

Stepping Stones Community Facilitator Training Report



**Chuuk state, FSM
9 – 20 November, 2009**

Venue: Truk Stop Hotel, Chuuk, FSM

Secretariat of the Pacific Community
HIV program Chuuk State, FSM

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1.0 Summary

The Chuuk State, FSM Stepping Stones (SS) 10 day training was conducted, 9 - 20 November, 2009 in Weno, Chuuk State FSM. A total of 26 participants completed this 10 day SS training. These were comprised of: 17 participants from 4 communities on Weno (Iras, Neauo, Nepukos & Penia); 2 participants from the Chuukese community on Guam; and 7 core group members (representing the Youth resource Center, the Chuuk Women's council and the Men's Wellness Center).

All participants' expectations and objectives of the training were achieved. All participants demonstrated an increased understanding of the various issues being discussed during the Stepping Stones training and improved facilitation skills as demonstrated in their practical outreach sessions. Both the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) facilitators and Chuuk State Public Health have recognised that more support is needed for trained SS facilitators and have discussed these issues with participants and will continue to follow up on these issues to identify the kinds of support needed, how and who will provide this support.

The draft SS implementation plan developed by the participants during the training is a plan that trained community facilitators will implement when they return to their respective communities. Trained SS facilitators are expected to return and implement SS training in their community, with support for core group members over the next 6 months.

The content and process of the SS training was relevant and effective for the training participants as evident from the process evaluation data collected through daily recaps and closing circle sessions.

The implementation of the Gender (G) scale assessment was a good way to demonstrate the impact of the SS training. As SS is a program that aims to improve gender relations amongst participating men and women, it was pleasing to note that the average scores for both the male and female groups increased, giving evidence that the SS workshop had encouraged participants to reflect on their attitudes and values in relation to gender and gender roles.

2.0 Workshop Outcome & Objectives

2.1 Outcome:

By the end of the 10 day training program the trained Stepping Stones community facilitators will be equipped with relevant knowledge and skills to carry out SS workshops with their communities and have an implementation plan for the roll out of the stepping stones program within 4 communities on Weno.

2.2 Objectives

By the end of the training program participants will:

1. Have an understanding of the Stepping Stones approach
2. have enhanced their knowledge and understanding about HIV/STI, sexual health, gender and related issues
3. Have developed their facilitation and communication skills and built their confidence to be able to implement Stepping Stone in their communities.
4. To address sensitive or difficult topics such as HIV and sexuality in an open minded and positive spirit
5. To contribute to reduce stigma and discrimination against HIV positive people and other marginalized or excluded groups.
6. To plan how to adapt the stepping stones approach for the local context and develop implementation action plans for their communities

Refer to Annex 1: Training Workshop Program

3.0 Workshop Processes & Results

The Chuuk State SS training was developed in partnership between the Chuuk State HIV program, SPC and the Foundation of the South Pacific International (FSPI). In addition assistance was sought from the Solomon Islands SS facilitators' team to provide an experienced male SS trainer and facilitator for the training. The Solomon Islands Ministry of Health & Medical services, HIV STI unit gave their support by releasing Mr Henry Oti to participate in the Chuuk SS training, as co-facilitator with Robyn Drysdale, Prevention Adviser, HIV&STI section, SPC.

The Pacific SS Manual (2nd edition) was utilised for the training and the SPC Pohnpei office in partnership with Chuuk State HIV program and the Chuuk Women's Council undertook other logistics preparations for the training.

With support from SPC Pohnpei office, the Chuuk HIV program and Chuuk Women's Council undertook to inform community leaders on Weno about the SS program and the upcoming SS community facilitator training and to nominate participants based on the selection criteria (*Refer to Annex 2 – SS Selection Criteria*)

The SS Community facilitator training program was developed and finalised with both SPC and Chuuk HIV program and Chuuk Women's Council team.

The 10 day SS training was facilitated by Robyn Drysdale, Prevention Adviser, SPC HIV&STI section and Henry Oti, HIV Unit, Solomon Islands Ministry of Health (and implementer of the Solomon Islands SS program). A participatory approach of learning was used with various training approaches such as plenary group discussion, small group work, role plays, freeze-frames, combined with SS practical sessions. The

training began and ended with a combined plenary session on day one and day ten. However, the group was divided into two peer group (male/female) throughout the 10 days and occasionally met for the community meetings to discuss an issue that they have been discussing in their various peer groups. The five Community meetings provided an opportunity for both men and women to share their views and opinions about the issue(s) at hand and together they would find common solutions. This process is facilitated through a plenary discussion.

Process evaluation was undertaken throughout the 10 day training using a combination of methods to monitor the progress of the training and evaluate the effectiveness the training.

Methods of evaluation undertaken for the SS training workshop were:

- Pre/post Gender scale assessment to gauge attitude change
- Closing Circle – daily reflection activity
- Recap - daily recap undertaken first thing in the morning by participants on previous day
- Final workshop expectations review (review of workshop process)

All 17 modules of the Pacific SS manual were covered during the 10 day training as well as sessions on:

- SS facilitation skills
- SS community practice
- Monitoring and evaluation of SS
- Development of SS community short term implementation plan.

Training on monitoring and evaluation was also conducted prior to the Community Facilitator training with Chuuk State core group members (see SS M&E toolkit training report). The core group members are representatives of the Chuuk HIV program, Youth Resource Center, Men's Wellness Center and Chuuk Women's Council. Their role is to support the SS community facilitators as well as to undertake monitoring and evaluation of community implementation.

4.0 Daily Monitoring

Two methods of monitoring daily progress of sessions were undertaken during the 10 day SS training. These included the daily recap and 'Closing Circle' which is a process evaluation of each day.

4.1 Recap:

Participants worked in groups to review each days work in the evenings. The recap session for the both the men and women's group was undertaken daily every morning based on the following four general questions which were discussed in the evening review sessions:

- Identify the facilitation approaches used in different sessions today
- What content was new to you from today's sessions
- What did you find most interesting today and why
- Which areas from today's sessions need more follow up

The men and women were divided into eight pairs with one group doing the recap each morning in each peer group for days 2–9. The general summary of the daily recap sessions identified various facilitation approaches used each day such as small group work exercises, energizers, general discussions plenary format, role plays, closing circles, and drawing images. A combination of these approaches were used and at

times certain sessions that required a plenary group discussion would be replaced by small group work exercises. These changes were based on facilitators view on the level of participation by the participants on a certain issue in addition to the language issues, with a number of the community members having only limited English. General feedback from participants identified that the various training approaches used were satisfactory and interesting as it provided opportunity for participants to participate in, and contribute equally to, the discussions.

It became apparent though that many groups gave a description rather than an analytical in-depth reflection of the sessions. This could be attributed to their limited community based experience or of being part of training workshops. However, some experienced trainers in the group made comparisons of how they had facilitated similar sessions on topics e.g. teenage pregnancy or drugs and alcohol and how simpler the SS approach was in engaging the participants in a participatory session.

The daily recap sessions in the morning also identified several issues that needed more follow up which was then undertaken during the day if time permitted or revisited on day nine where the program allowed for more time to revisit certain sessions.

4.2 Closing Circle:

A ‘Closing Circle’ activity was conducted at the end of each day, though not at the end of each session as described in the SS manual, due to timing issues. However participants were informed that implementing SS in a real community setting would allow them to have more time to conduct each session as described in the manual because facilitators will implement the program according to the community’s timetable rather than their own.

In many instances, the closing circle was a culmination of a summary of the day’s proceedings and randomly selected observations and reflections from the participants as a means of wrapping up the day. There was also frequently a question posed on ‘what is your take away message from today’? Participants reflected on different aspects of the day’s proceedings with some making the connection to previous day’s sessions, thus appreciating the link between all sessions and the need to facilitate the SS in a sequential manner because of the way the sessions link, build upon and reinforce each other.

See Annex 3 for a summary of the closing circle feedback from both groups



6.0 Community SS Practical Outreach Sessions

The community practical sessions were well implemented and well received by training program participants (SS trainees). Whilst most programs were again one-off engagements with the communities, the trainees appreciated the opportunity to practice SS facilitation skills and content and kept their sessions to those they were comfortable with. The practical sessions were implemented in teams of 2 (and one team of 3) with each person having an opportunity to facilitate during the session. These ‘tag-team’ sessions provided good exposure and helped build the confidence of the trainees.

General comments and feedback from Trainers of Facilitators (Robyn & Henry) who observed the Practice sessions:

- As facilitators, spend less time talking – focus on asking questions to involve the participants in discussions and encourage them to share their ideas.
- Rather than providing answers, ask questions or redirect any questions to the group to answer eg. “*What do others think?*”
- Sum up activities/ sessions using the participants ideas, not your own, can use questions like “*how does this relate to real life?*” or “*in what ways do we see this happening in the community?*”
- Use closing circles at the end of every session as a time for participants to reflect on the session, what they learnt, how they felt etc.
- Keep instructions for activities short and simple but clear
- Aim to have as many people participating in sessions as possible, ideally all of them in the group
- Use the manual, follow the manual from the order of sessions to the order of activities in the sessions – these have been designed in this order for very specific reasons. If you are unsure of any activities, discuss with your co-facilitators during preparation time or with a core group member
- If you are doing a combined group (young & older together) use the group work as an opportunity to break into younger/ older peer groups
- Preparation – with your co-facilitator, make sure you have a clear plan for the session, who is doing what, what the purpose of each exercise is, the timing and also the resources needed



Community practice in Iras



Community practice in Nepukos

SS trainee facilitator teams were asked to report on their practical community sessions were asked to share their experiences based on the checklist in Annex 1 (page 14).

Below is a summary of feedback from participants’ regarding the practical outreach sessions undertaken during Days 8 and 9 of the SS training:

Worked well

- Pwapwaiti (appreciated)
- Rongosich (followed instructions)
- Fofor (pomwom) (acting/ did roleplays)
- Icebreakers – doing first before exercises
- Format of sessions: opening circle, energizer (early), activities, closing circle
- Followed format
- Shaking hands – appreciation
- Awitiwit (awaiting) & asukusuk (expecting)
- Kunokun-kaukun (start time – timeframe)
- Angang fengen (work together)
- Tipe-ew ngeni (cooperation)
- Wewech (understanding)
- Kaed seni (learned)

- Participation, joined group discussion
- courageous
- Attentive & interested
- They want some more!

Would do differently next time (areas for improvement)

- Kapas (appropriate words/ language)
- Pireir (nervous), speechless
- Napanap (pomwom) (appearance)
- Not during lunch time!
- Timing – started late, try to start on time
- Set a consistent time/ day for the session
- Kids (not have them there)
- Sitting arrangements – without tables/ benches
- Venue – more private, less traffic
- More smiles
- Follow format better



Penia lessons learnt

LESSONS LEARNT

- Confirm participants day before
- Prepare (moneta), more time to prepare
- More time to practice, practice in front of friends/ SS facilitators
- Study manual more
- Be flexible, go with the flow
- Better communication between facilitators within peer groups & co-facilitators
- Expect questions
- Provide reinforcement
- Working together as a team
- Use of energizer for motivation
- Pwapwaid (group appreciated)
- Mochen kaeo (wanted to learn)
- Rongosich (followed instructions)
- Foss (words, appropriate words/ language to use)
- Rongorong (hearing - speak up)
- Pomwoni (act it)
- Pwapwa
- Sa tongen atoura (our ability to present it – we can present it)
- Auchea (very important)
- Sharing



Iras lessons learnt

7.0 Peer Group Meetings

The Meeting of the Peer Groups is a time during the SS program implementation where the two smaller gender peer groups come together as a whole group to share experiences and ideas. There were four meetings of the peer groups and one final community meeting in the 10 day program. In some of the earlier peer group meetings, after developing comfortable and safe gender peer groups there was resistance to coming together to share perspectives. There were also activities which the peer groups were not

comfortable to share in the mixed group, citing that it would be ‘inappropriate’ – these included the joys and problems of sex (first peer group meeting) and negotiating condom use (second peer group meeting).

