





BUILDING GIRLS' SKILLS TO COPE WITH CRISES OCCURRING IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Girl-Centered Program Design in Indian Country

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Investments in girls lay the foundation for a community's future well-being







Life event exercise

Think of the stage in life between age 15-29

- For a young man you know
 - Major event up to that point in his life
 - · At what age did it happen?
- For a young woman you know
 - Major event up to that point in her life
 - · At what age did it happen?
- Plot these on the life-course graphic

Girls' physical worlds shrink after puberty

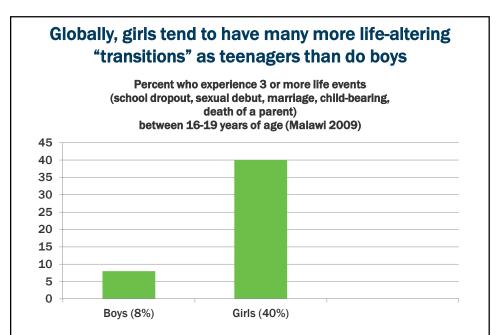
- "Protecting" girls from trafficking, violence, drugs
 - > Limits on girls' social interaction and spatial movement
 - Reduces girls' access to opportunities
 - Girls build fewer skills

Spatial access by gender and age in one community





Source: Kelly Hallman, Nora Kenworthy, Judith Diers, Nick Swan, Bashi Devnarain. 2015. "The Shrinking World of Girls at Puberty: Violence and Gender-Divergent Access to the Public Sphere among Adolescents in South Africa," *Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice*, Vol 10(3): 279-295. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2014.964746



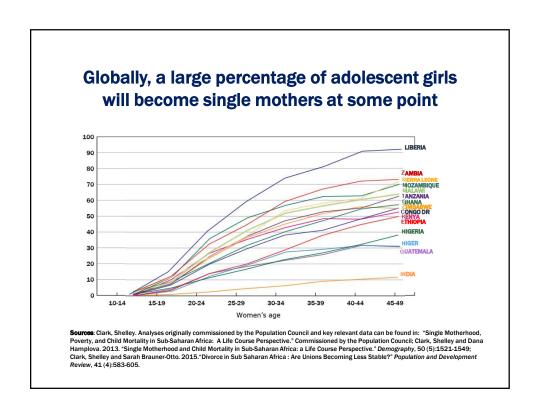
Mensch, Barbara S. Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Christine A. Kelly, Paul C. Hewett, Monica J. Grant. 2014. "Challenges in measuring the sequencing of life events among adolescents in Malawi: A cautionary note." Demography. In press. Mensch, Barbara S., Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Christine Kelly, Paul C. Hewett and Monica J. Grant. 2011. "Transitions to adulthood in rural Malawi: Estimating the

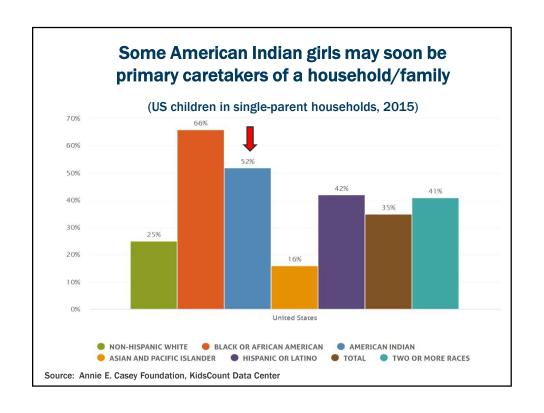
Mensch, Barbara S., Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Christine Kelly, Paul C. Hewett and Monica J. Grant. 2011. "Transitions to adulthood in rural Malawi: Estimating the sequencing of sexual initiation, school leaving and marriage." Paper presented at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Washington DC. 1 April.

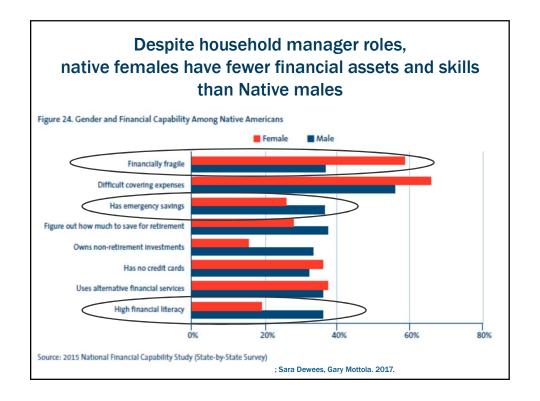
Girls experience sexual encounters for "non-love" reasons (15-24-year-old females, Tanzania, 1 community) **REASONS SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS OCCUR Most important** Second most important **3rd most important PERSON TYPE** They offer more money **MEN AGED 40** They have comforting words AND OVER than others It feels like a higher For the employment They offer a lot of money class in the community **BOSSES** purposes/chances whenever you need it to have a relationship

