tested?

- You can only tell if you are HIV positive or HIV negative by having a test.
- To feel confident that you know your HIV status (whether you are negative or positive).
- So that, if you are positive, you and your health care worker can keep a close eye on your health.
- To help you to make the right choices about your sex life.
- To help stop the spread of HIV.
- To get treatment to keep you well.

Although there is no cure for HIV there is treatment. Treatment for HIV offers people the chance to control the virus and stay healthy. Treatment has had a very positive impact on the lives of people living with HIV and those who care for them. It can reduce AIDS-related sicknesses, the need to go to hospital and death rates. Treatment also helps people with HIV to go back to work and plan for the future. Drug treatment for HIV is called 'antiretroviral therapy' (ART). Starting treatment early can lead to better outcomes for many people with HIV. People taking treatment for HIV will probably need to take it for the rest of their lives. Stopping drug treatment, even for short periods of time, can cause the virus to become resistant to those drugs (this means the treatment won't work properly). It is not recommended that anyone interrupt drug treatment without medical advice.

Even when treatment is working well, it can't control all the virus, so the person will still have HIV in his or her body. Treatment also does not stop someone with HIV from being able to pass on the virus through unprotected sex or sharing needles or injecting equipment.

HIV treatment is usually taken in tablets. The tablets have to be taken at the right times, because missing doses makes it more likely that the virus will become resistant. The person with HIV has to be very organised about remembering to take tablets and fitting them in with their meals. A healthy diet and lifestyle is also very important to help someone living with HIV stay well. People taking HIV treatment have regular check ups at a health clinic, usually every three months. They need to have regular blood tests to make sure that the treatment is working and that it is not having serious side effects on them.

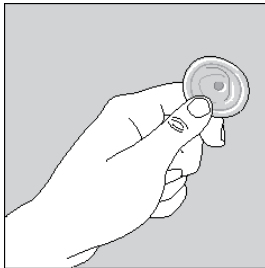
HIV & Stigma

HIV is an infection that many people have fears or negative attitudes about. Stigma is when people look down on someone who has HIV because they think they are bad or to blame and they are ashamed and scared of them. Stigma can result in people with HIV being insulted, rejected, gossiped about and abused. People living with HIV have been rejected by their family and community, thrown out of their jobs, and some have even been hurt or killed. Fear of this happening can lead to people with HIV being scared of telling others that they have HIV or avoiding contact with other people. They may end up suffering in silence instead of getting the help they need. The effects of stigma can be more harmful than the virus itself and can lead to people killing themselves or giving up. Stigma often stops people going for a test or getting treatment. Stigma and discrimination also stops HIV positive people from speaking out and sharing their experiences with others. There is no reason to fear or to be ashamed of people living with HIV.

CONDOMS

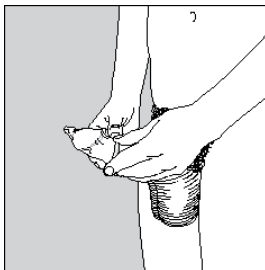
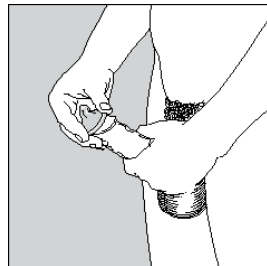
MALE CONDOM

Either partner can put the condom on the man. Remember to check the date on the packet. If the date has passed you should not use it, as it may break.



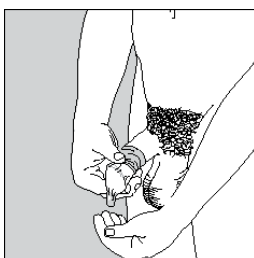
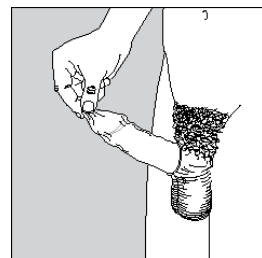
1. Open the packet and take out the condom.

2. Squeeze the tip of the condom and hold it against the top of the hard penis. This makes sure there is no air left in the condom.



3. Unroll the condom from the tip downwards over the hard penis.

4. Roll the condom all the way down so it covers the whole penis.



5. Tie a knot to seal the condom and throw it away in a dustbin or bush toilet. Do not put it down a flush toilet.

FEMALE CONDOMS

- The female condom can be put in up to 8 hours before sex.
- It can be used for a whole night with the same partner.
- The woman puts it into the vagina and the rim stays outside of the vagina.
- Men can feel the condom is there.
- It can make funny noises during sex!
- It protects against pregnancy, STIs and HIV.

HOW TO USE A FEMALE CONDOM

Check the expiry date on the packet (under the flap at the back).



1. Open the packet carefully.

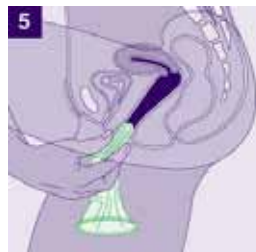
2. The inner ring will go inside your body, the outer ring stays outside. Put the female condom into the vagina with your fingers.



3. To do this: Hold the condom at the closed end and squeeze the ring inside the condom so it becomes long and narrow.

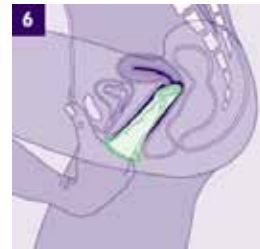


4. With the other hand, separate the outer lips of the vagina.



5. Push the condom into the vagina as far as it will go.

6. Use a finger to push up the inner ring until you feel the cervix. Push it up - don't twist it.



7. Make sure that the open end of the condom always stays outside the vaginal opening.

8. Guide the penis inside the condom.



9. To take the condom out, squeeze and twist the outer ring, then pull out the condom. Put it in the rubbish bin — do not use it again.

10. Throw away used condom. Do not flush it down a toilet



Female condoms are gradually becoming more available in Papua New Guinea and give another option for people (especially women) to protect themselves. Store condoms in a cool dry place out of direct sunlight. Never re-use condoms!