This refusal to share their perspective on these issues and discuss as a mixed group presented quite a challenge to the facilitators, for whom this was a first. In the end the program went ahead with the peer group meetings but left out those issues and role-plays deemed ‘inappropriate’ for discussion with men and women together. This was not an ideal situation as these issues are at the core of some of the sexual and reproductive health problems being experienced in the communities and it will be important that the core group in Chuuk continue to reinforce the critical importance of the peer group meetings and examine ways of broaching these issues within communities.

A number of issues, particularly in the earlier peer group meetings were met with some resistance as members came to the meeting keen to share what their gender group perspectives were on issues but also tended to vigorously defend their standpoint, arguing it on the platform of cultural and religious values of the way things are maintained.

Creating a shift in their minds to think as SS facilitators and what their role is in achieving better communities and dealing with prevalent attitudes and norms was part of the challenge. By the end of the fourth community meeting, some shift had been made and each peer group was able to see and appreciate differences and were a lot more willing to work together to develop initiatives that would enhance community wellbeing and reduce negative consequences in light of sexual and reproductive health issues and choices.

8.0 G Scale Pre & Post Assessment

The Gender (G) Scale Assessment is one of the tools from the SS monitoring and evaluation toolkit. The main purpose of the G Scale is to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Stepping Stone program within communities, particularly to look at individual attitudes to gender roles. The ‘G Scale’ is used for both males and females as a measure of both men’s and women’s perceptions of gender equitable norms. This tool is a simple listing of 19 gender-based statements which community members are requested to tick whether they agree, partly agree or disagree.

The purpose of using the G scale in the community facilitator training was to enable the team to assess if there was any shift on participants perception to gender related issues as a result of the community facilitator training. The pre and post test were written tests and in English, 2 factors which need to be taken into account when interpreting results. A member of the core group however provided a verbal translation of each question in Chuukese for the pre test, while for the post test a written translation of the questions was provided as a separate sheet. The groups undertook the G scale questionnaires in their separate peer groups with the male facilitator administering the questionnaires to male participants, and the female facilitator administering the questionnaire to female participants.

In comparing the pre assessment average score with the post assessment, there was a three ‘gender’ point improvement by men participating in the SS community facilitator training with a much more significant twelve ‘gender’ point improvement by women participating in the training.

	Pre assessment average score	Post assessment average score
MEN	38.8	41.4
WOMEN	34.8	46

In the women's group, most significant was the improvement from, 'agree' to 'disagree' for the statements, '*It is the man who decides what type of sex to have*' and '*Women who carry condoms on them are seen as 'easy'*'. In addition, more female participants prior to SS training 'agreed' that, '*A woman who wears revealing clothes is 'easy'*' and '*Women who go to bars by themselves are 'not good women'*'. Post SS G scale assessment however reported more women disagreeing with these statements.

In the men's group, most encouraging was the improvement from, 'agree' to 'disagree' for the statements, '*There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten*', and '*A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together*'.

Other improvements include an attitudinal shift by men participating in the training, where they originally 'agreed' that women who carry condoms are seen as 'easy', to post assessment where more 'disagreed' with this same statement as well as more 'disagreed' with the statement '*It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him*'.

The increase in average post assessment scores for the women and men's peer groups may indicate that as a result of the SS community facilitator training participants were beginning to challenge their own values and attitudes in relation to gender.

It is noted that there were a couple of male participants who scored slightly less in the post-test. Note one of these participants did not attend all the sessions. The facilitators believe that this slight decrease in score could be attributable to the varying level of English comprehension of participants as the questionnaire was in English (particularly for the pre-test), rather than being a reflection of decrease in gender equitable attitudes. This is supported by the fact that all other monitoring and evaluation activities implemented clearly indicate increasing levels supportive attitudes and the fact that the final request for the men's group was related to reducing gender based violence.

Whilst more information is needed to further dissect this information, it is evident that more time is needed to further explore gender power and relations for future trainings and in further capacity development for both community facilitators and core group members .

Refer to Annex 4: G scale questionnaire and Annex 5: G Scale Pre & Post Scores

10.0 Assessment of Participant Expectations

An assessment against participants' expectations of the training was undertaken on the final day. The expectations assessment process involved the display and review of expectations of both peer groups, collected on day one, followed by a plenary discussion to check each expectation and whether these expectations have been met or not. Participants either agreed or disagreed and in the instance where participants were not sure then clarifications were made. A small number of expectations relate to the implementation of SS in the communities, which is yet to be undertaken.

All participants' expectations of the Stepping Stones community facilitator training (aside from those relating to implementation) had been met from the ten day training program.

Refer to Annex 6: for Participant expectations (Hopes and Fears)

Annex 1: Regional Stepping Stones Training Program

Stepping Stones training for community facilitators - Chuuk state, FSM

Goal: Train Community facilitators on the Stepping Stones approach and build up their confidence to facilitate Stepping Stone programs in their targeted communities

Objectives

By the end of this workshop participants will:

1. Have an understanding of the Stepping Stones approach
2. have enhanced their knowledge and understanding about HIV/STI, sexual health, gender and related issues
3. Have developed their facilitation and communication skills and built their confidence to be able to implement Stepping Stone in their communities.
4. To address sensitive or difficult topics such as HIV and sexuality in an open minded and positive spirit
5. To contribute to reduce stigma and discrimination against HIV positive people and other marginalized or excluded groups.
6. To plan how to adapt the stepping stones approach for the local context and develop implementation action plans for their communities

Outcome

By the end of the 10 day training program the trained Stepping Stones community facilitators will be equipped with relevant knowledge and skills to carry out SS workshops with their communities and have an implementation plan for the roll out of the stepping stones program within 4 communities on Weno.

Process

The workshop process mirrors what will happen at community level. In other words, participants go through the same process of activities, analysis and reflection – though in a shorter time frame, concentrated into approximately 8 days. At community level these sessions would be spread out in weekly meetings over a 3 to 4 month period.

The training is very participatory and builds from participants' own knowledge and skills. Everyone is there on an equal footing and all activities are designed to be used without the need for high levels of literacy or specialist knowledge.

For most of the time, we work in separate men's and women's groups. This peer group structure enables people to feel safe and comfortable when talking about sensitive or taboo subjects. For that reason, it is also important that each group has a facilitator of the same gender.

At various points through the workshop, the groups reunite to share ideas and perspectives- these are called Peer Group meetings. This is essential in order to build trust and understanding, enabling each group to gain empathy and a feeling of what it feels like to "stand in the other person's shoes".

WEEK 1

	Mon 9	Tue 10	Wed 11	Thur 12	Fri 13
8.30 am	Opening & Introduction Objectives of SS training Expectations	Recap Session A Let's communicate	Recap Session E Exploring our sexuality	Recap Session G Fertility & STIs	Recap Second Peer group meeting
10.00 Tea break					
10.30 - 12	About SS: background Knotty Problem (SS Philosophy) SS DVD Overview of workshop	Session B How we act	First peer group meeting	Session H HIV part 1	Session J Alcohol & other drugs
12 – 1pm Lunch break					
1-2.30pm	M&E of SS - intro G scale Facilitator journal	Session C Images of sex & sexual health problems	Session F Conception & contraception (Teenage Preg)	HIV Part 2	Session K Gender violence
2.30pm Tea break					
3 - 4.30pm	Discussion SS facilitation skills Closing Circle	Session D What is love?	Conception & contraception Part 2 – (F4&5)	Session I Safer sex	Gender violence Part 2
5-5.30 Evening	Facilitator's Debrief	Facilitator's Debrief	Facilitator's Debrief	Facilitator's Debrief	Facilitator's Debrief

WEEK 2

	Mon 16	Tue 17	Wed 18	Thur 19	Fri 20
8.30 am	Recap Session L Our options	Recap Session O Let's assert ourselves	Recap Practice Report Back Session P Let's work together	Recap Practice Report Back SS facilitation skills	Practice Report Back - Review practical sessions - Lessons learnt
10.00 Tea break					
10.30 -12	Third peer group meeting	Let's assert ourselves Part 2	Let's prepare for the future	Prep. for practice	Final community meeting
12 – 1pm Lunch break					
1-2.30pm	Session M Let's look deeper	Fourth peer group meeting	Community visits – practical sessions Prep. for practice	Community visits – practical sessions Prep. for practice	Organization Implementati on Plan
2.30pm Tea break					
3 - 4.30pm	Session N Let's support ourselves	Preparation for practice	Preparation for practice	Preparation for practice	Evaluation
5-5.30 Evening	Facilitator's Debrief	Community visits (x2) – practical sessions Review day & practice sessions	Community visits (x2) – practical sessions Review day & practice sessions	Community visits (x2) – practical sessions Review day & practice sessions	

Daily Review and Recap

We request that all participants work in groups to review each days work in the evenings.

You can use the following questions can in the group work for doing the recap in the evening:

- What facilitation methods were used in different sessions today?
- What content was new to you from today's sessions?
- What did you find most interesting today and why?
- Which areas from today's sessions need more follow up?

One team has been selected to do a recap of the previous day's proceedings. All participants will get an opportunity to do a recap. The recap teams and the days for their presentation are shown in the table below.

Recap Teams

Team	Names of team members	Date of Recap
Core group	1. Randy & Kichy (M) 2. Sincera & Pipiana (F)	Tuesday, 10 th Nov
Neauo Guam	1. Tiriten & Carnegie (M) 2. Ren & Martina (F)	Wednesday, 11 th Nov
Penia	1. Akimichy & Chiko (M) 2. Susan & Sharry (F)	Thursday, 12 th Nov
Iras	1. Cheronimo & Ekichy (M) 2. Anna & Ritena (F)	Friday, 13 th Nov
Nepukos	1. Amansio & Mentar (M) 2. Kerlina & Jeycina (F)	Monday 14 th Nov
Core group Neauo	1. Dan & Wil (M) 2. Margary & Edna (F)	Tuesday 15 th Nov
Neauo Core group	1. Tiriten & Carnegie (M) 2. Mary & Joyce (F)	Wednesday 16 th Nov
Core group Penia	1. Eleanor & Kiki (F) 2. Akimichy & Chiko (M)	Thursday 17 th Nov

Community Practice

In the second week of the workshop, each participant (working in pairs) will get an opportunity to practice the skills they have gained by facilitating a Stepping Stones session in the community.

The morning after the community practice session, each team will report on their experience. Please use the following checklist for recording and reporting on the practice session.

1. Number of people in community group
2. Stepping Stones session facilitated
3. How long the session took
4. How it went
5. Things that worked well
6. Things to do differently next time

Community Practice Sessions:

Day & time	Group	Venue	Facilitators
Wednesday 18 Nov			
10.30 – 12.00	Peer eds	Youth Resource Center (F) Men’s Wellness Center (M)	Edna & Margary Carnigie & Chiko
1.00 - 2.30pm	Peer eds	Youth Resource Center (F) Men’s Wellness Center (M)	Sharry & Susan Tiriten & Akimichy
Thursday 19 Nov			
12.00 - 1.00	Peer eds	Youth Resource Center (F) Men’s Wellness Center (M)	Ren & Martina Wil, Kichy & Dan (or Randy?)
1.00 – 2.00	Peer eds Community Women	Youth Resource Center (F) Nepukos	Kiki & Joyce Jeycina & Kerlina
2.00 – 3.00	Community Women Community Men	Iras	Retina & Anna Cheronimo & Ekichy
3.00 – 4.00	Community Men	Nepukos	Amansio & Mentar

Annex 2: SS Participant Selection Criteria Form

About the Nominee

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Community (where nominee will be implementing SS):

Response to Selection Criteria

Against each selection criterion, please briefly summarise the experience commitment of the nominee.