with this kind of man LOCAL Only for purpose of money WEALTHY MEN no love at all Just for the ride from They offer some small cash TAXI DRIVERS point A to point B. They when you are in need assist us on transport **SEXUAL SIDE** They know how to make Just for comfort words **PARTNERS** love/sexual style, energy They are neat most of the They wear nice clothes time; they might change **NEAT BOYS** clothes 3 times a day We exchange and share **BOYFRIEND** For the future plans ideas and problems with them

Source: Kelly Hallman, Sara Peracca, Alison Jenkins, Neema Matee, Phillipo Paul, Ilan Cerna-Turoff, Fatma Mrisho, and Judith Bruce. 2018. Between boyfriends and sugar-daddies: The ASERT method reveals 13 distinct sexual partner types among 15-24-year-old females in Tanzania. https://paa.confex.com/pag/2018/meetingapp.cg//Paper/23353













Yet girls' realities may not be addressed in school, by youth programs, or women's programs

- · Current schooling system
 - May not provide core life skills
 - Some girls not able to attend regularly or finish
- Community programs and services
 - Limited in availability, scope and funding
 - Focus is on after something bad happens
 - Youth programs mix girls and boys
 - Focus on adult women instead of teen girls







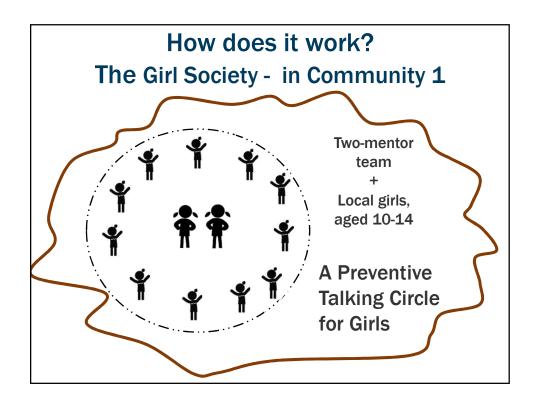


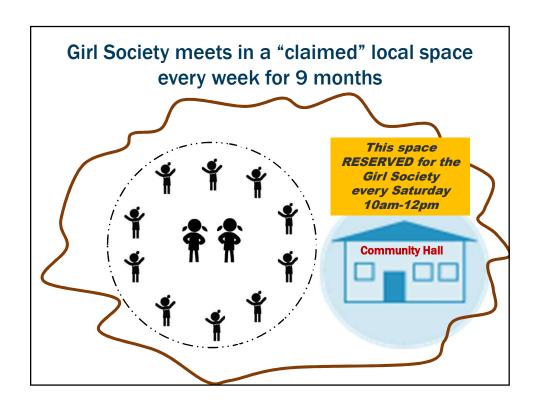
Core principles

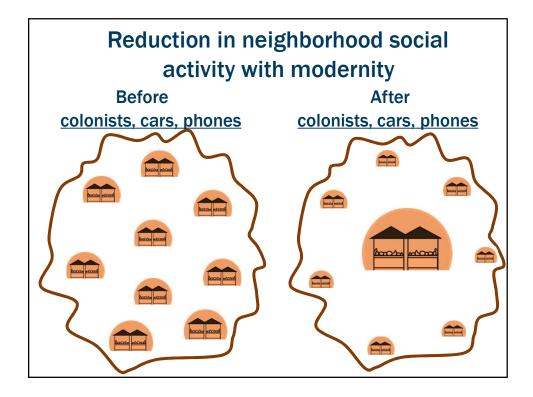
- Reach girls in places with greatest need
- Early enough to make a difference
- With appropriate content