Aktiviti Gaid

(Tok Pisin)

PIKSA 1 - WANEM ROT NAU?

Aktiviti 1. Skelim Piksa

10 minits | Bikpla grup toktok

As tingting

Long skelim toktok insait long piksa na strongim toktok na tingting bilong ol komuniti.

Wok bilong yu

- Askim grup;
 - » Yu ting dispela piksa em stori long wanem?
 - » Ol lain long Niuge ples igat wanem kain ol wari?
 - » Laip blong Niuge komuniti em wankain olsem long ples blong yu o nogat?
- Pinisim toktok wantaim ol as tingting kamap long diskasen na bihain skelim wanem rot bai manmeri ken kisim sik HIV?

Aktiviti 2: "Ol lain long Pogera ino wari long kisim sik AIDS"

15-20 minits | Liklik grup wok

As tingting

Sekim ol wanem bikpla toktok stap bihain long sik HIV – ol samting wei mekim manmeri moa isi long kisim sik HIV.

Wok bilong yu

- Long statim wok, yu ken toktok insait long bikpla grup. Tokim grup olsem: "Long piksa draiva tok "Ol lain Pogera ol ino wari long kisim sik AIDS". Bilong wanem na em mekim displa toktok?"
- Piksa soim planti hevi long Niuge olsem;
 - » Nogat wok
 - » Nogat planti wei long kisim moni
 - » Planti pikinini lusim skul
 - » Bia, hombru, mariwana
 - » Pilai kas
- Skelim grup igo long fivpla liklik grup.
- Givim wanpla hevi igo long wanwan grup na tokim ol long skelim tingting long ol husait displa lain save kamapim hevi insait long ples na hau displa hevi ken kamapim sik HIV. Eg. Wanpla grup kisim 'nogat wok' na narapla kisim 'nogat planti wei bilong kisim moni'.
- Yu ken raitim ol hevi long pepa na tokim ol long pikim wanwan or yu ken tokim ol wanem hevi long skelim.
- Givim 5 minits long ol grup long toktok. Bihain askim ol long kam bek na makim wanpla man or meri long tok aut long big grup wanem ol skelim. Givim taim long ol narapla long givim tingting blong ol tu.
- Pinisim wok wantaim ol tingting blong grup. Eg: Yumi ken lukim hau dispela ol hevi playim bikpla part long mekim manmeri isi stret long ol hevi olsem HIV".

Nupla aktiviti em bai yumi aktim aut ol stori insait long piksa na ol asua blong disisen yu mekim.



Aktiviti 3: Asua blong wanem disisen yu mekim

20-25 minits | Drama

As Tingting

Long painim aut asua blong wanem disisen yu mekim.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim bikpla grup igo fopla liklik grup.
- Givim wanpla stori long piksa:
- Simon em wanem mangi em save raun pilai kas na traim long winim moni blong ol narapla lain.
- Lapun meri husait em save pilai kas na lusim olgeta moni blong em.
- Wanpla man em save mekim bia long haus na ol man meri save go baim long haus blong em.
- Yangpla meri husait em lusim skul na stap frenim wanpla man wok long Pogera Mine.
- Kisim ol stori antap na kamapim shotpela pilai (act). Bai igat tupela pinis blong arere long pilai – gutpla (positive) na nogut (negative).
- Bihain long 5 minits askim wanwan grup long presentim pilai blong ol long Bik grup. First ol ken soim negativ or nogut na bihain pinisim wantiam gutpla or postive message blong stori. Mekim pilai blong yanpla meri last.
- Arere blong ol wanwan grup wokim pilai blong ol, askim olgeta lain dispela ol askim:
- Wanem gutpla or nogut samting ikamap long main man or meri insait long ol wanwan liklik drama?
- Ol bin mekim wanem kain ol disisen?
- Ol bin mekim wanem kain pasin?

Long dispela Nupla aktiviti mipla bai skelim skul toktok blong ol yangpla.

Aktiviti 4: Papamama na ol yanpla long ples Niugue

10 minits | Liklik Grup Toktok

As tingting

Long strongim skul tok blong ol yanpla.

Long helpim ol papa na mama long toktok wantaim ol pikinini

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim grup igo long tripla liklik grup.
- Givim wanwan grup ol displa kwenstens.

Grup 1: Wanpla man long ples Niugue itok "Mi no inap long skulim pikinini man blong mi, bikos em no laik long harim". Ol papamama inap long mekim ol pikinini harim tok o nogat? (Stori liklik long displa)

Grup 2: Blong wanem na ol papamama na pikinini save painim had long toktok long sik HIV?

Grup 3: Hau na bai yumi strongim papamama long toktok wantaim pikinini long sik HIV?



- Ol displa askim yu ken raitim long pepa o yu toktok tasol. Sapos yu rait long pepa, raitim wanwan askim long pepa tu.
- Givim 5 minits long grup toktok.
- Askim grup 1 long toktok. Ol narapla ken surikim tok tu.
- Askim grup 2 long toktok. Ol narapla ken surikim tok tu
- Askim grup 3 long toktok. Ol narapla ken surikim tok tu
- Long pinis skelim ol strongpla toktok we em kamap long ol displa tripla askim.

Long nupla aktiviti mipla bai skelim tingting long go bek long pasin tumbuna long daunim sik HIV.

Aktiviti 5. Wanbel or Nogat

20-25 minits | Debate

As Tingting

Long lukluk long ol pasin tumbuna na skelim toktok blong HIV na larim ol komuniti long skelim wanem em gutpla long bihainim.

Wok bilong yu

- Nau yu mekim dispela ol toktok:

Ol lapun manmeri long Niuge tingting olsem ol mas go bek long pasin tumbuna na mekim hausman gen. Ol yangpla long Niuge tok olsem taim em senis na ol nonap long go bek long hausman.