Criteria	Response
Experience in training <i>(Please give examples of training experience)</i>	
Experience in facilitating groups <i>(Please provide examples of facilitation of groups)</i>	
Understanding of sexuality <i>(Please state if you have had specific training in sexuality)</i>	
Knowledge about HIV and STI <i>(Please state if you have had specific training in HIV/STI)</i>	
Good working relationship in their community <i>(Please give example of groups in your community that you are in contact with)</i>	
Experience working in HIV/STI/reproductive health-related areas <i>(Please give specific examples of your work in this area)</i>	
Good reading/understanding level of English (the language of the SS training manual)	
Committed to prepare for & run Stepping Stones workshop sessions over 3-4 months <i>(Please state how you include SS facilitation in your current schedule or what changes you will make in your schedule in order to implement SS).</i>	

Annex 3: Closing Circle Feedback for Men and Women’s Group

Below is a summary of the closing circle feedback from both groups:

Day	Session:	General Feedback Comment
1	<p>Introductions and SS overview SS in different settings</p> <p>A:1–10 Lets Communicate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learning the SS Package including methodology for implementation was a take away message for some participants. ○ Trainers appreciated the clarification between being a facilitator vs. trainer and the mode that SS required for implementation ○ `I just realized that SS is about communication and not just confined to HIV/AIDS` ○ SS - Experiences from the field: Learning from the Solomon Islands experience and strategies for successful introduction and acceptance of SS in the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knotty problem exercise – it clearly shows how the community can identify their own issue/ problem and how to solve their own problem without having someone from outside of their own community trying to solve their problem. • Trust & Confidentiality exercise – clearly shows us the importance of trust and how important confidentiality is. What happens when someone break confidentiality.
2	<p>B:1-6 How we act C: 1-4 Images of Sex and Sexual Health Problems D: What is Love?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images of Sex and prioritizing problems allowing us (participants) to participate with each other and see how we can prioritise and come to a consensus on the issue being prioritized. • Body mapping • Language of sex – How we each came up with different words for the language of sex and parts of the body <p>Interesting to discuss about sexual responses for both male and female and learn together as males what are some sexual problems faced by men and women.</p> <p>Many commented on the clarity of the sessions which was an eye opener for them. Many reflected on the blanket of cultural taboo often used as an excuse and hindered any such opportunity to learn and how non-confrontational the gendered peer group learning style was to allow for such learning.</p>
3	<p>E: Exploring Our Sexuality</p> <p>First Peer Group Meeting</p>	<p>`I found out that sexuality is more than sex`</p> <p>First Peer Group meeting (Presentations on the Ideal Man & Woman)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First peer group meeting – able to discuss together as men and women about ideal images and the reality for people like us as men and women. Able to identify and see what the similarities and differences in the both the women’s and men’s images and realities.

	F: Conception and Contraception	<p>The purpose of the Peer Group meeting was to bring all gender groups together to share ideas and explore opportunities of working together as a community with respect to various issues discussed. This would be done by each group show-casing by way of role play or group presentations their perspectives. Disappointing that the older men did not present any role play. Participants however came to the combined Peer Group meeting with gendered perspectives of the issues presented and they were challenged to view the issues objectively or make the link to their role as SS facilitators and how to create an environment of discussing the issue with the objective of attaining positives or benefits for all in the community. Culturally influenced views disadvantaged one gender over the other and there was much discussion on attitudes in the community over the ideal expectations and how this affected individual's choices and rights.</p> <p>The different types of contraceptives being discussed in the session was very interesting as men used to think that it is only for women and they should know.</p> <p>Pros and Cons of Contraceptive methods and to learn that different life situations has different options of Contraceptives pros & cons</p> <p>A new and rather technical session for many, with many finding out the existence and seeing the different contraceptives for the first time.</p>
4	G: Fertility and Sexually Transmitted Infections H: HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STIs – interesting to learn and discuss a simple way of learning and talking about STIs. Different names, recognizing STIs by seeing and feeling. • The different attitudes people have about STIs was interesting to note <p>strongly held myths around Fertility and Infertility that was biased towards women. A clearer and facts based understanding of the issues was important in dispelling myths that continued to exist in the community's belief system and affect individuals' access to information and services.</p> <p>HIV – Apart from learning about transmission & prevention of HIV and testing, the losses game & circle exercise were eye openers to how each can experience loss through HIV</p>
5	I: Safer Sex Second Peer Group Meeting J: Alcohol and Drugs	<p>"First time to know of, see & touch & talk about a female condom!"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female condom was a very interesting session as some of us have seen and felt the female condom for the first time. Discussing the female condom is important particularly as another option for females in terms of reducing their risk of HIV or STI infection. <p>Second Peer Group meeting</p> <p>Discussion on teen pregnancy & supporting pregnant women Unable to present role plays on negotiating condom use in mixed group. Women's group instead presented a roleplay on giving advice to a betrothed couple (parents). Alcohol is an excuse and not the cause of gender based violence</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Drugs & Alcohol session was also interesting that it allowed us to discuss how alcohol & drugs can affect our decision making process in particular in terms of negotiating for safer sex
6	<p>K: Gender Violence</p> <p>L: Our Options</p> <p>Third Peer Group meeting</p>	<p>The tableau exercise and role plays in the gender violence session provided an opportunity to discuss issues of mistreatment of women and recognize the common behaviour of men in mistreating women. Discuss and identify how & where women can go for support if they are mistreated by their partner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on exploring the futures of the young women and men in our communities was an interesting take away message as to see what was perceived as a possible future for both men and women. <p>Third Peer Group meeting</p> <p>How men & women mistreat each other – this open meeting called for both men and women to try for greater understanding of each others perspectives from a basis of respect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third peer group meeting was very interesting as this session was much clearer in terms of how the men and women had a focused idea as to both recognizing their differences in opinions and ideas on the issue of Gender violence but how we both can come up with solutions to this issue
7	<p>M: Lets Look Deeper</p> <p>N: Lets Support Ourselves</p> <p>O: Lets Assert Ourselves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Session on “Let’s Look Deeper” was interesting as the men were asked to consider situations from their own experiences that involved sex and risk taking behaviour and analyse their behaviour and discussion to help the male participants to think of other ways in which they can handle similar situations in the future <p>Understanding the difference between assertive, aggressive and manipulative behaviour and reminding participants of verbal and non verbal communication that can warn the type of behaviours or attitude in others.</p> <p>The use of “I” statement is important in expressing feelings and being assertive rather than aggressive or passive. The use of ‘I’ statements was the highlight of the women’s discussions and presentations. Practicing it is a new concept for many women as the passive or manipulative is more the norm in Chuuk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning more assertive skills Role Play and discussions around the use of assertive skills. <p>The women’s groups felt this was an important empowerment skill and was not confined to relationships only and that being assertive would greatly change relationships in the community.</p>

8	<p>Fourth Peer Group meeting</p> <p>P: Lets Work Together</p> <p>Q: Lets Prepare for the Future</p> <p>Community practice sessions</p>	<p>Fourth Peer Group meeting</p> <p>Understanding and role playing types of behaviours exhibited for different situations in the community and determining the consequences of each helped participants determine what assertive, aggressive and manipulative and how current attitudes can be changed and how redress can contribute to better individual and community responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grief Exercise brings closer to home the issue of losing something. Feedback comments on how important it is to daily acknowledge the most treasured thing such as family and their partners and how do you deal with such a loss if one happens to experience such a situation. <p>Interesting to work together and come up with a special request to be presented to the whole group. The choice of words used that will be positively received and accepted by the other peer group</p>
	<p>Final Community Meeting</p> <p>Community implementation plans</p>	<p>Final Community Meeting</p> <p>Male and Female groups presented their statements during the Final Community and it was encouraging to see that shift was starting to take place with regards to attitude and behaviour towards community issues and whilst participants were at different levels, they realized their role as SS facilitators in improving community communication and how it needed to start with an individual change to be effective.</p> <p>Working as team to prepare the implementation plan of SS when they return to the country.</p>

Annex 4: G Scale questionnaire

G Scale Questionnaire - Men

Date: _____ Village and Province/Country: _____

Age: _____

Statements	Agree	Partly Agree	Disagree
1. It is the man who decides what type of sex to have			
2. A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family			
3. Men need sex more than women do			
4. You don't talk about sex, you just do it			
5. Women who carry condoms on them are seen as 'easy'			
6. Changing diapers, giving the kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mothers' responsibility			
7. It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant			
8. A man should have the final word about decisions in his home			
9. Men are always ready to have sex			
10. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten			
11. A man needs other women, even if things with his wife/girlfriend are fine			
12. If someone insults a man it is ok for him to defend his reputation with force if he has to			
13. A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together			
14. I would be outraged if my wife/girlfriend asked me to use a condom			
15. It is okay for a man to hit his wife/girlfriend if she won't have sex with him			
16. I would never have a gay friend			
17. It disgusts me when I see a man behaving like a woman			
18. A woman who wears revealing clothes is 'easy'			
19. Women who go to bars by themselves are 'not good women'			

G Scale Questionnaire - Women

Date: _____ Village and Province/Country: _____

Age: _____

Statements	Agree	Partly Agree	Disagree
1. It is the man who decides what type of sex to have			
2. A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family			
3. Men need sex more than women do			
4. You don't talk about sex, you just do it			
5. Women who carry condoms on them are seen as 'easy'			
6. Changing nappies, giving the kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mothers' responsibility			
7. It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant			
8. A man should have the final word about decisions in the home			
9. Men are always ready to have sex			
10. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten			
11. A man needs other women, even if things with his wife/girlfriend are fine			
12. If someone insults a man it is ok for him to defend his reputation with force if he has to			
13. A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together			
14. It is not right for a woman to ask her husband or boyfriend to use a condom			
15. It is okay for a man to hit his wife/girlfriend if she won't have sex with him			
16. I would never have a gay or lesbian friend			
17. Men should behave like men, not like women			
18. A woman who wears revealing clothes is 'easy'			
19. Women who go to bars by themselves are 'not good women'			

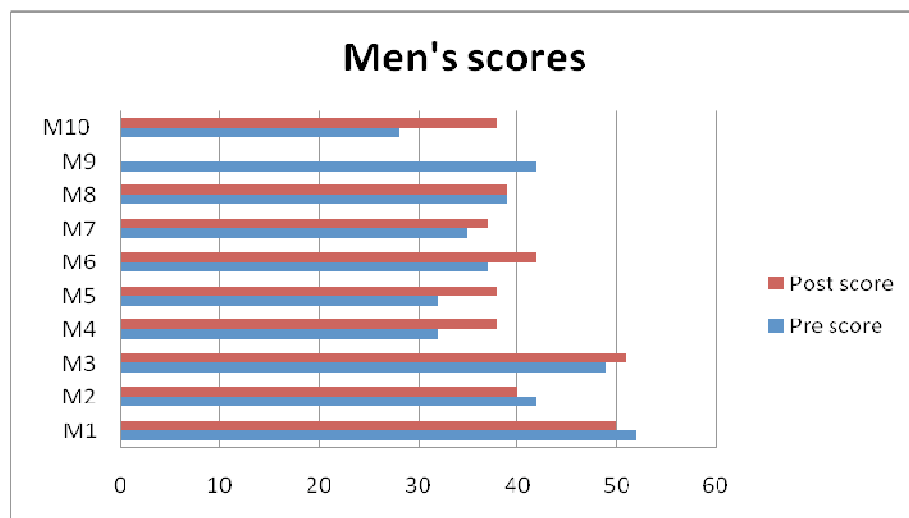
Annex 5: G Scale Pre & Post Scores

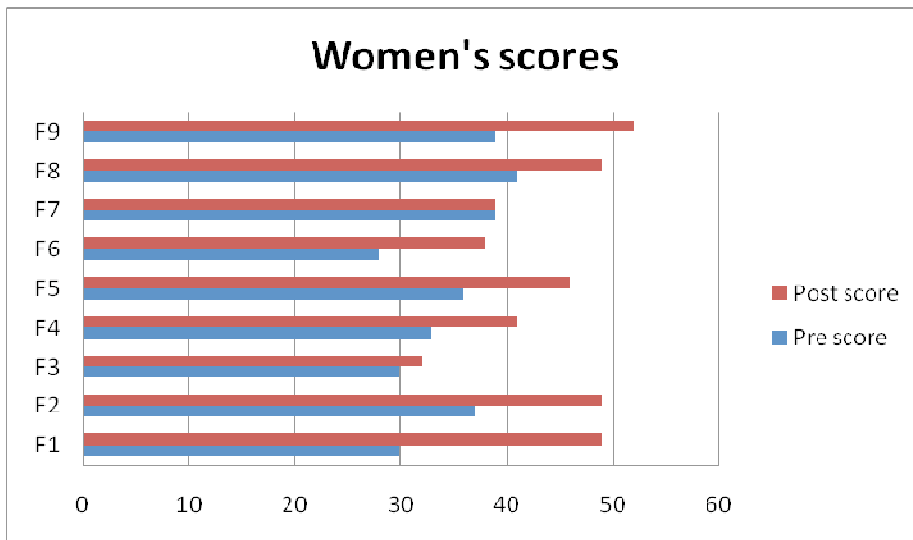
Total Number Male Respondents: Pre – 10/ Post – 9

