

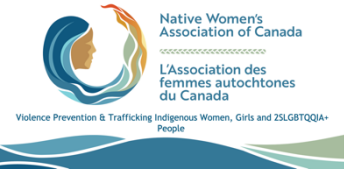
Violence Prevention & Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ People

Facilitator's Notes



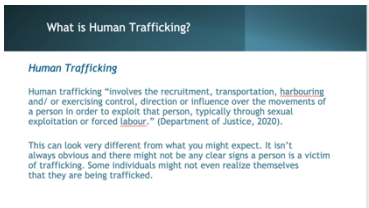

A Note to Facilitators

These notes and the accompanying PowerPoint slide deck are not intended to be a prescribed process. You are welcome to change and revise any of the materials to best serve your own purpose.

Introduction

Slide Image	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>Take this time to introduce yourself and have participants introduce themselves. If they feel comfortable, participants may be invited to share something about themselves and/or why they are attending this training.</p> <p>Go over housekeeping items (i.e., washroom location, general schedule for the day).</p> <p>Also note that the topics you will be discussing may trigger a negative memory/event. Review the safety protocols you have in place (i.e., time and space for smudging and frequent breaks).</p>
<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Assimilation: Where individuals or a group of people is encouraged or forced to adopt the culture of a dominant group while losing their own culture.</p> <p>Colonialism: The practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people. In some cases, this land is also populated with settlers.</p> <p>Discrimination: When groups of people are treated unfairly because of their race, sexuality, gender, or age. This can lead to certain groups of people being excluded.</p> <p>Grooming: The process where a person gains the trust of someone, so they can later exploit that person.</p> <p>Human Trafficking: The process of recruiting and controlling the movements of a person with the goal to exploit them (often sexually).</p>	<p>Review the key terms on the following three slides. Unless you have information to add to the definitions, simply reading the definitions for participants is sufficient.</p>
<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Imperialism: When a country takes over another country, including its people and resources, so the controlling country can make money.</p> <p>Intergenerational Trauma: When one generation experiences trauma, and passes it on to the next generations. This trauma can be passed on through the parenting style and/or behaviours of the first generation.</p> <p>Patriarchy: A social system of unequal relations that gives men more power and privilege than women.</p> <p>Racism: Taking discriminatory beliefs and turning them into practice that can be seen in laws that protect one group of people over another.</p> <p>Settler: A person who comes to live on a land that they do not historically come from, and which belongs to another people.</p>	<p>Read the definitions on the slide.</p>
<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Settler Colonialism: A form of colonialism where a colonial power claims a territory and begins to replace the indigenous population with settlers who then create a new national identity.</p> <p>Sexual Exploitation: When a person gains something from the sexual acts of a person they have a position of power over.</p> <p>Systemic Racism: Taking discriminatory beliefs and turning them into practice that can be seen in policies and laws that protect and serve one group of people over another.</p> <p>Trauma: An emotional response to an experience that disturbs and/or scares a person so much that they struggle to cope with their feelings.</p>	<p>Read the definitions on the slide.</p>

Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People: A Brief Overview


Slide Title	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>This section is intended for non-Indigenous audiences and should be reviewed before the industry-specific sections.</p>
	<p>Review the table of contents.</p>
	<p>Human trafficking “involves the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/ or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically through sexual exploitation or forced labour.” (Department of Justice, 2020)</p> <p>Human trafficking isn't always obvious. There may not be clear signs that a person is a victim of trafficking and some individuals may not even realize they are being trafficked. Trafficking happens in the open but is often invisible because it is based on manipulation and coercion.</p> <p><u>This</u> is a good resource on the common myths about human trafficking.</p>
	<p>Indigenous women and girls experience disproportionate rates of violence, including trafficking in Canada.</p>