- Toksave long grup olsem ol bai resis (debate) long toktok.
- Skelim ol grup igo tupla, ol yanpla na ol lapun. Ol yanpla bai sapatim (wanbel long) toktok yu mekim na ol lapun bai ol ino wanbel long toktok.
- Givim 5 minits long tupla grup lo toktok na rere long mekim strong toktok bilong ol long debate.
- Statim toktok bihain long grup diskasen. Yu ken larim wanwan grup long toktok na narapla grup ken bekim, OR, larim wanpla grup ken pinism toktok pastaim na naraple ken toktok bihain.
- Long pinis, askim ol hau ol pilim bihain long olgeta toktok.
-



Pinisim Toktok

Long pinisim askim wanpla long autim ol as tingting kamap long piksa, long diskasen na ol aktiviti.

PIKSA 2 - MAMA BETTY

Aktiviti 1. Skelim Piksa

10 minits | Bikpla Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long skelim toktok long piksa na givim tingting long ol lain stap wantaim sik HIV long stap orait.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol Askim:
 - » Yu ting dispela piksa em stori long wanem?
 - » Yu pilim olsem wanem long piksa?
 - » Mama Betty ibin stap wantaim binatang bilong HIV long 8 pela kristmas. Hau na em stap olrait?

Long nupla aktiviti bai yumi sharim ol infomesen (toktok) mipla save long sik HIV



Aktiviti 2. Wanem samting yumi save pinis ol sik HIV

15 minits | Liklik Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long painim aut wanem ol grup save na bilip pinis long HIV.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim bikpela grup igo long fivpla liklik grup
- Givim wanpla topik long wanwan grup.
 - » HIV em kalap olsem wanem?
 - » HIV save mekim wanem wok insait long bodi?
 - » Hau bai yu tritim HIV?
 - » Hau bai yu save olsem yu gat sik HIV?
- Givim 5 minits long grup long sharim ol infomesen (toktok) long topik ol kisim. Bihain long 5 minis askim wanpla long wanwan grup long tokaut wanem sharim long grup.
- Bihain long wanwan grup i mekim presentation bilong ol, askim bikpela grup; " Sapos wanpla ino wanbel na laik toktok." Tisa (yu) ken stretim ol toktok or toktok moa long clearim tingting.

Long pinisim aktiviti askim grup: Husait ken kisim HIV? Tingim: sampla bai tok olsem ol yangpla o ol lain wei save wokim pasin pamuk. Tisa (yu) mas helpim ol long noken gat displa kain tingting.



Aktiviti 3. Hau HIV inonap long kalap long ol narapla

15 minits | Liklik Grup Wok

As tingting

Long kisim klia tingting long rot blong HIV ino inap long kalap long narapla.

Wok bilong yu

- Tok blong tokim ol big grup.
- Mama Betty em stap wantaim ol nupla femili bilong em. I gat tok lukaut kam long komuniti tasol Dominic na femili blong em stap yet wantaim Mama Betty. Dominic tok " mi no longlong mi na ol femili blong mi ino inap kisim"
- Askim grup: "Hau na Dominic save?"
- Askim grup long mekim sekol. Na tokim ol olsem bai yumi tokaut long ol rot we stap long piksa olsem HIV INO INAP kalap. Go raun long grup na askim wanwan long toktok, na sapos wanpla ino nap tingim, go long narapla man or meri.

Long nupla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long sampla stori long HIV.

Aktiviti 4. Stori long HIV

15 minits | Smol Grup Wok | Tupla

As Tingting

Long stretim gaiman bilip blong komuniti long HIV.

Wanem bai yu nidim

» Pepa, pensil na pen

Tingim: Yu ken toktok tasol (ino nid long raitim)

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim grup igo tu tu.
- Sapos yu usim pepa, skelim ol pepa, pen long grup.
- Toktok long grup:
 - » Dominic tok olsem ol sampla lain long ples tokim em olsem Mama Betty gatim displa sik na ol tok, "yu gat pikinini, ino gutpla long ol".
- Askim ol long toktok long wanem ol save harim long HIV wei ol ino klia long em. (bilip na stori blong ples).
- Ol ken raitim long pepa. Bihain olgeta raitim pinis ok tokim ol long bugim ol pepa wantaim. (sapos ol ino ratim long pepa, askim ol narapla facitators long halipim yu long go raun na kisim stori blong ol)
- Ridim ol toktok stap long pepa, sapos ol wanbel, ol ken putim han go antap na sapos ol ino wanbel ol stap tasol.

- Sapos no gat klia tingting long wanpla toktok, gutpla long kisim halipim long health worker stap klostu long yu.
- Pinism toktok olsem igat planti giaman tingting long HIV.

Long nupla aktiviti yumi bai lukluk long hau long skelim ol giaman toktok.



Aktiviti 5. Giyman toktok blong Komuniti

10-15 minits | Drama

As Ting ting

Long givim klia tingting long giyman toktok wei save kamapim sem.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim grup go fo or fivpla liklik grup:
 - » Wanpla bai kamap olsem Dominic, wanpla bai kamap olsem Saina meri blong Dominic, na ol narapla bai makim ol lain long ples.
- Askim ol long kamapim likik pilai long soim giaman toktok save kamap long ples. Ol lain long ples tok wanem long ol? Na wanem bekim blong Dominic & Saina?
- Givim 5 minits long redim pilai.
- Ino olgeta bai presentim pilai blong ol, askim sampla tasol. Ol lain makim ol lain long ples bai toktok pas na husait makim Dominic na Saina long toktok bihain. Bihain long pilai askim ol 'wanem kain piksa ikamap long displa akt o pilai?'
- Pinisim toktok wantaim ol ki toktok i kam aut strong long displa pilai.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long ol sapat we hausik save givim long ol lain igat sik HIV.