Total Number Female Respondents: Pre – 9/ Post – 13*

	Final Score PRE	Final Score POST		Final Score PRE	Final Score POST
M1	52	50	F1	30	49
M2	42	40	F2	37	49
M3	49	51	F3	30	32
M4	32	38	F4	33	41
M5	32	38	F5	36	46
M6	37	42	F6	28	38
M7	35	37	F7	39	39
M8	39	39	F8	41	49
M9	42	-	F9	39	52
M10	28	38	CG a	-	54
			CGb	-	52
			CGc	-	55
			CGd	-	42
Av score	38.8	41.4	Av score	34.8	46

*NB: 4 of these were core group (CG) members who did their pre-test as part of the M&E training





Data Collection Sheet for G Scale - Pre assessment

Date: 9 Nov 2009 **Village or Province/Country:** Chuuk SS community facilitator training

Agree = A (1 point) Partly Agree = PA (2 points) Disagree = D (3 points)

Men	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
M1	D	PA	D	D	D	D	PA	PA	D	D	D	PA	D	PA	D	D	D	D	D
M2	A	PA	A	D	D	D	PA	A	PA	PA	D	D	D	PA	PA	D	PA	PA	PA
M3	D	PA	PA	D	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
M4	A	A	PA	PA	A	PA	PA	PA	D	PA	A	PA	A	PA	D	A	A	PA	A
M5	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	A	D	A	A	PA	A	PA	D	A	A	PA	A
M6	A	A	D	PA	A	A	D	A	D	PA	D	PA	A	D	A	A	PA	D	D
M7	D	PA	A	A	PA	A	PA	PA	A	A	A	PA	A	D	A	D	D	PA	D
M8	PA	A	D	D	A	D	PA	PA	PA	PA	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	PA	D
M9	PA	A	PA	D	D	A	D	A	D	D	D	D	PA	D	PA	D	A	PA	A
M10	PA	A	PA	PA	A	A	A	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A
Av score	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2	2.2	2.1
Women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
F1	A	A	A	A	PA	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	A
F2	A	A	PA	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	A	D	D	D
F3	A	A	A	A	A	PA	A	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	A	A	A
F4	A	A	PA	PA	A	D	A	PA	A	PA	D	D	PA	PA	D	A	A	A	A
F5	A	A	D	D	A	A	PA	A	D	D	A	D	A	A	D	D	D	A	A
F6	A	A	A	PA	A	PA	PA	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	D	A	A	A	D
F7	A	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	PA	PA	D	D	A	PA	D	PA	D	D	D
F8	A	PA	A	D	A	PA	D	PA	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	PA
F9	A	A	A	A	A	D	D	A	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	PA	A
Av score	1	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2	1.8	2.7	2	1.6	1.7	1.7

Data Collection Sheet for G Scale - Post assessment

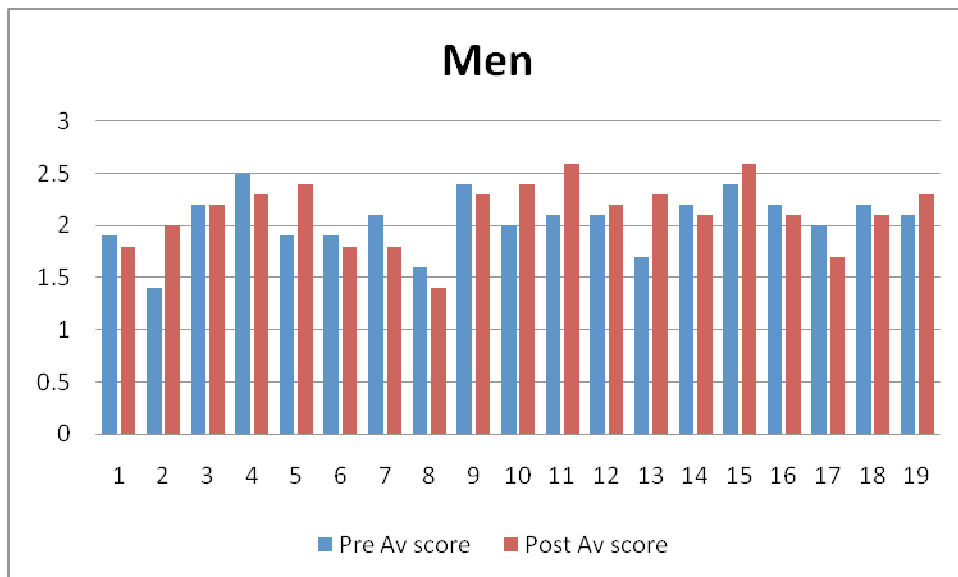
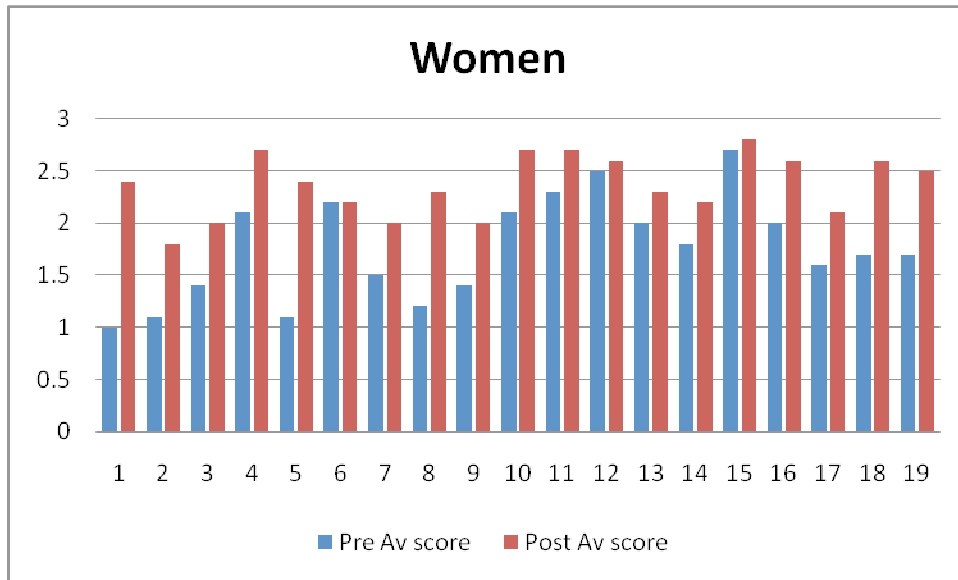
Date: 20 Nov 2009 **Village or Province/Country:** Chuuk SS community facilitator training

Agree = A (1 point) Partly Agree = PA (2 points) Disagree = D (3 points)

Men	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
M1	D	PA	D	D	D	D	PA	PA	PA	D	D	PA	D	D	D	PA	PA	D	D
M2	PA	PA	D	PA	PA	D	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	A	PA	PA	PA	PA	D
M3	D	D	D	A	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
M4	A	PA	PA	D	PA	A	A	A	PA	PA	D	PA	D	D	D	D	PA	A	A
M5	PA	D	D	D	PA	PA	A	A	D	A	D	A	D	D	D	A	A	A	A
M6	A	A	A	D	D	PA	D	A	D	PA	D	D	PA	A	A	D	D	D	D
M7	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	A	D	D	A	D	A	A	A	D
M8	PA	A	A	D	D	A	A	A	PA	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	A	D	D
M9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M10	PA	D	D	PA	A	A	D	A	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	A	A	PA	A
Av score	1.8	2	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3
Wom	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	D	D	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	A	D	D	A	A	D	D	D	D
F2	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	PA	D	A	D	D	D	D	D
F3	A	A	A	D	A	PA	A	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	D	A	A	D	A
F4	D	D	D	D	PA	D	A	A	PA	D	D	A	A	D	D	D	A	A	A
F5	D	A	A	A	D	A	PA	D	D	D	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	PA
F6	D	A	D	D	A	PA	A	PA	A	D	D	D	A	A	D	PA	A	A	D
F7	A	A	A	D	D	PA	A	A	A	PA	D	D	A	D	D	PA	PA	D	D
F8	D	PA	A	D	A	D	PA	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	D	D
F9	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	PA	D	D
CGa	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
CGb	D	PA	D	D	D	D	D	PA	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	PA	PA
CGc	D	PA	D	D	D	PA	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
CGd	A	A	A	PA	D	A	PA	D	PA	D	D	PA	D	A	D	D	PA	D	D
Av score	2.4	1.8	2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2	2.3	2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.5

*NB: CG = core group members (who did their pre-test as part of the M&E training)

Average scores by question



Annex 6: Stepping Stones Training Participant List

Name	Village	Contact details
Kiki Stinnett	Chuuk Women's Council	(691) 330-4232/5263; 930-4232
Sincera Fritz	Chuuk Youth Center	(691) 330-7872
Kichy Joseph	Gov's Office/CPG	(691) 330-2231/2234
Danty Disa	Men's Wellness Center & Clinic	(691) 330-7274; one_tendub@yahoo.com
Randy Samuel	Men's Wellness Center & Clinic	(691) 931-2704; rii_samuel@yahoo.com
Pipiana Wichep	HIV/AIDS/STI	(691) 330-4777
Eleanor Sos	HIV/AIDS/ STI	(691) 330-7872/4777; chuukhivprogram@yahoo.com ; nursingck@hotmail.com
Joyce Ruben	HIV/AIDS/STI	(691) 330-4777/7872/7280; 930-9506; ruben.joyce@yahoo.com or shonuma05@hotmail.com
Anna Noket	Iras	(691) 330-4269
Cheronimo Noket	Iras	(691) 330-4269
Ekichy Aidel	Iras	(691) 330-6646
Ritena Nakamura	Iras	(691) 330-4269
Carnigie Osiena	Neauo	(691) 330-5012
Edna Rain	Neauo	(691) 330-3848; 930-9702
Margary Tisa	Neauo	(691) 330-6912
Tiriten Rain	Neauo	(691) 330-2979
Wil Masaichy	Neauo	(691) 330-6734; 330-6124; 930-6885
Amansio Mour	Nepukos	(691) 9307259; 330-6112
Jeycina Robert	Nepukos	(691) 931-2447/2449
Kerlina Sana	Nepukos	(691) 330-6617
Mentar Fritz	Nepukos	(691) 930-7242
Chiko Ekiek	Penia	Call Sharry Osi (691) 330-7128
Sharry Osi	Penia	(691) 330-7128; sharez_08@yahoo.com
Susan Rudolph	Penia	(691) 330-4073
Akimichy Rudolph	Penia	(691) 330-4073
Martina Otoko	Guam	(671) 707-0482; otokom2000@yahoo.com
Renate Alik	Guam	(671) 647-5684; 988-5636; 969-0967; renalik@yahoo.com
Robyn Drysdale	SPC-Fiji	(679) 330-1679; robbynd@spc.int
Mary Enciso	SPC-Pohnpei	(691) 320-7523; marye@spc.int
Henry Oti	Ministry of Health-Solomon Islands	hoti@moh.gov.sb