<p>Why Indigenous Women and Girls?</p> <p>Indigenous women and girls are 6 times more likely than non-Indigenous women to be victims of homicide (Global Indigenous Council, 2020).</p> <p>They are 3 times more likely to experience violence than non-Indigenous women (Newfoundland & Labrador, 2020).</p> <p>They are three times more likely to experience sexual assault (Department of Justice, 2017).</p> <p>The RCMP estimates that between 1980 and 2012, 1,200 Indigenous women and girls have gone missing or been murdered in Canada (RCMP, 2015). Though some estimate that this number may be as high as 4,000.</p> <p>It has been estimated that 51% of trafficked women in Canada are Indigenous, despite making up less than 5% of Canada's overall population (Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014).</p>	<p>Indigenous women and girls who live in Canada are six times more likely than non-Indigenous women to be victims of homicide (Global Indigenous Council, 2020). They are three times more likely to experience violence than non-Indigenous women (Newfoundland & Labrador, 2020) and three times more likely to experience sexual assault (Department of Justice, 2017). The RCMP estimates that between 1980 and 2012, 1,200 Indigenous women and girls have gone missing or been murdered in Canada (RCMP, 2015). However, some organizations estimate that this number may be as high as 4,000. It has also been estimated that 51% of trafficked women in Canada are Indigenous, despite making up less than 5% of Canada's overall population (Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014).</p>
<p>Why Indigenous Women and Girls?</p> <p>Indigenous women and girls are targeted by traffickers and are disappeared and murdered because "they are (1) Indigenous and (2) female. Simply being born puts them into this high-risk category because of the deep racism and sexism that exists in Canada and its laws, policies, and institutions" (Palmater 2016: 270).</p> <p>These disproportionate rates of violence are rooted in colonialism, which informs the belief that Indigenous women's lives are less meaningful.</p> <p>It is important for all Canadians to understand and think critically about colonialism.</p>	<p>Indigenous women and girls are targeted by traffickers and go missing or are murdered because "they are (1) Indigenous and (2) female. Simply being born puts them into this high-risk category because of the deep racism and sexism that exists in Canada and its laws, policies, and institutions" (Palmater, 2016, 270). These disproportionate rates of violence are rooted in colonialism, which is rooted in the belief that Indigenous women's lives are less meaningful.</p> <p>It is important for all Canadians to understand what colonialism truly means. Being aware of how colonialism shapes our perception and the experiences of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people helps us understand why and how they are targeted by violent perpetrators.</p>
<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Unpacking historical influences and contemporary experiences of Indigenous Women and Girls being trafficked.</p>	<p>In this session, we will be looking at the historical influences and contemporary experiences of Indigenous women and girls who are trafficked.</p>



 <p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Colonialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism is the practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people. Colonialism remains in effect today. Colonialism shapes media representations of Indigenous women and girls and informs peoples' beliefs about their value. It also contributes to the indifference and racism they face. Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are treated differently in these systems, which increases their vulnerability and contributes to disproportionate rates of violence, sexual exploitation, and trafficking. 	<p>Colonialism is the practice of taking over parts or all of another land or country in order to exploit the land, resources, and people. In some cases, this land is also populated by settlers. While many people believe colonialism is something that only occurred in the past, it is a complex system that remains in effect today.</p> <p>Settler colonialism continues to dominate the lives of Indigenous women and girls. It shapes media representations of Indigenous women and girls and informs peoples' beliefs about their value. It also contributes to the indifference and racism they face across systems that are supposed to help support and protect them, including child welfare services, the justice system, and policing. Because these systems are informed by colonial beliefs about race, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are treated differently. This increases their vulnerability and contributes to disproportionate rates of violence, sexual exploitation, and trafficking.</p>
 <p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Colonialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roots of indifference and racism are in colonial narratives, which includes the idea that settlers are superior to, and have the right to take from and rule over Indigenous Peoples. Europeans portrayed Indigenous Peoples as "subhuman: inferior, backwards, uncivilized, deviant, dirty and inherently worthless to dominant society" (Bourgeois 2015, 1445). These negative portrayals are further compounded by sexism, homophobia and transphobia. Indigenous women and girls were historically framed as sexually available objects and placed in the lowest class of society (Sikka, 2010). This colonial hierarchy persists today and influences how Canada's governments operate. 	<p>The roots of indifference and racism are in colonial narratives, which includes the idea that settlers are superior to, and have the right to take from and rule over Indigenous Peoples. Europeans portrayed Indigenous Peoples as "subhuman: inferior, backwards, uncivilized, deviant, dirty and inherently worthless to dominant society" (Bourgeois, 2015, 1445). These beliefs helped justify past violence against Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people in particular.</p> <p>These negative portrayals are further compounded by sexism, homophobia and transphobia. Indigenous women and girls were historically framed as sexually available objects and placed in the lowest class of society (Sikka, 2010). This colonial hierarchy persists today. It influences how Canada's governments operate and is reflected in our laws, policies, and practices. The outcomes of these influences may be more covert than they once were, but they continue to impact all of us.</p>