Aktiviti 6: Long Hausik

10 minits | Liklik grup toktok

As Tingting

Long strongim tingting blong kisim halivim long hausik.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim bikpla grup igo long fourpla liklik grups
- Givim wanwan grup wanpla blong ol askim (yu ken raitim long pepa o toktok tasol)
 - » Blong wanem na Mama Betty go long hausik?
 - » Wanem ol kwestens nes meri askim Mama Betty? Nes sekim wanem?
 - » Mama Betty stap orait olsem wanem?
 - » Nes tok wanem long marasin?
- Wanwan insait long grup mas gat sans long toktok.
- Taim olgeta skelim toktok pinis, grup 1 bai stat long givim tingting blong ol na grup 2 na go olsem.
- Bihain long wanwan grup tokaut long tingting ol skelim, ol arapla tu ken givim tingting blong ol.
- Pinisim aktiviti wantaim ol ki toktok kam aut long diskasen, na stronim toktok long ol lain wei istap wantaim sik HIV, long ol mas go long hausik na kisim halipim.

Long narapla aktiviti mipla bai toktok moa long ol lain stap wantaim HIV.

Aktiviti 7. Yu sanap long wei?

10- 15 minits | Debate

As Tingting

Long stopim tok baksait na stronim pasin blong stap wanbel wantaim ol lain husait gat sik HIV.

Wanem yu nidim

- » Tripla kas or liklik pepa. Antap long wanwan kas raitim 'Wanbel,' 'Ino Wanbel,' 'Ino Save'.

Wok bilong yu

- Mama Betty tok em stap orait, yu ting wanem long displa? (wanpla o tupla ken toktok)
- Putim ol kad long graun, longwe liklik long ol yet.
- Tokim grup olsem yu bai mekim toktok. Taim ol harim displa toktok, ol mas tingting gut pastaim long ol mov. Ol mas mov igo sanap klostu long kad we imakim tingting blong ol.
- Tokim displa: OL LAIN WE IGAT BINATANG BILONG SIK HIV IKEN STAP ORAIT.
- Taim ol mov igo long kad wei makim tingting blong ol yet, ol mas bung insait long displa grup nau and toktok long as blo displa kad ol sanap long em. Givim 5 minits long grup.

- Tokim ol long makim wanpla man or meri long toktok. Taim ol pinis, ol narapla lain ken mekim sampla askim or bekim.
- Yu mas pinis long taim.
- Sapos wanpla em senisim tingting em ken mov go long narapla kad.

Long nupla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long femili na komuniti sapot long ol lain i stap wantaim sik HIV.

Aktiviti 8. Komuniti sapotim ol lain stap wantaim HIV?

10 minits | Bikpela grup toktok

As tingting

Long strongim gutpla sindaun blong ol komuniti na ol lain stap wantaim HIV?

Wok bilong yu

- Ol askim:
 - » Wanem kain pasin ol femili blong Mama Betty mekim long sappotim em?
 - » Hau na Mama Betty save contribute long femili na komuniti? Sapos wanpla gat HIV hau bai em stap gut long komuniti blong em?
 - » Sapos wanpla stap wantaim HIV long ples blong yu, Hau bai yu halipim em?
 - » Komuniti blong yu save mekim wanem long sappotim ol lain gat HIV?

Tingim: Sapos nogat man or meri insait long komuniti bilong yu gat sik HIV, okay, wanem kain rot bai yu kisim long lukautim wanpla igat sik HIV. Bekim long tingting bilong yu yet wan.

Pinis Toktok

Askim wanpla long pinisim bung wantaim stori blong piksa, toktok, aktiviti na ol ki points wei kam aut strong. Or yu ken askim wanwan long tingting blong ol.



PIKSA 3 - PAUL'S BIG HEART

Aktiviti 1. Skelim Piksa

10 minits | Bikpla Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long skelim toktok long piksa na tok igo pas long ino laikim or laikim ol lain stap wantaim HIV.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol askim:
 - » Yu ting displa piksa em stori long wanem?
 - » Yu pilim olsem wanem long piksa?
 - » Paul lukautim ol lain wei ol komuniti blong ol rausim ol. Blong wanem na sampla komuniti ino laikim ol.

Nupla aktiviti bai mipla lukluk long ol toktok blong narapla sik wankain olsem sik HIV.

Aktiviti 2. Toktok blong kainkain sik

15 minits | Liklik Grup Wok

As Tingting

Long painim aut ol tok nogut kamap long sik HIV na ol arapela sik?

Wanem bai yu nedim

- » Raitim, Cancer/TB/ Malaria /HIV antap long wanwan pepa.

Tingim: yu ken senisim ol sik na raitim ol sik wei save kamap long ples bilong yu yet. wankain long ples blong yu. HIV mas stap yet.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim grup igo long fourpla grup na wanwan grup ken pikim wanpla sik. Ol narapla grup noken save long sik narapla pickim.
- Givim ol 5-10 minits long diskas.
- Wanpela bai pilim olsem wanem sapos ol kisim dispela sik, Bai ol isem tu? Bai ol tokim ol narapla tu?
- Komuniti bai soim wanem kain pasin long ol eg: Bai ol poret long ol? Bai ol lukautim ol?
- Askim wanwan grup long tokaut long wanem ol bai filim na wanem pasin ol narapla bai mekim long ol.
- Usim displa taim long diskasim na comparim ol narapla rot we komuniti ken soim pasin bilong ol long ol manmeri igat sik HIV na ol narapla sik olsem cancer (manmeri igat cancer ol i save gat sori pasin na halivim stap, tasol manmeri igat sik HIV nogat luksave). Askim bikipela grup bilong wanem igat displa kain pasin.

Tingim: Displa aktiviti bai soim aut stigma wei pas wantaim ol arapela sik olsem HIV, na blong wanem na stigma em stap –bekos HIV em kamap long pasin blong manmeri slip wantaim, or ol sutim tok igo kam.

- Pinisim toktok wantaim ki points kamap long aktiviti, na strongim pasin blong laikim na sapotim wanpla narapla husait igat sik HIV or ol narapla sik.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long hau ol komuniti blong yu bai mekim long ol lain gat HIV.

Aktiviti 3. Komuniti blong yu bai mekim wanem long ol lain gat HIV?