Annex 7: Stepping Stones draft implementation work plans

Penia draft implementation plan

ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	RESOURCES	SUPPORT
First Meeting	Dec		
SAMON			
CO FAC Mtg	Dec		
1st Comm. Mtg	Dec		CORE GROUP
A-E Session		Multiple Health Manual Market Contraception	Healthworker HW/ STAFF
2 nd P.G Mtg			
F-I			
3 rd P.G Mtg			
J-L			
4 th P.G Mtg			
M-O			
5 th P.G Mtg			
P-Q			
Open Community Mtg			

Iras draft implementation plan

<u>SKOCHO Mura</u> Implementation Plan		
Activities (What?)	TimeLine (When?)	Resources / Support
- Churi Chief / Community Leaders	Nov, 22 Sunday - 3:00 PM	UUt - Village Chief
- Village Meeting - Introduction of SS	Nov, 27, 09 Friday 5:30 PM	UUt - Core group Mem. - Village chief - Comm Members
- Facilitator Meeting - participant list - Session Lesson - Time & day	Nov, 28, 09 Sat 3:00 PM	- Anna's porch - SS facilitators - Core group - Participants in the groups - flip chart - markers - tape

Guam draft implementation plan

Activities	When / Timeline	RESOURCES / SUPPORT
* Meeting w/ AL Bernie	- January - 2010 - ASAP - next week beg next	? 2 MT (G.P.)
* Talk w/ women in Community <i>check</i>	- Jan - 2010	
* Propose For Training SS Facilitator	- FEB ???	Male trainer instructor trainer
* TALK ABOUT VENUE * COMMUNITY TO START W/ DEDEDO ??		<p>SS Secretary Guamian</p>

Neauo draft implementation plan

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN Neauo

<p>MET Epwe Fis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community leaders gathering - ESINESIN Naeri chon owe COMMUNITY IN CHURCH - Mwichingoni chon owe COMMUNITY (MWAN/EFIN OPWAL SERAFO) - Recruiting - MAKE SCHEDULE SESSION - SESSIONS 	<p>Fansoun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SET DATE) JAN 2010 3rd WK - Fansoun chiechi fengen non Kaw fair - ONE WEEK AFTER THE FIRST MTNG - non owe aewin MWICH FENGEN <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST WK OF — — FEBRUARY 2010 —</p>	<p>METKEHED/MET EPWE KAWOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village chief/family Head of each family CORE group member - Meinapen family * President's of association with - in the community - CORE group/Village chief ME PWA/ leaders * COMMUNITY HALL - EMON EPWE WAR AN FANSOWN PWE EPWE CHOR WAREITI EWE @ WORKSHOP/ KAFU - TEACHING MATERIALS - Neeri
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ABOVE ALL WE
 NEED SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
 + SOU WE UNT

Annex 8: Stepping Stones session notes

Day 1 – joint sessions

Group agreement



Training vs Facilitation

- What is a 'trainer' or 'educator'?
- What is a 'facilitator'?

Trainer	facilitator
Somebody teaching something Leader A person who has more experience Shows their experience Trains others in the skills they know Expert Dictator Educator Shows as well as lectures Demonstrate Cares to give out his/ her skills Qualified in teaching	Provide what we have learnt Doesn't need to be an expert Communicate Helping each other Allows everyone else to share their experience Work with community to come up with a good solution Involved, work together Asks the questions Hand in hand with the community, coming up with the community's decision

GROUP EXPECTATIONS

Hopes

- Understand & absorb the lessons
- Be able to go out & help our community – HIV, STI, gender & disease
- Make a difference
- Learn something, learn the SS process
- Disseminate to communities
- Learn a new way of approaching my community
- Improve my understanding of stigma, behaviour & attitudes
- Accomplishment of the training
- Implementation of SS
- Success in Chuuk
- Communities support the process
- We have funds
- We have fun!

Fears

- No cooperation from communities, community not accepting
- Not absorbing the lessons
- Not able to answer the intensive questions
- People's expectations (community)
- Miss a lesson & not complete the whole SS
- After – obligations prevent implementation
- Conflicting schedules for facilitators & participants
- Facilitators fall sick
- Stigma from community to facilitators
- Fear of dogs in community
- Employer not allow me to continue in the program
- If I have to go to other communities
- People not supporting facilitators
- Being strong enough to say it/ talk about the issues

Peer group sessions

A5: Trust & Confidentiality

Women's group

Local words for:

- trust = lukuluk
- confidentiality = kapas monomon

Qualities you look for in someone to discuss a personal problem with:

- same sex
- good Christian – humble, understanding, caring, honest, trust
- skillful in area
- good listener

Men's group

Qualities you look for in someone to seek advice from:

- A person who is honest
- Trustworthy
- A person who can keep a secret
- Doctor/counselor
- An expert
- Equipped with necessary medical equipment
- Someone with great faith
- A good Christian
- Always available
- Well known & respected person
- One with wisdom
- A loving & caring person
- Not a stereotype
- Active
- Mature
- Talkative, not mouth out

A7 - Listening pairs

Listening (good listener)	Not listening (bad listener)
Eye contact	Turn away
Nodding	Scratching head
Asking questions	Yawning
Straight sitting	Talking to someone else
Paying attention	Looking at watch
Not moving around	Walking away
Happy face	Talking across/ waving to someone else
	Looking away
	Playing with cell phone

B3 – Men & women - the ideal & the reality

Older woman

- Married
- Have children/ many children
- Respect & have knowledge of culture
- Good Christian
- House keeping
- Care for children & husband
- Patient with all the consequences of life
- Respect in-laws & community
- Dress properly – Mumu or nikoutang – below her knees
- First born married the first born

Young woman (outer islands) – expectations



Younger women

Allowed (ideal)

Attend school
Support/ respect the head of the family
Appropriate clothes
Make peace/ be kind
Do the work in the family
1 husband only

Not allowed (reality)

Drinking alcohol
Go to the bars/ out
Trouble maker
Wear pants/ short skirts
No boyfriends early age

Men's group

Young man

Expected

Talk politely & be polite
Talk sports & do sports
Say good advice & obey advice
Talk health & be healthy
Talk about fishing & be a fisherman
Talk about support to the community & be supportive in the community
Speak good words & behave good

Reality

Impolite
Talk too much & no action
Talk unhealthy
Say bad advice & disobey advice
Never talk about fishing
Always talk about bad things
Always speak bad words & behave badly

NOT

To steal
To say bad advice & do bad things

Older Man

Expected

don't slander, no - disrespect, trouble maker, or dirty words
wise

Reality

paying for sex
sex addict
making local porn

trustworthy
kind
leaders
landlord
active in church
do family gathering
do advice/cultural life
farm
fishing
history stories
give good advice

act like the younger ones
trouble maker
drunkards
stealing
drug addict/dealers

C2 – Images of sex

Men's group

- Male & female
- Kissing
- Sex positions
- Pictures/ movies
- Marriage/ friendships
- Agree/ forced
- Self pleasure
- Gift
- Masturbation
- 69

Positive aspects of sex



C3 – Prioritizing problems

Issues we want to address now! (iei jok!)

- Teen pregnancy
- Unplanned pregnancy
- STIs
- HIV
- Rape
- Incest
- Sexual abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Poverty – too many kids; sex work

D2 – what is love

Love - Tong

Big love - Tong chapur

True love – tong ennet

Friendship – tongen chiechi

Qualities to show your love/ you expect from them

- support
- communication
- presence (eg at family gatherings)
- respect
- forgiveness
- understanding
- help each other
- working together
- be involved
- sharing
- accept you for who you are

Tong ennet

- faithful
- commitment
- acceptance
- obedience
- romance
- support
- respect
- forgiving
- good communication
- understanding
- caring
- closeness
- always being there
- good sex

Men's group

What is love

- Caring
- Protect
- Heart felt
- Feeling blue
- Knowing each other
- Time
- Feel hurt
- Sex
- Compassion
- Family
- Friendship
- God

Love (no sex involved)

- Give respect
- Spend
- Assist
- Honesty
- Positive response
- Care
- Obey/encourage
- Patience
- Hospitality
- Obedience
- Help
- Understanding
- Eating together
- Show satisfaction
- Faithful

Good sexual relationship

- Honesty
- Trust
- Strong
- Faithful

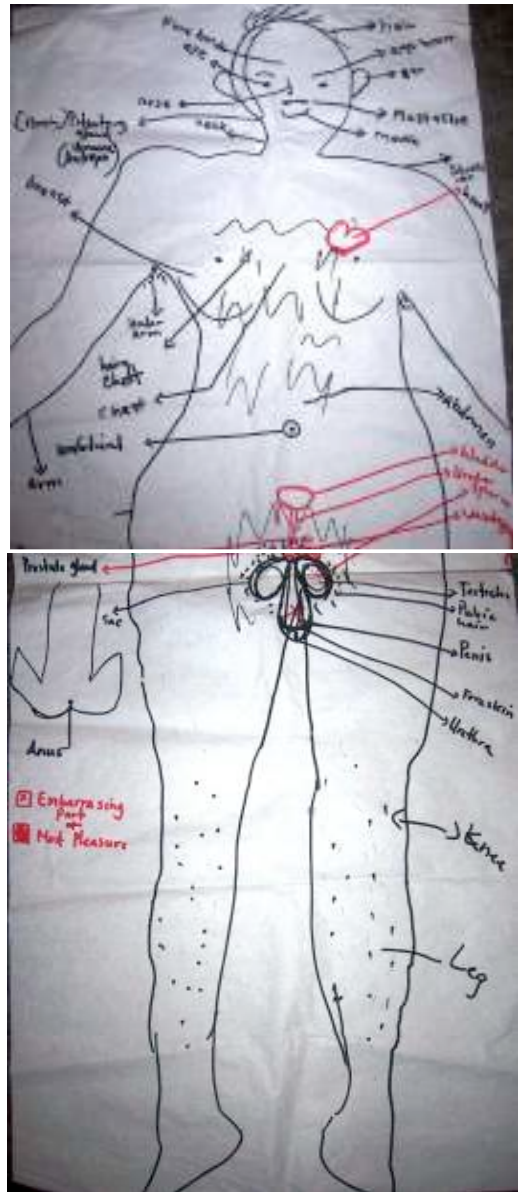
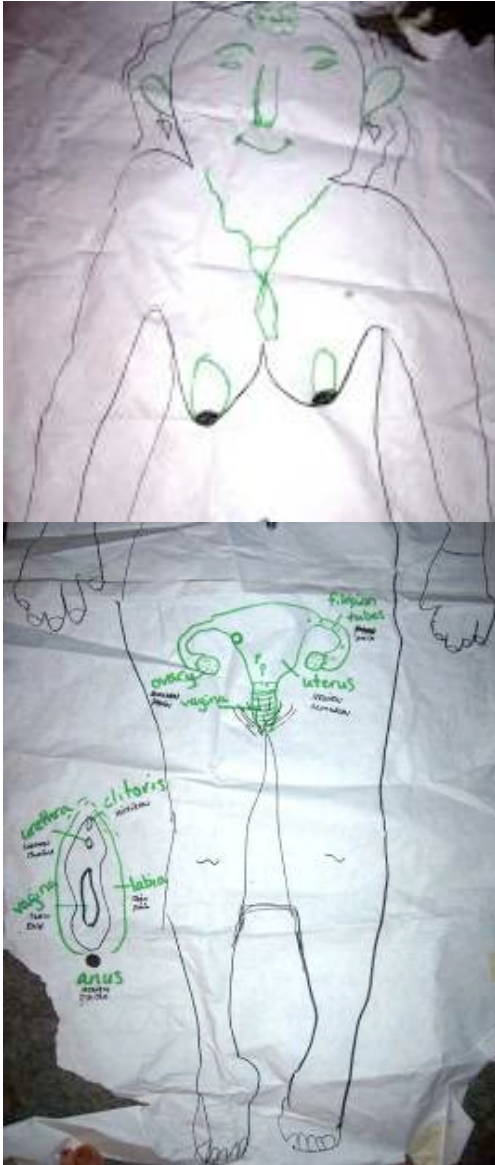
Bad sexual relationship

