### Welcome!



National Indigenous Women's Resource Center

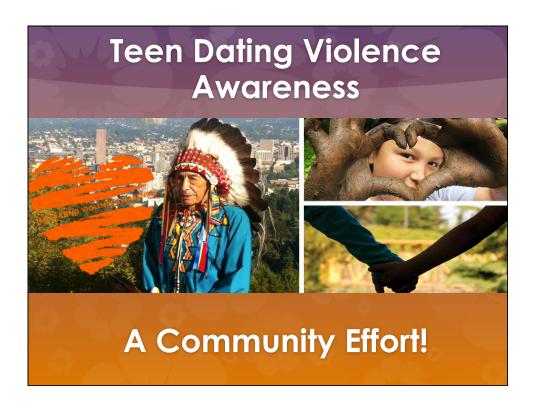
Teens: Meeting Them Where They Are & Promoting Their Leadership

February 18, 2015

### **Welcome our Presenters!**

- Brighton Kimbell, Youth Empowerment Coordinator, Native American Youth & Family Center
- Jordyn Coleman, Teen Dating Violence Awareness Coordinator, Native American Youth & Family Center
- Krysta Williams, Advocacy and Outreach Coordinator, The Native Youth Sexual Health Network





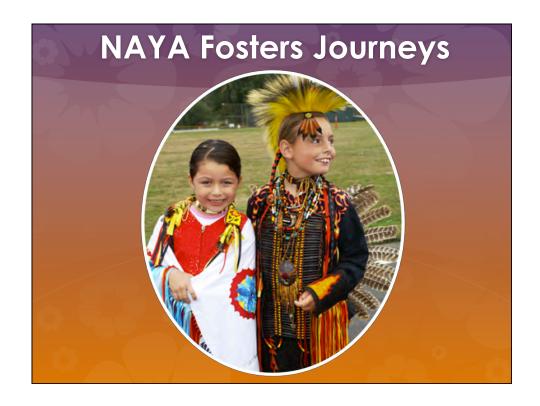
### **NAYA Community**

Our Mission:
To enhance the diverse strengths of our youth and families in partnership with the community through cultural identity and education.

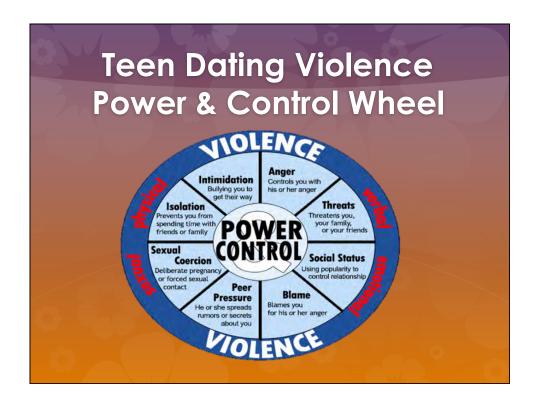
About Us:

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The community of the community, NAYA is a family of numerous tribes and voices who are rooted in sustaining tradition. We work to identify and provide intentional services that will guide our people in the direction of personal success and balance, empowering positive change and cultural wealth.







## What Does TDV Look Like and Who Experiences it?

Teens and young adults experience the same types of abuse as adults. These abuses and warning signs include:

- Physical Abuse: Any intentional use of physical force with the intent to cause fear or injury, like hitting, shoving, biting, strangling, kicking or using a weapon.
- Verbal or Emotional Abuse: Non-physical behaviors such as threats, insults, constant monitoring, humiliation, intimidation, isolation or stalking
- Sexual Abuse: Any action that impacts a person's ability to control
  their sexual activity or the circumstances in which sexual activity
  occurs, including rape, coercion or restricting access to birth control
- Digital Abuse: Use of technologies and/or social media networking to intimidate, harass or threaten a current or ex-dating partner. This could include demanding passwords, checking cell phones, cyber bullying, sexting, excessive or threatening texts or stalking on Facebook or other social media.