As Tingting

Long painim aut wanem nogut save kamap long ol lain stap wantaim HIV na rot blong senism.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim bikipela grup go four o fivepla grups.
- Askim ol grup long tingting long wanem ol samting isave mekim ol manmeri poret long sik HIV.
- Tokim ol long kamapim likik pilai, wanpla long makim husait igat HIV, na narapla makim fren or femili blong em husait em lukautim em gut. (olsem Paul long Piksa). Ol narapla ken makim ol lain ol poret na laikim em long lusim ples.
- Askim blong skelim:
 - » Wanem kain toktok na pasin ol komuniti save mekim long wanpla igat HIV?
- Fren blong em bai tok wanem long stretim tingting blong ol?
- Wanem bai kamap long arere blong displa?
- Givim 5 minits long lainim pilai bilong ol. Bihain long 5 minits askim sampla grup long pilai.
- Bihain long pilai askim husait em makim wanpla igat HIV hau em pilim taim ol lain long komuniti rausim em? Wanem samting fren blong em mekim long ol komuniti noken poret long em?
- Pinism toktok wantaim ol ki points kamap long ol pilai.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long wanem samting yumi ken mekim long laikim ol lain wei stap wantaim HIV long komuniti.

15-20 minits | Drama



Aktiviti 4 Seken Senis

As Tingting

Long painim aut gutpla sindaun wantaim komuniti.

Wanem bai yu mekim

- Askim grup:
 - » Long piksa, wanpla meri itok "Paul em givim mi seken chance, em hookim mi bek" - Em minim wanem? Paul mekim wanem?
 - » Paul itok wanem long gutpla sindaun?
 - » Paul save mekim wanem long kisim ol lain manmeri go bek long komuniti blong ol?
 - » Hau bai yu givim seken chance long wanpla husait igat HIV long komuniti blong yu?

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi mekim wanpla pilai long wanpla komuniti ol i wanbel long stap wantaim wanpla gat HIV.

15 - 20 mins | Bikpla Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long komuniti bai wanbel long lukautim ol lain igat HIV.

Wok bilong yu

- Wanpla man long piksa em tok em na meri blong em go bek long komuniti na tok aut long sik em gat. Ol komuniti wanbel long kisim em bek na ol ino moa poret.
- Skelim grup, fivepla o sixpla long wanwan grup.
- Askim ol long actim displa stori. Wanpla bai makim man igat HIV wei komuniti blong em wanbel long kisim em bek, ol narapla long makim femili o ol lain long komuniti, na hau ol bai bekim tok go kam.
- Na lukim olsem olgeta isave long message bilong pilai.
- Givim 5-10 minits long redim pilai. Facilitator bai yu go raun na sekim sapos ol klia long wanem ol bai mekim.
- Pinism wantaim askim "yupla lainim wanem long dispela pilai?"

Pinisim Toktok

Askim wanpela long pinisim bum wantaim wanem ol lainim long piksa, diskasen, aktivitis na ol ki point.



PIKSA 4 - ONE MORE CHANCE

AKTIVITI 1. Skelim Piksa

10 minits | Bikpla Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long kisim tingting blong ol lain igo bek long piksa.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol askim:
 - » Yu ting displa piksa em stori long wanem?
 - » Yu pilim olsem wanem long piksa?
 - » Hau na HIV senism femili blong Siparo?
 - » Bilong wanem na Siparo haitim long femili olsem em gat HIV?
 - » Taim ol komuniti harim Siparo gat HIV ol mekim wanem?

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long senisim HIV kamap insait long piksa.



Aktiviti 2. Yu sori long husait?

10 minits | Bikpla grup Wok

As tingting

Long painim aut senis HIV kamapim na ol femili wanbel.

Wanem bai yu nidim

- » Fopla pepa, raitim nem long wanwan pepa.
- » Siparo/Marimbis/Yavito / Georgina

Wok bilong yu

- Putim ol pepa long graun na askim grup long sanap long nem ol pilim sori long em.
- Tokim ol long sharim tingting blong ol long grup blong ol.
- Bihain ol ken skelim wantaim olgeta.

Tingim: Sapos wanpla ino sori long Siparo, askim ol "blong wanem na ol ino sori long em?"

Yu mas tinim olsem displa aktiviti ino blong bagarapim Siparo – em ino bin save na em givim go long tupla meri blong em.

- Painim aut long grup blong wanem na em ino save olsem em gat HIV.
- Ol planti man na meri ol ino save olsem ol gat tasol taim ol sekim blut nau ol bai save.
- Givim stronpla toktok olsem em gutpla long sekim blut na yu save.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi skelim blong wanem na ol man save poret long sekim blut.

Aktiviti 3. Ol man pret long sekim blut, blong wanem?

15-20 minits | Toktok na Drama

As Tingting

Long painim aut blong wanem na ol prèt long sekim blut na gutpla blong skekim blut.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol grup ken bruk go tu tu.
- Tupla ken bekim ol displa askim:
 - » Long piksa husait igat HIV?, Yu save olsem wanem?
 - » Blong wanem na yu ting Marimbem em pret?
 - » Yu ting planti manmeri bai pret long sekim blut? Bilong wanem?
- Tokim wanpla long makim Yavito na wanpla long makim Marimbem. Bai ol actim aut Yavito em toktok long Marimbem long sekim blut. Marimbem em prèt liklik, tasol em wanbel long toktok blong Yavito.
- Askim sampla long pilai. Bihain long pilai askim: 'Yavito tok wanem long Marimbem?'
- Pinisim wantaim askim: 'Ol man poret long wanem samting na ol ino laik sekim blut?'

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi skelim gutpela bilong marasin na sapatim wanpla gat HIV?



Aktiviti 4. Tritmen na Sapat

5-10 minits | Bikpla grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long strongim toktok blong tritmen na givim spot.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol askim:
 - » Em gutpla long yu save olsem yu gat HIV? Blong wanem/na nogat.
 - » Siparo na femili ol sapatim ol yet olsem wanem?
 - » Tritmen em mekim wanem long Siparo, Yavito na Marimbem?
- Pinisim aktiviti olsem em gutpla long sekim blut na save so yu ken kisim tritmen na sapat.
- Siparo em givim HIV long tupla meri blong em.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi skelim hevi save kamap taim yu gat planti poro.