- Lies
- No communication
- No honesty
- No faithful
- Slandering
- No love

Advice

- Be faithful
- Hones
- Listen
- Counseling

D4 – Body Mapping



E2 – The language of sex

Vaginal intercourse – nisou lon pwangen fefin

Vaginal fluids – chenuchenin fefin fansoun nisou

Anal intercourse – nisou lon pwangen pincho

Orgasm – kinamwe (nganangan)

Male genital organs – piseken mwan; [rumun jaamw/suun](#)

Semen – chenun mwan; sokunen mwan/ kuus
Pubic hair – Mokuren fan; korr/tereun
Female genital organs – piseken fefin; niwit/ kakan fefin
Skin – unuchan; sinin/unuch
Masturbation – urumotei/ iri (mwacheni), (5-ni) Mwacheny iri nimuni mimwetuk
Withdrawal – uttau (uttau sun me mwan kus) kusu nukun
Oral sex – ani-fengennir, mongo niwit/ochoch sun
Breasts – oup/pupu
Thigh sex – punueni netangan; mwacheni ne tang, apache pech

E3 – sexuality

What is sexuality? (emotions, physical, social, spiritual)

- Female – male (Fefin – mwan); male – male; female - female
- How we think
- Feelings
- Attraction
- Body image
- Desire
- Nisou (sex)
- Virginity
- Gender
- Heterosexual, homosexual, transgender
- Winin/ paitoku
- Ese mwo tori mwan
- Winin mwan
- Tipuk
- Nikinikin
- Ululun emon me emon
- Emon & emon lon nikinikin
- Ekeiekin
- Memef

Men's group

Sexuality

- Act of sex
- Feeling of sex
- Nature of sex
- Male and female sex
- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Bisexual
- Sex position 69/68
- Rape/molest

Men's group

Physical	emotional	Social	spiritual
Beauty Shape Appearance Contact	Feeling oneself or for others What you hear Self esteem Gender Labeling judgmental	High profile/ low profile Environment Culture Peer groups Money, alcohol, drugs Sickness Sport, work	Church activities Religion Cultural beliefs

Words associated with:

Homosexual (winin mwan/ winin fefin): nobody will respect them, neat, not chuukese, smart, feel sorry, sensitive, lovely, discriminate against, dirty, sex

Both sex like each other, embarrassing, man likes man, kiss, 2 penis/ vaginas, burp, vomiting, thigh rub, sounds, different interest M2M/W2W, not produce babies, funny to heterosexuals, stiff, incomplete, swallow, 99, 66, 69,

Heterosexual (mwan fefin/ straight): good life, acceptable, normal, children, differences – gender/ sex/ body parts, intercourse, family, 3 kinds of sex – vaginal, anal & oral

Enjoyable, opposite genders, kiss, perfect relationship, orgasm, pain, sweating, slapping, different organs, married in church, penis & vaginal, thirst, thrust, cry, shouting, talking, fast breath, moaning

E4 – sexual problems

- Man can't get hard
- Not speaking up about what you want
- Selfishness
- Too tired to have sex, too busy, distractions
- Ese pung angangen lisou (not right way of doing sex)
- Woman is dry (no lubrication)
- No orgasm
- Male keep going when woman is dry
- Not ready for sex
- no desire
- No foreplay/ not enough foreplay
- Sakau
- Song chipwang ese pwapwa fengen (unhappy together)
- Not still attractive to that person
- Semwenin maram (period)
- Man cums too quickly
- Ese wor chonuchon
- No love for the person
- Small penis
- Wrong place for sex
- Ese wor kinamwei ren en fefin pokiten ika esap seni an epue mochen nisous, ngeni punuan, en mwan

Men's group

Why people don't enjoy sex

- Abnormalities
- Religion
- Arranged marriage
- Sickness
- Age
- Gift
- Drug
- Weak penis
- Appearance/ size
- Pain
- STD

Women

Pwasapwas (no lubrication)

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Douche No foreplay (Ese wor kinamwe fengen) Menopause Ese chiwen wor semwenin maram Ese wor meneta Gynecological problem (semwenin fefin)	Kinas (sore) Uncomfortable sex (metek, ese kinamwe) Increase risk of HIV/STI (anemecheres ngeni) Sad for the woman (aletipengaw ngeni nonomun ewe fefin)

Selfish (man)

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Anger Dissatisfaction No love Uneducated about sex MSM/ homosexual Sex in open area/ distraction Not the right lover	Fight Find another partner Bad thoughts End up infected anger

Pwasata/ apasa met om mochen! Ka kin ka nus!!

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Inexperience (nafangaw) Not knowing how to have orgasm lack of confidence Relationship not of true love	Relationship not good Not satisfied Low self esteem

Men's group

Pain during sex

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Size of sex organs (too small or too big)	Pregnant
Cuts or sores	Withdrawal
Environment	HIV/STD
Rape	masturbating
First time sex	
Carelessness	
Pubic hair	
Sensitive organs	
Not experienced	
Don't talk about	

Solutions

- Check for STDs
- Careful
- Therapy/ counseling
- Change positions
- Respect
- Abstain
- Discuss with partner, learn how to have sex with partner
- listening
- Use lube

FIRST MEETING OF THE PEER GROUPS

Ideal & reality - Expectations roleplays for men & women

- 3 role plays presented – Older women, younger women & younger men

Similarities in the roleplays:

- Discipline
- Advice – parents; fathers

Differences in the roleplays:

- Girls obey parents
- Boys lying about going to school

Issues

- Women being head of family
- Culture & laws not being followed (Guam)
- Conflict culture
- No curfew times anymore
- Not going to church together - Women go to church; men drink & relax
- Family not extended

- Jobs
- School
- Hotels/ bars
- Money/ poverty
- Negative thinking
- Smokes
- Parents scared to talk to children
- No communication
- No respect

What can we do?

- Communication
- Trust
- Understanding
- Faithful
- Laws
- Respect
- Love
- Honesty
- Support
- Obedience
- Commitment
- Patience
- Acceptance
- Courage
- education

F2 - Taking risks

- Unknown
- Uncertain
- Don't know outcome

What influence

- Desire for sex
- Lifestyle
- Relationship with community
- To catch attention
- Change thinking
- Money
- Position
- Love, friends
- Drugs, alcohol

Feelings

Courage, ashamed, sad, discouraged, happy, regret, crying, afraid, fear, strong

Positive

Win, safe
 High self esteem
 Reward
 Satisfaction
 Hero, good rep

Negative

Not satisfied
 Low self esteem, fear
 Criticism, tease you
 Feel left out, lonely
 Disrespect you
 Crying
 Violence, death, injury
 jail

F3 – Teenage pregnancy

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Incest/ abuse	Complications – body not ready
Wrong beliefs/ myths	Young mothers
Lack of education/ information	More poverty
Experimenting/ trying out	Babies not wanted, cannot afford
Pressure	School drop outs – father forced to work, girls not allowed to continue
Desire	Less educated girls
Lack of contraception	More STIs
Arranged marriage early age	Suicide
Rape	Shame
Taking the risk	Give up baby
Unprotected sex/ no condom	Abortion
Poverty – older men & younger girls	Babies dying
Parents not talking to kids about sex	

Men

Causes	Consequences (effects)
Rape	Gossip
Uneducated	Handicap
Friends	Single mother
Parents	Lost interest
Porn	Miscarriage
Careless	Uneducated – school drop out
Age	Cancer
Early urges	Sickness
Live with others	Careless
Lack of discipline	Poverty
Poverty	shame
Disobedience	

Solutions

- Educate
- Communication
- Christian

- Condoms
- Sex limitation
- Counseling
- Law
- Abstinence
- Family control
- Discipline

F4 – Conception & contraception

Preventing pregnancy

- No sex
- Condoms – male & female
- Contraception
- Birth control pills (mini pill, combined pill)
- IUD
- Calendar (not having sex at certain times ie. 7-14 days after menstruation)
- Breast feeding (NB: not always effective)
- Anal sex, Oral sex, Thigh sex, masturbation, same sex
- Injection (every 3 months)
- Pull out (withdrawal) NB: not always effective
- Big cut – sterilization (male = vasectomy; female = tubal ligation)
- Remove organs – hysterectomy

Part 3: Advice for getting pregnant

Women's group

- No contraception
- Have sex following the calendar (fertile time – 7-14 days after period) – have sex more during this time
- No drinking alcohol or smoking (women or men)
- Lose weight of overweight
- Position – pillow/ cushion under ukun
- Stay lying down after sex – legs in air
- Relax
- Check for STDs (& treat)
- If nothing after 12 months check up with doctor for other causes of difficulties

Men's group

A young woman who just got married and wants to have children

- Know their body
- Understand their menstruation cycle
- Sex limitation
- Sex positions
- Pray

- Physical check up
- advice from family planning
- avail yourself to your husband
- be faithful to her husband

Women's group

Fertility & infertility

Causes of infertility	Consequences (effects)
Alcohol/ drugs/ smoking	No baby
Curse	Divorce
STI	Not a real woman
infection	Sadness
Injury	Disappointment/ hurt
Low sperm count	Useless
Age group	No descendant
Body size	
Exercise	
Born that way	

G2 – Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

See (signs)	Feel (symptoms)
Chenuchen mi oneon (yellowish)	Metek fansoun chuchuu
Chenuchen mi pongaw	Pwerik-fisikeet
Kinas (sore)	Pwongaw (smell)
Kiningaw (rash)	Pwichikar/ foww
Enuwengaw (pongaw)	Keet
Kuuw (bugs)	Juju fiti metek pwal
Yellow eyes (hep B)	Usus (men)
Dark or yellow urine	Tired, no energy
	Coughing/ sore throat (infection in throat)

Men's group

See (signs)	Feel (symptoms)
Aw e rup	Siriemetek/not metek
Sunu rup	Ket sunun
Niwiti	Metek ika
Rup non pau/pechee	Ket neinkor
Rup nein kor	Mach/sunu mach
Discharge/smelly fluids (pus)	Mwitir ne 50-ngaw (tipap)
Blood	Painful abdomen
Itchy	Vomiting nausea
Weight loss	Lose appetite
Skin color change	Painful urinate
Lose hair	Tired/weak
Yellowish in the eyes	

STIs part 2

Young man and pregnant woman accessing health services

Why do people not go for treatment?