Source: http://www.breakthecycle.org/what-is-dating-violence

### **Trainings**

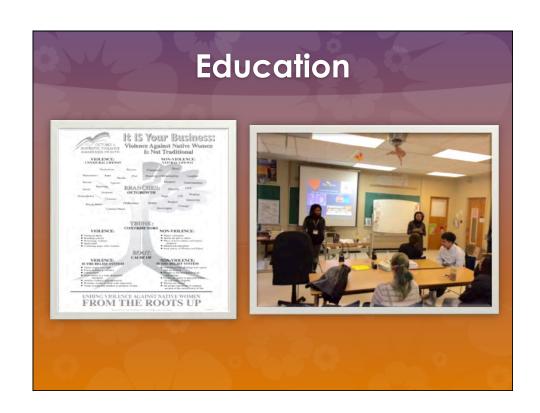
Dating violence is a **pattern** of **abusive behaviors** used to **exert power and control** over a **dating partner**.

- Usually involves a series of abusive behaviors over a course of time.
- Does not mean the first instance of abuse is not dating violence.
- Every relationship is different, but patterns and intensities of abuse tend to escalate over time if left unchecked.
  - At the core of TDV are issues of power and control.

## How to recognize warnings signs: A Staff Perspective

Does the youth or youth's partner do the following?

- Checks cell phone/emails/Social Media without permission or forces partner to give them passwords and access.
- Constantly gives put-downs or negative comments about appearance, intelligence, competency, etc.
- Displays extreme jealousy or insecurity.
- Possessiveness of partner and their time.
- Explosive temper.
- Isolates partner from family or friends.
- Makes false accusations of a partner's actions or behaviors.
- Mood swings.
- Physically hurts partner in any way.
- Tells partner what to do, where to go, how to dress, who to see, etc.



#### Safe School Policies

- Currently ECA-specific but hope to expand to include all youth who access the NAYA Family Center.
- Found online:
   <a href="http://nayapdx.org/services/youth-and-education/step-2-respect/tdv-resources/">http://nayapdx.org/services/youth-and-education/step-2-respect/tdv-resources/</a>

### 

From the Kitchen to
Development to
Facilities, all NAYA staff
have a responsibility to
provide a <u>safe</u>
atmosphere for our
youth.



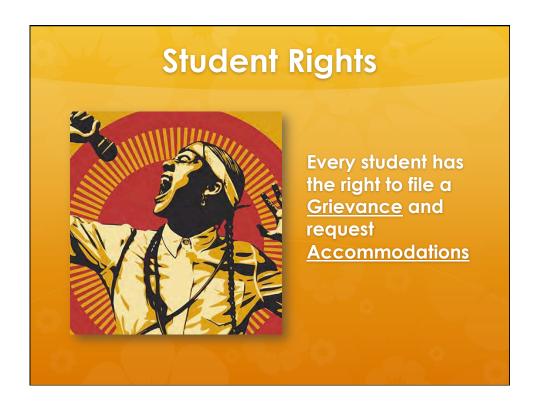


# Trauma Informed Response: BREATHE

- **BELIEVE**
- RESPECT
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY**
- AFFIRM
- **TALK**
- HELP
- EMPOWER

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Confidentially report the incident you witnessed or that was disclosed to you to the Youth Empowerment Coordinator.