Aktiviti 5. Yu sanap long wei?

10 minits | Debate

As Tingting

Long panim aut sapos em olrait long man igat planti meri.

Wanem yu nidim

- » Tripla pepa, raitim 'Wanbel', 'Ino Wanbel', 'Ino Save'.

Wok bilong yu

- Mekim displa tok; EM OLRAIT LONG OL MAN IGAT PLANTI MERI?
- Spreadim ol tripla pepa long graun.
- Tokim ol long sanap long wanem pepa ol wanbel long em.
- Tokim ol long makim wanpla long toktok. Givim 3 minits long skelim tingting blong ol.
- Taim ol redi ol wanwan long grup ken toktok. Ol narapla ken toktok or askim kwesten.
- Taim diskasen ipinis o taim em ran aut, pasim diskasen
- Sapos wanpela isenisim tingting ok ken mov go kam.

Aktiviti 6. HIV na ol pikinini

10-15 minits | Liklik grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long skelim toktok hau mama ino inap pasim HIV long pikinini insait long bel. Long painim aut senis HIV ken kamapim long pikinini.

Wok bilong yu

- Siparo kamapim tupla pikinini bihain long taim em gat HIV.
- Ridim dispela toktok Yavito mekim long piksa:
- " Mi bel long bebi Paul taim mi gat binatang. Dokta tok; yu mas kisim marasin bilong yu noken abrusim wanpla dei". Mi kisim toksave long January 8 olsem nogat binatang. Nau pikinini em stap wantaim mi."
- "Mi tokim ol pikinini olsem skul em gutpla samting. Tasol ol save wari "nogut mama bai dai?" olsem na sampla taim ol igo skul, sampla taim ol ino save go?"
- Skelim bik grup go fopla liklik grup.
- Givim wanwan grup wanpla askim long skelim:
 - » Yavito na Marimbis kisim bebi taim tupla gat HIV binatang, tasol tupla pikinini ino gat HIV binatang. Blong Wanem?
 - » Yu save tu olsem yu ken stopim binatang blong HIV long mama igo long pikinini?
 - » Hau na HIV affectim pikinini blong Siparo?
 - » Displa piksa em senisim tingting blong yu long ol mama gat HIV?
- Givim 5 minits long diskasen. Bihain long 5 minits wanwan grup bai tokaut long wanem ol toktok long en. (oda blong presentasen, grup 1, grup 2 na go olsem)
- Pinisim toktok wantaim ki points.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi skelim blong wanem na ol man prèt long tokim narapla olsem ol gat HIV.

As Tingting

Long painim aut hevi wanpla bai kisim sapos em tok aut.

Wok bilong yu

- Long piksa Siparo ino tokaut long sik blong em. "Taim mi sik mi no tokim femili blong mi." Blong wanem em ino tokaut?
- Skelim grup, tripla long wanpla grup.
- Tokim ol olsem ol bai actim Yavito wei em tokim Marimbis long go stret long Siparo na tokim em olsem em gat HIV. Wanpla bai makim Yavito, narapla Marimbis na narapla Siparo.
- Tokim ol long tinim wanem toktok bai Yavito mekim long Marimbis long tokim Siparo. Marimbis bai tok wanem long Siparo? Siparo bai bekim olsem wanem?
- Givim ol grup 5 minits long diskas na lainim pilai.
- Bihain long 5 minits askim wanpla o tuple grup long soim pilai bilong ol long olgeta.
- Long pinis askim; wanem samting imekim hat long tokim manmeri sapos yu igat HIV?



Aktiviti 8. Sios na Komuniti

10 minits | Bikpla grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long strongim gutpla blong suppotim ol lain gat HIV na wanem sios ken mekim.

Wanem bai yu mekim

- Ol askim:
 - » Sios em helpim femili blong Siparo olsem wanem?
 - » Wanem sios iken mekim long sapatim ol lain husait igat HIV?
 - » Hau na lotu blong yu save lukluk long ol lain gat HIV?
 - » Wanem kain sapat bai yu givim long ol lain gat HIV?

Pinis Toktok

Long pinisim bum askim wanpla long stori long piksa, diskasen, ol aktivitis na ol ki points.

PIKSA 5 – PAINIM AUT

Aktiviti 1. Skelim Piksa

10 minits | Bikpla Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long skelim toktok insait long piksa na ol as tingting.

Wok bilong yu

- Ol askim:
 - » Displa piksa em stori long wanem?
 - » Yu pilim olsem wanem long dispela piksa?
 - » Yu laikim husait long piksa? Blong wanem?
 - » Piksa em tokaut long wanem ol hevi?

Tokim ol grup: "Mipla bai toktok moa na skelim ol hevi kam long ol aktivitis."

Aktiviti 2: Esther Na Jimi

10 minits | Grup Wok

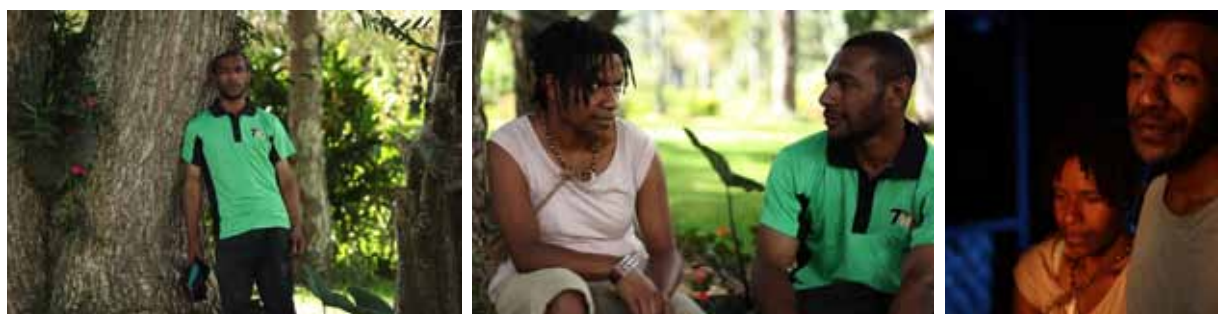
As Tingting

Long painim aut hevi ol yanpla save kamapim.