- Fear
- Discrimination
- No money
- Lack of knowledge
- Embarrassment
- Services not available
- Labeling
- Favoritism by service
- Being a man

Unplanned Pregnancy

- No treatment available
- Nurse not in office
- No specialists
- No equipment/materials
- Clinic schedule
- Population
- From different pol. Party?
- Medication brand
- Not enough clinic

H2 – HIV and AIDS

How we relate to a HIV positive person

- Care
- Love
- Prayers
- Help
- Concern
- Public health
- Youth center
- Window period 3 months
- Voluntary confidential counseling testing (VCCT)
- Consent

H3 – HIV testing

Consequences of the HIV Test for Mele, Tevita & Tevita's new wife

- Broken marriage
- Loss of job
- Returned to parents

- Community may not accept Mele
- Community lose interest in clinic
- Baby, Mele, Tevita, new wife and new baby HIV+
- Sick baby
- Tevita refused to have a test

What could have happened to help everyone & prevent HIV

- Tevita test HIV
- Update check ups for Mele
- Clinic keep confidentiality

J2 – Drugs & Alcohol

Alcohol

- Hard liquor
- Tequila
- Gin
- Beer
- Yeast (local spirit made from fermenting yeast)
- Chohu-Feunupwa

Other drugs

- Marijuana (Maruo)
- Cigarette
- Betel nut
- Gasoline
- Propane
- Cocaine
- Snuff
- Formaldehyde
- Ice

Associated words

Crazy	Digestion
problem	Relax
dead	Wine in church
suffer	Relieve stress
lazy	Celebration
angry	Gain weight
violent	Lose weight
stealing	Like feeling
crime	Pain relief
do things without shame	When sad
suicide	Feel sexy
	Horny

Drugs/alcohol & associated words

- Gas
- Propane
- Maruo
- Puu
- Supwa
- Safei
- Yeast
- Bie
- Joriu
- Falupwe
- Juice
- Arucor
- Chonun rice
- trouble making
- cause problems
- bankrupt
- domestic violence
- becomes stealer
- suicide
- rough approach to girls
- miscarriage
- embarrassment to family

Causes (why people drink/ take drugs)	Consequences (effects)
Sex/ horny	Rape
Broken heart	Teen preganancy
Weires/ Riafou	Ni-manaw (Violence)
Ekinamweir	Stealing (sona)
Angry	Lock up/ jail
No money	Crazy
Covet	Problems (osukosuk)
Make them feel more confident	Feingaw (crime)
Tongeni fori met ekewe	Tumunungaw (irresponsible)
mochenir	Ra–umwes
Song (mad)	Mentally & socially ill
Mochen sotuni (give it a try)	No respect
Pokiten chiener re panir (peer pressure)	Mocheniagaw
Akinamwei/ on ekiikir (ease their mind)	Pusin angeano manawar (suicide)
Pokiten an wer rer moni (\$)	Drop out school/ loss of job
Apwapwai pusin inisir	Disturbs community
Socialize	Littering & contaminating
Enjoyment	Trouble maker
Relax celebration	Fighting
	Break rules & regulations

To do some romance Access Computer use To meet other Chuukese (Guam)	
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Iras hotspots

Women's group



Men's group



Nepukos Hotspots

Women's group



Men's group



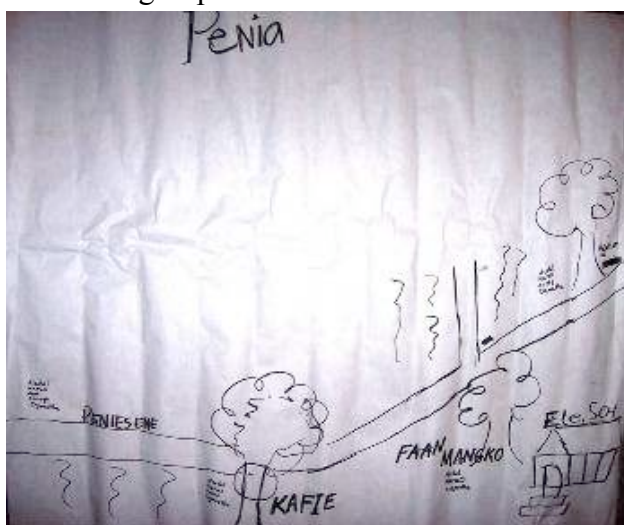
Neauo Hotspots

Women's group

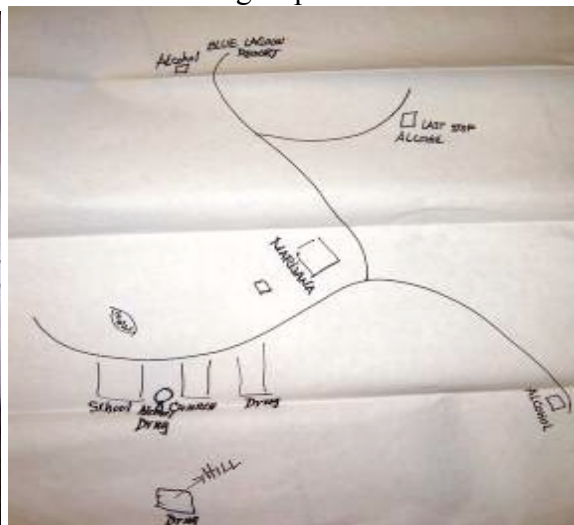


Penia Hotspots

Women's group



Men's group



K3 – how men & women mistreat each other

- Go outside the family (affairs) – boyfriend/ girlfriend; kids somewhere else (NB: acceptability - men can have, women cannot)
- Hurtful words, saying bad words to each other
- Expectation from husband – wife to be the maid ie. take care of kids, food, housework, everything
- Husband beating wife
- Husband sleeps with wife's sister
- Husband spends paycheck on partying, drinking, women etc, no money for food & family
- Wife takes revenge – bingo, messy house
- Husband makes the wife have sex – wife sick or doesn't want
- Men take advantage – women no jobs or money, pay them for sex
- Men putting down the woman/ wife
- Incest

- No trust
- No support – woman can't go to women's activity

Mens group

Non physical

- Verbal abuse
- Harassment
- Criticise
- Amonngaw – non song (stonewalling)
- Imitation
- Shouting
- Threat

Physical

- Punch
- Kick
- Bit
- Scratch
- Squeeze
- Assault with gun (weapon)
- slapping

Woman who has been mistreated

How does she feel?

Mad, angry, hungry, fear, threatened, Mistreated, lonely, disagreement

What does she fear?

Separation, divorce, assaulted, hit, beaten, sex harassed, no money

What does he do this?

Angry, disappointed, macho/ strong, proud/ head of family

How does he feel?

Pride, control, doing his job, showing discipline, attitude, nature

What does the woman do?

Disagree, submission, make peace, prepare food, apologise

Why does she react that way?

- Vulnerable to violence
- Fear of divorce
- Weak
- She from different culture
- Because she's a woman
- Strong Christian
- No more tolerance
- Counselor
- faith

Who else is there?

- Children
- Parents
- Maids
- Relatives
- Guests
- Neighbors

Who gets involved?

Children, parents, relatives

How do these people feel?

- Afraid
- Sorry
- Fear separation
- Fear child's safety

What do they do?

- Help
- Talk
- Cry
- Calm down
- Beg to stop
- Shout
- Be mediators
- Take sides

Why do they act this way?

- Love, care
- Part of life
- Extended family
- Customs
- Progress on
- Want peace
- Avoid grand children broken family

What can a person do to help?

- Seek counseling
- Prayer, religion
- Face the problem
- Admit their faults
- Learn self defence technique
- Psychologist

How can we change?

- Cooperation
- Acknowledge equality

- Have good communication
- Understand each other
- Tell more lies or tell more truth
- True love in the family
- Consideration

What benefits could there be in getting rid of violence & mistreatment?

- Peace in family
- Lifetime relationships
- Happiness
- Big family
- Satisfaction
- Set example

K5 – supporting abused women

Helpers:

- Sisters eldest son/ daughter
- Eldest sister (husband's)
- Close friends/ promised sister/ brother
- priest/ pastor/ reverend
- chief of clan/ clan leader
- mother & pastors wife
- parents
- god parents
- men's wellness centre
- Chuuk HIV/AIDS Youth Center
- Police
- Counseling
- Children

Best kind of help:

- Advice
- Protection
- Support

Worst kind:

- Tell you you're doing something wrong (blame)
- Ignore problem
- Making excuses for him
- Tell you to take revenge
- More violence
- Tell you to get a divorce

Where can women/ men go when mistreated or suffered violence in Chuuk?

Where/ who	What help
Parents	Advice, shelter, comfort
Relatives	Revenge, seek good advice/ help
Chuuk women's council	Advice, counseling
Church leaders	Comfort, prayer, counsel/ confront husband
Law enforcement	Book/ charge, investigate
Hospital	Treatment, medical examination, rehab
Guam, Hawaii	Start new life

L3 – Hopes & fears young women

Outer island girl (Echeni echeniei)

Hopes (Anean)	Fears (Nuwokus)
School	Teen pregnancy
Job	Abuse – mistreatment
Well accepted	Rejected
Healthy family children	Alcohol/ drug user
	Handicapped children

Weno girl (Niput)

Hopes (Anean)	Fears (Nuwokus)
Faithful, stable relationship	Unplanned Teen pregnancy
Acceptance by community members	Abusive boyfriend
Happy family relationship	Drop out of school
Money & employment	Influence by bad friends – Alcohol, drugs, cigarettes etc
Good education	Unemployed
Good Christian	Poor communication between parents & children
Stepping stones facilitator ☺	Car accidents & boat accidents

Single mother

Hopes (Anean)	Fears (Nuwokus)
Steady job (wor ew an angang)	To lose her job
Lovely husband (punuwan murino epue)	Bad husband
House & car (imwan & taraku)	Homeless, starvation
Be a good mother (inenap mei murino)	Bad mother
Full support from community (aninis seni chon ewe comm.)	Stigma & discrimination
	No support

Young boy in rural area

Hopes (Anean)	Fears (Nuwokus)
To be an athlete	No job
Have good sport facilities	No schooling
Have a team	No money
Become a preacher	
Become a doctor	

M2 – why do we behave as we do?

Sexual encounters

- Husband – wife
- Boyfriend – girlfriend
- Mwan – mwan
- Fefin - fefin
- Cab driver – passenger
- Older men (social security) & sex worker
- Mother & son-in-law
- Employer (mwan) – employee
- Husband – sister-in-law
- Incest – uncle-niece; father-stepdaughter; half-brother – half-sister
- Forced sex

Unhappy or forced sex – factors that influence:

- Lack of understanding (that its wrong)
- Violence
- Alcohol
- Presents
- Drugs
- Money/ poverty
- Parents not talking to children about sex
- Fear
- Power (abuse)
- Lack of education/ information
- Not knowing you have a right to say no
- Revenge
- Sexual urge/ desire
- Authority – cultural expectations

Men's group

- First time to have sex
- Best time you had sex
- Who you have sex with
- One off sex encounters
- Paying for sex
- Relationship
- Interrupted
- Rape
- Adultery
- Wet dreams

Factors that influence

- Telling stories
- Attraction/ appearance

- Attitude
- Money or items
- No chance to have sex
- Situation
- Alcohol
- Violence
- Porn addict
- End up having sex under pressure & negative consequences

How do you feel when your partner refuses to accept no?

- Tired
- Scared
- Responds
- Wonder for mental problem

How would the person feel if he continued having sex with her?

- Guilty
- Give up
- He might do it again
- Mistreated
- Nice/ enjoy
- Unhappy

Why do people force?