Photo Credit: Alex Potter, Al Jazeera America











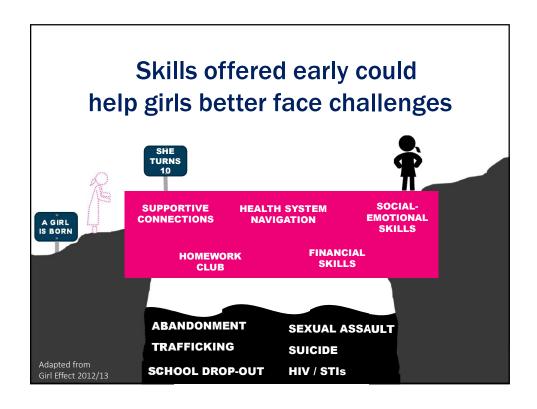


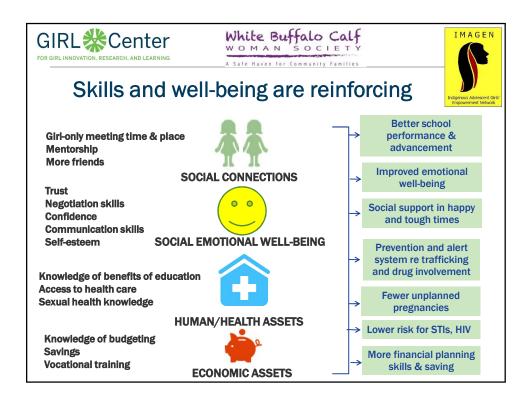
What could a neighborhood "society" provide girls?

- A reliable social support (aside from home/school)
 - If a girl doesn't show up....mentor checks on her

She might be missing or having trouble

- Culturally-informed, protective skills
 - better identify and access programs & services
 - more effectively negotiate existing challenges
 - Violence
 - · Lack of resources
 - · Geographic isolation
 - · Absent family members
 - Etc., etc.











Example topics in a program cycle

- Self- and cultural-awareness
- Tribal history and traditions
- Why a support network: mentors, friends, family
- Communication, relationship, self-regulation skills
- Goal-setting, decision-making
- Safety and well-being
- My body, my health
- Financial plan
- Education plan
- Community improvement project







Thought exercise

- Traditional ceremonies
 - How many for boys and/or men?
 - How many for girls and/or women?
 - How many for both genders together?

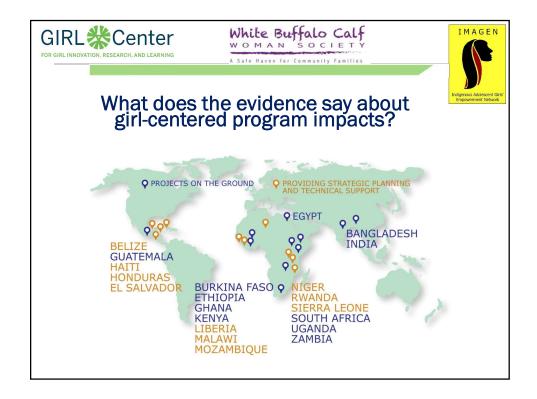


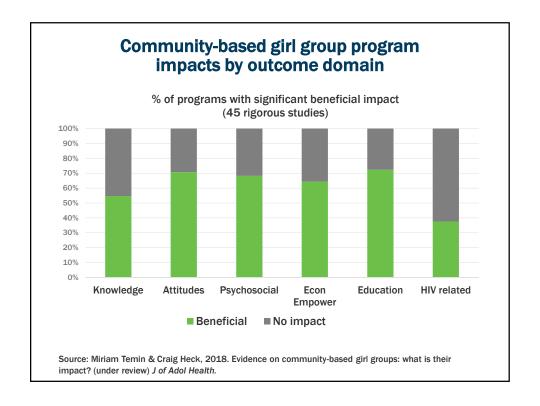




We can

- 1. Better document key life events by age for native girls and for native boys
- 2. Fortify neighborhood-level safe places for girls (for boys)
- 3. Consider reclaiming more traditional gendered spaces and ceremonies ("youth" a European concept)





How has it worked best?

Girls

- 9-14-year-olds
- Groups with age range 4 years or less: (10-12s, 13-15s, 16-19s)
- · Groups of 5-20 girls

Guardians and Community

- Guardians are involved (e.g., monthly meetings)
- · Girls are linked/introduced to community services/providers

Mentors

- Mentors are paid
- · Mentors have similar backgrounds as girls
- Two mentors work together as a team
- Mentors trained for 5 days beforehand
- Mentors meet together 1 day/month

Weekly groups

- Meeting place is walkable for girls, safe, reserved same day & time weekly
- Groups brought together quarterly for fairs or competitions
- When food/snacks are served