<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls <i>Indigenous Slavery and Prostitution (Historical Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Colonial violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people has always been sexual in nature. ◊ It is used to construct an image of Indigenous women as being acceptable, disposable targets for oppression (Razack 2016). ◊ Slavery was also a form of sexualized violence; the "average age of Indigenous slaves in Canada was 14 years old and 57 percent were girls or young women" (Lawrence, 2016). ◊ For two centuries, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people were seen as property and bought and sold as slaves (Sikka, 2010). 	<p>Colonial violence against Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people has always been sexual in nature. It is used to construct an image of Indigenous women as being acceptable, disposable targets for oppression (Razack, 2016). Slavery was one expression of how Europeans determined the use and value of Indigenous Peoples (Razack, 2016; Sikka, 2010). Slavery was also a form of sexualized violence; the "average age of Indigenous slaves in Canada was 14 years old and 57 percent were girls or young women" (Lawrence, 2016). For two centuries, Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people were seen as property and bought and sold as slaves until slavery was abolished in 1834 (Sikka, 2010).</p>
<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls <i>Indigenous Slavery and Prostitution (Historical Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ As slavery practices began to decline, a "near universal conflation" of Indigenous women and prostitution emerged (Sikka 2010: 207). Because Indigenous women were seen as 'unhuman,' sexual violence against them became normal and was never punished. ◊ The continuation of this violence today is particularly true for Inuit peoples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ The government began relocating Inuit in the 1950s and 1960s, changing people's names and identifying them with tags, forcing them to new areas, and killing all of their sled dogs so they could not leave or hunt. ◊ Forced into poverty, Inuit were exploited by government and the RCMP. Because these histories of violence are kept hidden, these experiences of trafficking and exploitation are seen as normal. 	<p>As slavery practices began to decline, a "near universal conflation" of Indigenous women and prostitution emerged (Sikka 2010: 207). However, it's important to note that slavery was not the only factor driving this conflation. Because Indigenous women were seen as 'unhuman,' sexual violence against them became normal and was never punished. These are the early roots of trafficking, and this violence continues today, particularly for Inuit. The government began relocating Inuit in the 1950s and 1960s, changing their names and identifying them with tags, forcing them to new areas, and killing all of their sled dogs so they could not leave or hunt. Forced into poverty, Inuit were exploited by government and the RCMP. All of these experiences have occurred in a single lifetime. Because these histories of violence are kept hidden, these experiences of trafficking and exploitation are seen as normal.</p>

<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p><i>Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking as Colonial Violence (Present-Day Context)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sexual exploitation and trafficking have always been a part of colonial violence in Canada. ❖ The violence that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people face is so pervasive that violence has become “part of the ‘package’ that some Johns pay for and feel entitled to” (NWAC 2014: 47). <p><small>It is not a coincidence that Indigenous women and girls are ten times more likely to be trafficked than non-Indigenous women and girls; this is part of the “enduring colonial racist and sexist” construction of Indigenous females as “sexually available and therefore sexually violable” (Bourgeois 2015: 1442).</small></p>	<p>Sexual exploitation and trafficking have always been a part of colonial violence in Canada. It is not a coincidence that Indigenous women and girls are 10 times more likely to be trafficked than non-Indigenous women and girls. This is part of the “enduring colonial racist and sexist” construction of Indigenous females as “sexually available and therefore sexually violable” (Bourgeois, 2015, 1442). Across the country there are predators seeking to exercise and reproduce this colonial power, and who may be more interested in enacting violence than sex (Kingsley & Mark, 2000).</p> <p>The violence that Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people face is so pervasive that violence has become “part of the ‘package’ that some Johns pay for and feel entitled to” (NWAC, 2014, 47). Testimonies provided by individuals who have been exploited indicate that the violence they experience is so extreme, it may be best characterized as torture (NWAC, 2014).</p>
<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p><i>Why Indigenous Women, Girls & 2SLGBTQQIA+ People are Targeted</i></p> <p>Poverty, histories of abuse, involvement in child welfare, and criminalization all increase Indigenous women and girls’ vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking (NWAC 2014).</p> <p><small>For example, a study of sex trafficking in Canada by the Canadian Women’s Foundation (2014) found:</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 50% of victims were “recruited between the ages of 9 and 14.” (31) ❖ 87.5% had been sexually abused before being trafficked ❖ “71% reported being forced to have sex with doctors, 60% with judges, 80% with police, and 40% with social workers” (31) ❖ 51% of trafficking victims had been in the child welfare system 	<p>It is well-known and documented that poverty, abuse, involvement in child welfare, and criminalization all increase the vulnerability of Indigenous women and girls to exploitation and trafficking (NWAC, 2014). However, these factors and their root causes are often ignored. There are relatively few safe supports for Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>Traffickers know this and target individuals with these experiences. For example, a study of sex trafficking in Canada by the Canadian Women’s Foundation found that 50% of victims were “recruited between the ages of 9 and 14,” 87.5% had been sexually abused before being trafficked, and “71% reported being forced to have sex with doctors, 60% with judges, 80% with police, and 40% with social workers” (Canadian Women’s Foundation 2014: 31). This study also found that 51% of trafficking victims had been in the child welfare system. These numbers demonstrate how systems that are supposed to protect Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are not only indifferent in their exploitation, but may be actively involved.</p>