- Best way to win lady
- Drunk, drugs & alcohol
- Feel pain
- May be prosecuted
- Ideal/ reality
- Only chance for sex

N.2 attack avoid manipulate

Conflict

- u-fengen, osukosuk, tipefesen
- politics
- religion
- disagreement (eg. Husband wants to do something, wife doesn't)
- taking sides (family)
- family gathering
- no support
- land disputes
- love
- arranged marriage

Men's group

- broke for cash
- unequal sharing wealth
- people gossiping
- divorce
- drunks using offensive language
- land disputes
- relative argue/ political differences
- somebody beat up your child/ wife
- bad debt

Broke for cash

feelings	Reactions (actions)
Lazy/ tired	Unable to work (passive)
Angry	Fighting with others (aggressive)
Hungry	Stealing food (aggressive)
Sick	Sleeping/ praying/ crying
Expect cash	(manipulative) Stealing/ selling (aggressive)

Somebody beat up your child/ wife

feelings	Reactions (actions)
Angry	Fight back (aggressive)
Sad	Say offensive language (aggressive)
Hard	Report to police
HBP	Bitter (passive)
restless	Demand clan and family involvement (agg/man)

Land disputes

feelings	Reactions (actions)
Disagreement	selling property
Dishonest/ no trust	Taking sides/ split family
Greedy – money	Fighting/ deaths
Selfish	Separation
Abuse of authority	No love
Lack of money – poverty	No sharing (ours)
No cooperation	No togetherness Individual families (me/ mine)

Family (Tipefesen)

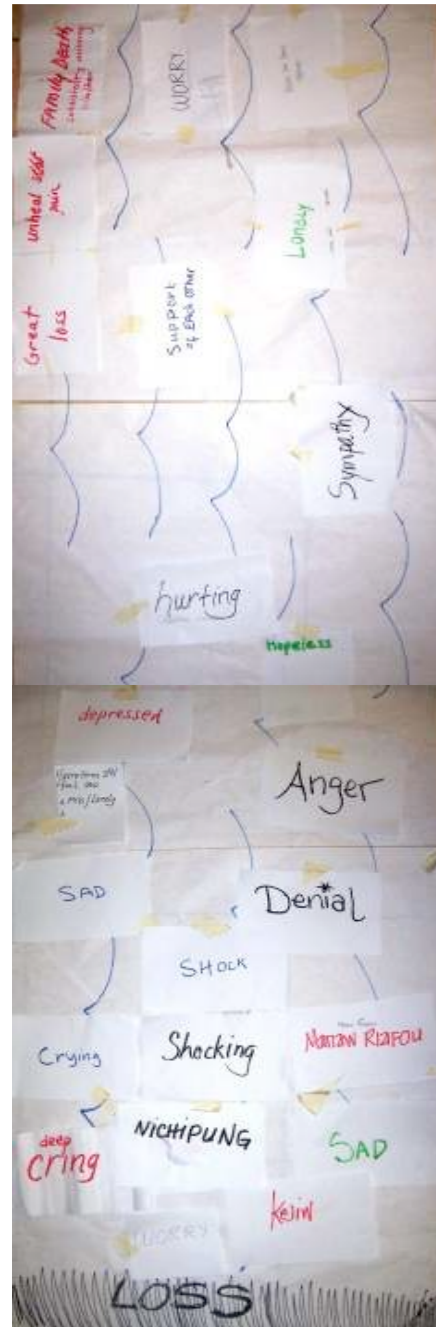
feelings	Reactions (actions)
Koput	Ignore (omonunaw)
Problem	Physical contact (Fifiu/ efeiengawa emon)
Jealous	Selling our land
Religion/ faith	Joint different religion

P2 – losing something

Feelings of loss

- Depressed
- Sad
- Hopeless
- Worried
- Demanding
- Dependant of others
- Loss of independence
- Crying
- Suffering
- Angry
- Lost
- Confused
- Denial
- Miss them
- Lonely
- Questioning - Why me?

*Women's
group
River of grief*



Stepping Stones Facilitator case studies

What would you do as a facilitator if in your Stepping Stones sessions.....

Someone says something very judgmental

- Talk to him/her in an acceptable way
- Ignore them
- Reinforce when they use good words
- Encourage them to be friendly
- Ask them to be polite
- Refer to ground rules (make sure non-judgmental is on them)

1 or 2 participants are dominating the group

- Give chance to other participants

- Ignore them
- Stop them
- Limit them to speak

Participants don't speak

- Ask them questions to answer
- Give them a chance to participate
- Reinforce them when they say something
- Show them acceptance
- Seat them at the 'front' (near you)

You have someone HIV+ in the group

- Talk to him/her about their situation & if they need it confidential
- Make sure he/she full part of the group

Arrive at the venue & someone else is using it

- Wait until they finish
- Make sure it won't happen again by making reservation in advance

A participant gets very upset during a session

- Stop & talk to him/her until they are calm
- Take him or her outside
- Let him or her go back home

2 participants keep talking to each other during the sessions

- Refer Ground rules
- Whistle
- Talk assertively
- Calm/ patience

Some participants keep coming & going in and out of sessions

- Refer Ground rules
- Talk assertively with them
- Calm/ patience
- Make the sessions alluring

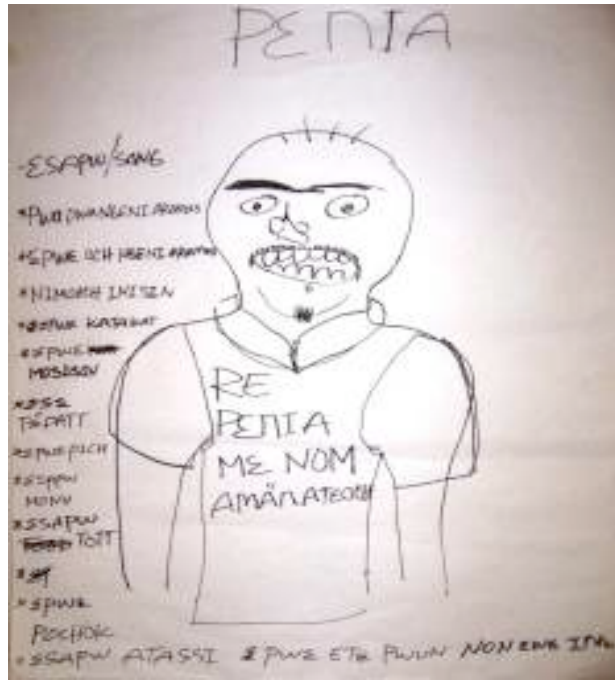
A participant misses a session

- Make up plan for them (with them)

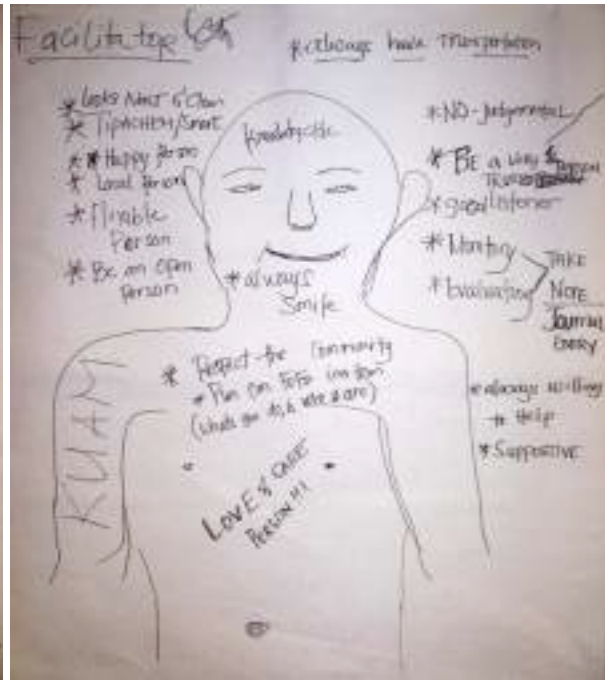
In a peer group meeting the men are "blaming" the women or the women are "blaming" the men

- Learn what the women expect from the men & the men expect from the women
- "Negotiate" their wrong
- Admit their fault
- Show them how men/ women participate in the group/s – personal response in the group
- Ignore him/ her
- Give them a chance

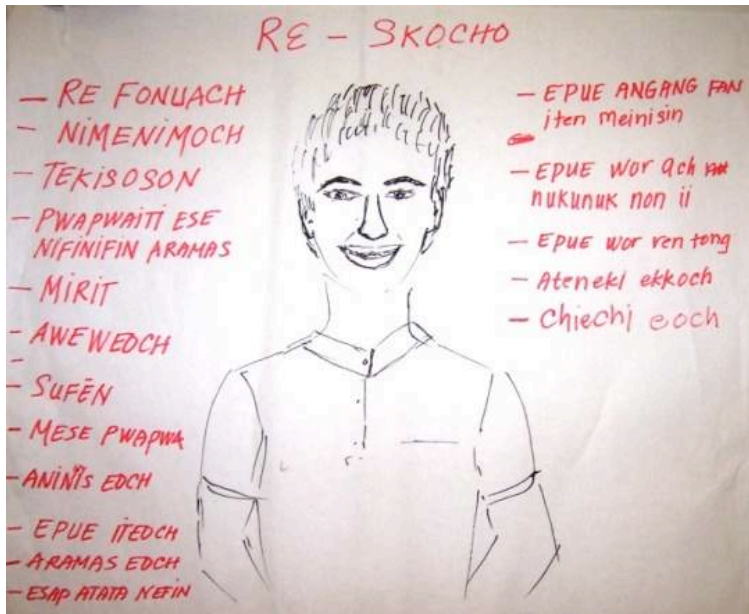
Penia



Nepukos



Iras



FINAL COMMUNITY MEETING

SPECIAL REQUEST

MEN

We feel that violence and mistreatment against all genders is a way to factor curfew purposes because for prevention of harms and we suggest that it is used as a discipline to the community. We feel that violence and mistreatment against all genders is illegal and should not be practiced as a way of discipline and we suggest that we use church and culture teachings as a way of disciplining.

WOMEN

We feel unhappy and unsafe when alcohol & drug abuse causes problems in our communities and what we would like is:

- Shops not selling alcohol to those underage (under 18) and the community reports them if they do and there are fines enforced
- Community members report abuse to chief and call police, and that there are consequences for those who abuse
- Police to be in community more arresting alcohol & drug abusers

Final closing circle

- thanking all the participants in the training about what I learn from them that we gather information from each one of the problem in communities and we work together to find way to deal with it
- thanks to Henry & Robyn for facilitating
- observed so many changes over 2 weeks – people changing in their attitudes, confidence and their knowledge – I'm very happy and proud of everyone
- excited and very happy about this program and hope that we will do it the same way in the community
- thank you – I feel that the program is always questioning, from the beginning to the end it makes us rethink things, I am so excited that I will be an SS facilitator in my own community
- thanks so much – I hope that I will be strong
- thank you for what you have given us and bringing something so good to our island
- I don't want the program to stop!
- I learnt so many things
- I thought I would learn prevention and transmission of HIV but I learnt so much more – how to have a better life, family and community
- Thanks to Robyn, Henry, Mary and to all of us – I understand things so much better now , also thank you on behalf of my family
- Thanks all – I feel we can make changes here in Chuuk – we can fix the problems ourselves, we don't need to have to wait for others from outside to come in
- I didn't realize I would learn so much more
- Its by your work that we understand and appreciate SS
- Having and learning this book feels like we're already on the way out of the problem
- Thanks for the laughter, the sharing and the most important part which is SS & I'm excited that we'll continue to address the problems – lastly I want to share my love for all of us

- Thanks everyone, most of all to Robyn & Henry
- Thanks to this program, I go home & my wife doesn't recognize me anymore!
- Thanks for the teamwork that we have – we will work hard!
- What we're learning, its like we are gathering the tools to work within the community – make use of the tools! Use them and have the community feel and see the importance of what we've had/covered in these last 2 weeks. Be patient & learn how to solve your own problems
- Whenever I find myself having been moved so much, I find myself speechless – my heart dances
- Thanks all – so much happiness, learnt so much
- Thanks to the group – the amount you have given, you will receive
- At the end I see so many differences – especially in the younger women!
- I give my credit & my love to all – I'm so glad, I don't want the training to end – I have to stop now or I will cry
- I thank everyone, what more is there to say – sharing, giving your time, since high school I have hardly joined any group activity or participated in meetings or activities and I'm so grateful for this workshop
- I promise that whatever I have learnt, I will go and implement
- As a core group member, I promise I will always be there for you with support, resources etc – this is the start of the connection, feel free to call or drop by the office (Youth resource Center)
- Thank you to the Stinnett family for providing the venue and all your support