Wok bilong yu

- Raitim ol toktok stap damblo long wanwan pepa.
- Sapos mama blong Esther ino bin korosim em, em no inap long go wantaim Jimi
- Esther em ino harim tok blong mama na em go raun slip wantaim man.
- Jimi em giamani Esther na slip wantaim em.
- Jimi na Esther laik blong tupla pas.
- Redim ol kad na putim wanwan long graun, givim gap namel long ol kas yet.
- Askim ol grup long go raun na lukim wanem stap long pepa.
- Tokim ol long sanap long toktok ol wanbel long em.
- Taim olgeta sanap pinis, askim ol long toktok blong wanem ol sana long hap.
- Ol wanwan ken tokaut long tingting blong ol. Ol wei sanap long pepa itok "Jimi na Esther laik blong tupla pas" ol bai tokim bihain.
- Askim sapos wanpla igat askim long ol arapla grup.
- Long arere blong toktok askim sapos wanpla em senisim tingting na
- Invitim ol long mov go long narapla pepa/statement.
- Pinisim aktiviti wantaim ol ki points kamap long diskasen.

Long narapla aktiviti bai mipla lukim gutpla blong yumi ken toktok moa long HIV





Aktiviti 3. Esther Na Garia

10-15 minits | Drama

As Tingting

Long kirapim gen toktok blong HIV na sapotim wanpla long sekim blut.

Wanem yu bai mekim

- Askim grup.
 - » Garia em mekim wanem taim Esther tokim em olsem em pret long HIV?
 - » Bilong wanem na em mekim olsem?
 - » Ino gat narapla wei?
- Skelim bikpla grup, igo long tupla insait long wanwan grup.
- Tokim ol long actim aut Esther na Garia, wanpla bai makim Esther na narapla Garia, taim Esther tokim Garia olsem em pret long HIV.
- Nambwan act Garia lusim Esther na go. Bihain actim Garia em sapotim Esther.
- Givim 5 minits long lainim pilai, bihain askim ol grup long mekim pilai long olgeta. Wanpla grup bai actim Garia em lusim Esther na go na narapla bai actim Garia em sapotim Esther.
- Long pinisim askim "Blong wanem na em gutpla long toktok long HIV na sapotim wanpla long sekim blut?"

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long halipim ol bel mama save kisim.

Aktiviti 4. Karina na bebi

10 minits | Bikpla grup toktok

As Tingting

Long painim aut hevi kamap wantaim sik HIV.

Long sharim ol infomesen wei bel mama ino inap givim HIV long bebi.

Wok bilong yu

- Tokim displa ol toktok kamap long piksa.

Karina: Mi painim aut olsem mi gat HIV taim mi gat bel. Ol poro blong mi lusim mi. Mi ting mi bai dai. Tasol papa na mama blong mi lukautim mi gut, nau mi stap orait.

Esther: Na bebi igat binatang tu?

Karina: Bebi em olrait, ol dokta i bin helpim mi na bebi nogat binatang

- Toktok long ol displa askim wantaim grup:
 - » Bilong wanem na yu ting ol poro bilong Karina lusim em?
 - » Bilong wanem na ol manmeri save mekim nogut long lain gat HIV?
 - » Bebi bilong Karina nogat binatang, bilong wanem?
 - » Yu save wanem rot mama ino inap long givim HIV long ol bebi?

Pinisim aktiviti wantaim ki points kamap long diskasen.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi toktok moa long ol papamama, pikinini na HIV.



Aktiviti 5. Toktok namel long ol papamama na ol pikinini

10-15 minits |
Liklik Grup Toktok

As Tingting

Long skelim toktok namel long papamama/pikinini na strongim gutpla blong skulim ol pikinini long sef sex na HIV.

Wok bilong yu

- Skelim bikpla grup go fivepla liklik groups
- Givim wanwan grup wanpla blong ol askim damblo long diskasim (yu ken redim tasol) or yu ken raitim long pepa na givim wanwan askim long wanwan grup):
 - » Esther ino kam long haus na mama blong em wari?
 - » Bai em wari? Blong wanem? Blong wanem na nogat?
 - » Esther tokim mama blong em olsem em slip long haus blong kasin blong em, blong wanem na em giaman? Em hard long ol pikinini long tokim papa na mama long wanem ol mekim? Blong wanem?
 - » Ol papamama ken mekim ol pikinini blong ol harim tok blong ol o nogat? explainim anser blong yu.
 - » Igat sampla samting mama blong Esther inap long mekim long helpim pikinini meri blong em?
 - » Yu think em gutpla long papa na mama long toktok wantaim pikinini long HIV na sef sex?
- Allowim 3-5 minits diskasen: Bihain askim wanwan grup long givim
- Answer blong ol long long order blong askim, wan go inap five. Bihain long olgeta toktok ol arapela ken sukurim toktok.
- Pinisim aktiviti wantaim ol ki points kamap long askim 4 na 5.
- Long narapla aktiviti mipla bai skelim gut sef sex na use blong kondom.

Aktiviti 6: Yu sanap long we?

10-15 minits | Debate

"wanpla gel ino inap long tokim wanpla boi long usim kondom"

As Tingting

Painim aut wanem stopim use blong kondom

Wanem yu nidim

- » Tripla pepa wantaim 'Wanbel', 'No Wanbel', "No Save" long ol.