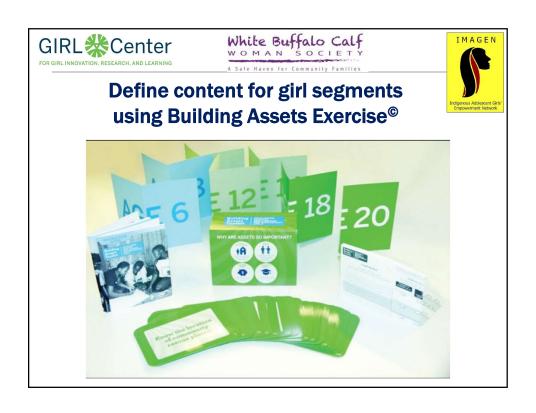
Sources: Marcus, Gupta-Archer, Darcy and Page. 2017. GAGE Rigorous Review Girls' clubs, life skills programmes and girls' wellbeing outcomes. DFID UK. Yount, Krause, Miedema. 2017. Preventing gender-based violence victimization in adolescent girls in lower-income countries: Systematic review of reviews, SocSciMed 192 (2017) 1-13.



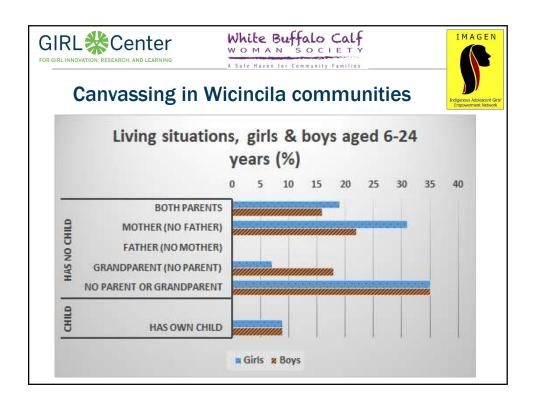
Pilot Native Girl's Program:

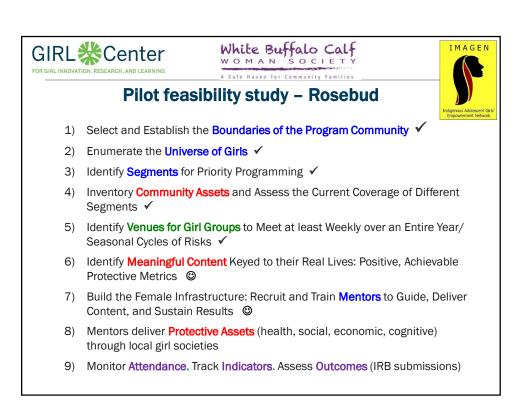
White Buffalo Calf Women's Society













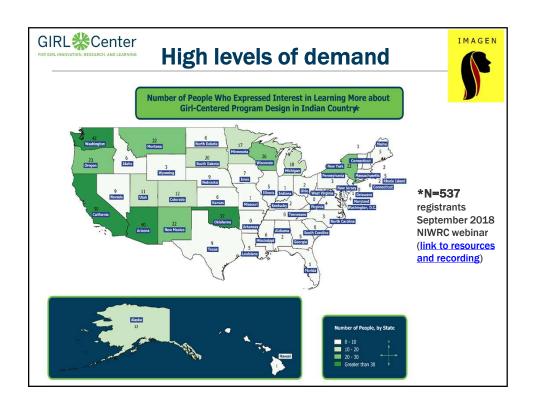




Reactions of Native women to IMAGEN concept

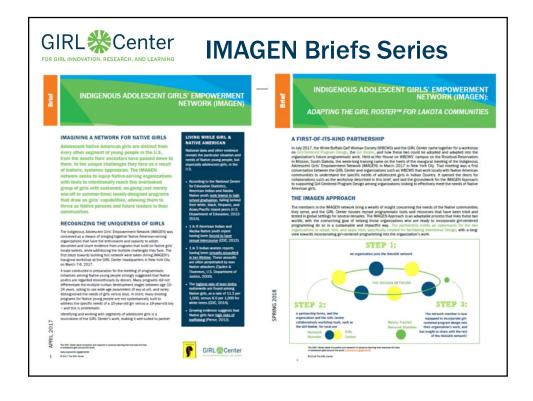
- "This girls' program could be a game changer in our communities and reduce the number of our female relatives who need the domestic violence shelter." – Executive Director of a native shelter
- "If a program like this had been in my community when I was a girl, some of these things might not have happened to me." – Female sexual assault survivor support group member
- "I may have been able to make different choices if this had existed before." – Female survivor of child sexual abuse

















What's coming?

- IMAGEN Newsletter
- IMAGEN Network Expansion
- IMAGEN Fellows Program
- IMAGEN Webinar Series
- IMAGEN Regional Skill-Building Workshops







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