

FOR THE ADULT LEADER

We as adult leaders in the Scout Association:

- Have a responsibility towards the Scouts we are serving.
- Need to give the information and develop the skills to help them protect themselves.

SELF EVALUATION

You may feel uneasy/uncomfortable about presenting information on HIV/AIDS to the youth. Before you start talking to the Scouts, ask yourself the following questions:

- How do I feel about sex and HIV/AIDS
- How did I learn about my body?
- How did my parents deal with my emotions and questions?
- What did I feel when I was a teen?
- Are there things my parents could have told me?
- What kind of relationship do I need to have with the youth?

After thinking about these questions, you may want to reconsider some of your own ideas and beliefs.

Guidelines on how to lead an open discussion in the Scout and HIV/AIDS Programme

MY ROLE AS AN ADULT LEADER IN THE SCOUT AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME IS:

1. To build and maintain an open relationship with the Scout.
2. To develop open communication with the Scout

HOW?

- Start with questions you are comfortable.
- Understand the content of the pamphlet.
- Use suitable and correct words.
- Don't interrupt when they are speaking.
- Share Scouting's values and beliefs with them.

Communication is a two way process. It is about speaking, listening and body language.

Remember **LISTENING** is very important, so:

- Do not interrupt when the Scout is speaking.
- Take turns to speak.
- Respect the Scout's point of view.
- Use words to show you are receptive to what you have heard.
- Do things to show you understand what has been said?

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUAL DISEASES

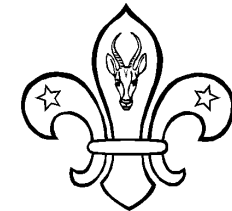
(The badge requirements to enable a Scout to wear the AIDS Badge.)

1. Have a basic understanding of:
 - a) What is Aids.
 - b) How do you get the disease.
 - c) Other sexual diseases.
 - d) How you can protect yourself.
 - e) Why it is important to say 'no' to unsafe practices.
 - f) Aids is incurable.
2. Design your own emergency card with all the **HELP LINES**.
3. Discuss two ways in which you can care for a friend that is ill.

The Scout Law and Promise...

...are the rules in Scouting which we need to adhere to. By following these rules we become true Scouts and live up to the high standards that we set for ourselves.

By saying NO! we can protect ourselves from dangers and diseases.



Developed by the South African Scout Association

34 Palmyra Road, Claremont, 7700 Cape Town
Tel: +27 21 683 3910 Fax: +27 21 683 3716
email: sahq@iscouting.org.za
www.scouting.org.za

SCOUTING AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME IDEAS

THEME: "We want to Know / We want to No!"

TOOL: The *Scouting and AIDS* pamphlet

DESIRED OUTCOMES

The Scout should:

1. Understand that AIDS is incurable.
2. Understand how people that appear well can spread HIV/AIDS and sexual Diseases.
3. Understand that HIV/AIDS is not spread by normal social contact.
4. Understand what decisions they have to make to avoid being infected with HIV.
5. Know how to resist sexual pressure from e.g. those in authority, friends and family.

LEARN TO SAY NO.

6. Understand that people infected with HIV and AIDS in families and communities need help and friendship from other community members including Scouts.
7. Want to ask questions.
8. Know what to do in the case of rape, first aid etc.

DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

1. "Scouting and AIDS" pamphlet

- Discuss the information on the pamphlet with The Scouts by simply guiding the conversation through the pamphlet. Allow them to ask questions, discuss and learn from it's content.

2. Activities about attitudes to people who have AIDS.

- Use pictures, e.g. of someone caring for a friend with AIDS. Ask them to imagine how they would feel in the role of one of the persons in the picture. They can ask questions about what events led to the scene shown and what might happen in the future.
- Fill in the details of a story, for example about an imaginary school pupil thought to have AIDS. The

children divide into groups representing the pupil, other pupils, teachers and parents. Each group separately considers: "What do I feel?" "What are the main effects on me?" "What do I want to happen?"

- After 15 minutes the groups reassemble and share their discussions.

3. Role-play

To practise saying "NO"

- Sketch different scenarios where it could be difficult for them to say "NO". For example, when asked to have a cigarette or to drink alcohol.
- Explain to the Scouts why is it necessary to say "NO".
- Involve the Scouts in role-play.
- Place them in the roles of persuaders and in "NO" sayers.
- They can act out the different situations.
- Help them to discuss the role-play.

You can ask the following questions:

- How did you feel when you were asked to do the unsafe thing?
- How did you feel when the persuaders would not accept your "NO"?
- In real situation, what might make you change your mind?
- Why did you want to persuade your friend to do an unsafe thing?
- How do you feel when your friend said "NO"
- What kind of answer would make you stop trying to persuade your friends to do what they do not want to do?
- At the end, summarise the importance of saying "NO" to unsafe practices that can lead to getting HIV and AIDS and spreading it.

4. Patrol Activities

- Design your own crossword.
- Design your own puzzle.
- Scouts develop their own poster on AIDS.

scouting
and
aids

We want to
KNOW!

We want to
NO!