Wok bilong yu

- Long piksa, Garia askim Esther sapos em na Jimi usim kondom. Esther tok "mi no ting". Bilong wanem em mekim displa tok? Em bikpela samting long wanpla younpla meri long save?
- Bai yumi painim aut moa long ol gels askim ol boys long usim kondom.
- Spreadim tripla pepa, 'Wanbel', 'No Wanbel', 'No Save' long graun
- Mekim displa toktok: WANPLA YOUNGPLA MERI INO INAP LONG TOKIM WANPLA YANGPLA MAN LONG USIM KONDOM.
- Tokim ol manmeri long go sanap long pepa wei ol wanbel long em.
- Ol grup ken makim wanpla lida long toktok. Givim 10 minits long skelim toktok long grup blong wanem na ol sanap long displa tok. Taim ol redi ol grup lida ken toktok.
- Bihain long ol lida toktok, taim blong askim.
- Taim diskasen pinis o abrusim taim, pasim diskasen
- Sapos wanpla em senisim tingting em ken mov go long grup em wanbel long em.
- Toktok long debate na usim ol ki points kamap long tupla sait wantaim.
- Long narapla aktiviti bai toktok mao long use blong kondom insait long relationship.

As Tingting

Toktok moa long usim kondom wantaim poro.

Wok bilong mi

- Askim grup: Blong wanem yu ting Jimi na Esther ino usim kondom?
- Skelim grup, man na meri. Ol man ken pilai olsem meri na meri olsem man long mekim isi.
- Skelim wanem taim stret bai gel askim boi long usim kondom.
- Statim pilai wantaim gutpla toktok na hamamas.
- Namel blong toktok boi ken tok " mi laikim yu".
- Gel mas askim boi em igat kondom o nogat , sapos nogat, nogat nau.

Tingting long ol hevi olsem;

- Nau yet ino taim bilong toktok long kondom?
- Wanem taim stret gel bai save olsem em taim blong usim kondom?
- Hau na em bai tokim em? Em bai tok wanem?
- Sapos boi ino wanbel ,get bai tok/mekim wanem?
- Askim tuple o tripla tasol long pilai.
- Bihain long pilai askim grup" ol iautim hevi bilong kondom olsem wanem" em igo olsem wanem?"
- Askim ol grup wanem samting save pasim na mekim hat long ol yangpla meri long toktok long usim kondom. Bai yumi rausim ol samting pasim olsem wanem?

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk moa long wei em i bikpela samting long toktok wantaim poro bilong yu

Aktiviti 8. Sapos yu Esther bai yu mekim wanem?

As Tingting

Painim aut ol hevi bilong tokbaksait na ol bagarap isave kam long o.

Strongim pasin blong gutpla sindaun wei em save kamap long gutpla toktok

Wok bilong yu

- Askim grup: Garia tokim Esther olsem Jimi igat planti meri, bai yu mekim wanem sapos yu Esther?
- Raitim ol displa tingting long wanpla bikpela pepa, inap long olgeta long lukim:
- Toktok wantaim Jimi na harim wanem em bai toktok na yu bilip long em.
 - » Stap wantaim Jimi na painim aut ol giaman blong em na lusim em.
 - » Em mas wanbel olsem em gat ol narapela meri.
 - » Kilim em yet
 - » Painim ol narapla meri na kros na paitim ol
 - » Kilim Jimi
 - » Lusim em
 - » Stap wantaim Jimi na bihainim em raun long olgeta hap
 - » Narapla (igat ol narapla tingting)
- Skelim grup igo liklik grup long four o fivepla manmeri.
- Askim ol long skelim tingting sapos ol Esther ol bai mekim wanem, na blong wanem as. Givim ol 5 minits long diskas.
- Bihain askim grup wanem ol as tingting blong ol.
- Igat ol gutpla toktok sampla grups ol mekim?

Long narapla aktiviti bai yum lukluk long wanem samting kamap taim Esther tokim Jimi long sekim blut.

Aktiviti 9. Askim poroman long kisim HIV tes

15 minits | Tupla man drama

As Tingting

Long rausim pasin blong poret long kisim tes na gutpla blong em.

Wok bilong yu

- Askim grup:
 - » Jimi mekim wanem taim Esther tokim em olsem em bai go kisim tes?
 - » Bai yu mekim wanem sapos patna blong yu tok long yutupla bai go sekim blut?
- Skelim grup go tutu na ol bai mekim pilai.
- Wanpla bai makim Jimi, wanpla bai makim gel pren or narapla pren blong em. Jimi ino laik long go long hausik. Wanpla blong tupla bai tanim bel blong em long go long hausik.
- Jimi mas kamap wantaim gutpela toktok bilong wanem em ino laik lukim dokta.
- Gel pren or pren blong em mas toktok strong long em mas go long hausik.
- Givim ol 5 minits long pilai na bihain husait makim Jimi ken pilai olsem gel pren na gel pren ken pilai olsem Jimi. Ol ken senis go kam.
- Askim husait laik soim pilai bilong ol (tupla o tripla)
- Bihain long pilai askim wanem strongpla toktok pren blong Jimi/gel fren blong em toktok long winim bel blong em. Wanem blong displa ol toktok save kamap long nau.
- Long pinisim askim: " Long piksa Esther kisim moa sapos long husait?"
- Strogim na saposim tok blong kisim tes.

Long narapla aktiviti bai yumi lukluk long wanem em ken kamap long Esther.

Aktiviti 10. Wanem ken kamap long Esther?

10 minits | Liklik grup wok

As Tingting

Long painim aut asua na hevi blong unsef sex na ol decisen yu bai mekim.

Wok bilong yu

- Raitim displa long wanwan pepa na putim long graun o stickim antap long wall:
 - » Esther gat HIV.
 - » Esther inogat HIV tasol em gat bel
 - » Esther ino moa trustim Jimi na lusim em
 - » Esther stap wantaim Jimi na tupla usim kondom.
 - » Mama bilong Esther ino nap forgivim em
- Skelim grup igo tutu o kamapim tripla bikpla grup na tokim ol long skelim wanem toktok em save kamap planti.
- Givim 5 minits long diskas. Wanbel long wanem bai kamap long Esther na go sanap long wei yu wanbel long em, (em orail sapos olgeta mov go long wanpla pepa)
- Askim ol grup long tokaut wanem ol ting em bai kamap long Esther.
- Wanem kain samting olgeta ting em bai kamap?

Pinis Toktok

Askim wanpla long pinisim bung na toktok liklik long piksa, diskasen na ol aktiviti na strongpla ki points.



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