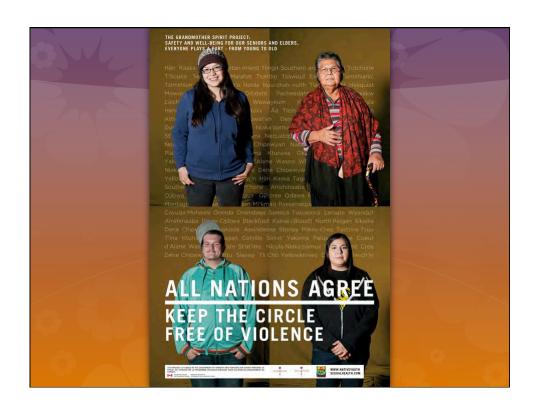
















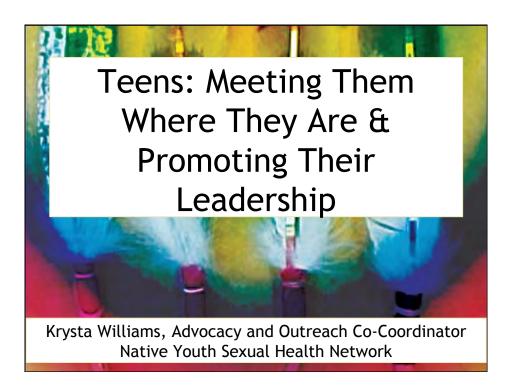


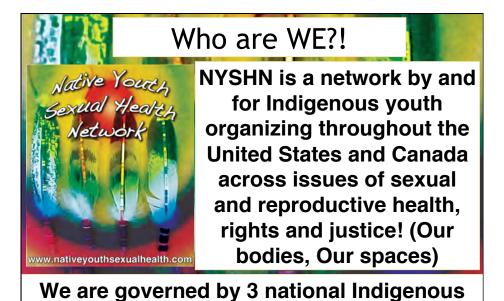












youth councils and a network of youth leaders

### Our key areas of work

Culturally safe sex education
Reclaiming rites of passage, coming of age ceremonies and Indigenous knowledge
Healthy relationships and violence prevention
Pregnancy options, youth parenting and families
Environmental justice and environmental violence
Harm reduction
Two Spirit and LGBTTIQQA advocacy and awareness
Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infections (STBBIs)
and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
Youth in custody, jail, prison and the child welfare system

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Sex trade, sex industries and street economies

Indigenous feminisms and masculinities

Sexual self-esteem and empowerment

Media literacy

Youth activism and human rights

### From Deficit Models to Ancestral Strengths



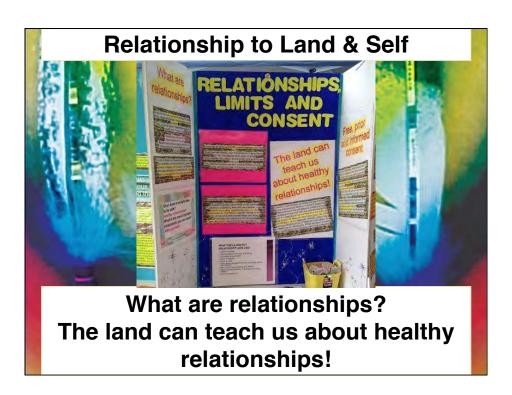
We need to understand that young people are not 'at risk' all by ourselves. There are certain things in our lives like racism that make our lives less safe. Let's commit to naming the risk instead of blaming young people for the violence they experience.

#### **Relationship to Land & Self**

There are many connections we have to other things, places and people; including relationships to ourselves!

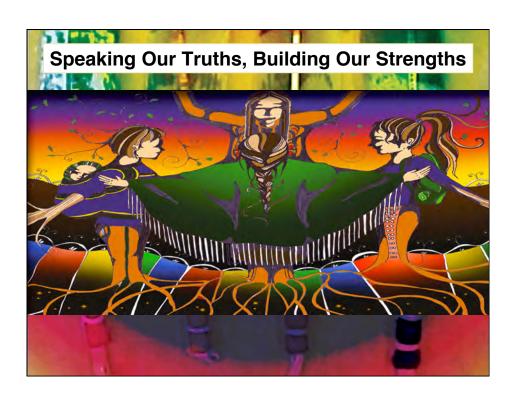
There are many types of relationships, not just the romantic kind. These can include:

- Relationships with our family
- Relationships with ourselves
- Relationships with food, pets or playing sports
- Relationship to the land, territory and community



### **ACTIVE LISTENING TO YOUTH!**

- What are the youth identifying as important to them? (in the context of trauma and violence)
- How do you see yourself participating and supporting the recommendations they are giving from a strength base? (i.e. as a consensual ally, intergenerationally, etc)



### National Indigenous Young Women's Council (NIYWC)





s to provide leadership opportunities, community actions and mobilization,

#### **Colonial Gender Based Violence**

We come together here to name specific forms of state violence – as much of the violence we face as communities, nations, and families stems from colonial nation-states like Canada and the US and the laws themselves.

Structures of colonialism (i.e. state governments, foster care, prisons, social services) are responsible for and contribute to ongoing violence against Indigenous women, girls, Two Spirit, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, queer, questioning intersex, and asexual (LGBTTQQIA) people.