<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Victim-Blaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ peoples are viewed as inherently inferior, they are seen to be particularly blame-worthy and therefore undeserving of sympathy (Palmater 2016; Canadian Women's Foundation 2014; Human Rights Watch 2013). In other words, the violence they experience is seen to be "a natural consequence of the life that [they had] chosen to occupy" (Sikka 2010: 201). This belief is communicated through the failure to "properly investigate the murder of Indigenous women [and] missing Indigenous girls" (Palmater 2016: 283) and perpetrators continuing to enact this violence with impunity. 	<p>Indigenous women and girls, who are already devalued by the settler society, are further dehumanized "by their involvement in the sex trade," which serves to make violence against them seem more acceptable and even expected (Bourgeois, 2015, 1442). These ideas are not just historical patterns, but are real beliefs held by perpetrators such as John Crawford, an American serial killer who targeted Indigenous women: "I remember thinking, she's only worth \$50. I'm not going to jail. She has no right to live" (Lucchesi, 2019, 13).</p>
<p>Trafficking Indigenous Women and Girls</p> <p>Why Indigenous Women, Girls & 2SLGBTQQIA People are Targeted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous women and girls are already devalued by settler society, further dehumanized if they are involved in the sex trade- which acts to make violence against them seem more acceptable and even expected (Bourgeois 2015: 1442). These ideas are not just historical patterns, they are real beliefs held by perpetrators such as John Crawford, an American serial killer who targeted Indigenous women: "I remember thinking, she's only worth \$50. I'm not going to jail. She has no right to live" (Lucchesi 2019: 13). 	<p>Because Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people are viewed as inherently inferior, they are 'blamed' and therefore are undeserving of sympathy (Palmater, 2016; Canadian Women's Foundation, 2014; Human Rights Watch, 2013). In other words, the violence they experience is seen to be "a natural consequence of the life that [they had] chosen to occupy" (Sikka 2010: 201). This belief is communicated through the failure to "properly investigate the murder of Indigenous women [and] missing Indigenous girls" (Palmater, 2016, 283) and perpetrators continuing to enact this violence with impunity.</p>

Trafficking Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People: Hospitality Industry

Slide Title	Facilitator's Notes
	<p>State that this session will unpack how trafficking and the hospitality industry intersect.</p>
	<p>What is the connection between the hospitality industry and trafficking and what can be done?</p>

<p>Trafficking & Hospitality <i>How Trafficking and the Hospitality Industry are Connected</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hospitality services provide anonymity, which has only increased with greater reliance on automated services. ◆ Some hotels and motels may be in poorer or 'red-light' districts. ◆ Some hospitality operators may turn a blind eye because they make large profits off the hourly rated rooms used by traffickers. ◆ It is important to challenge this apathy. Learning more about trafficking and the roots of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ can help combat this type of exploitation. 	<p>Hospitality services are used as hubs for human trafficking because of the anonymity they provide. This 'convenient' invisibility has only increased since the introduction of, and greater reliance on, automated services. Rooms can be booked and people can come and go without staff ever knowing the real identity or activities of their guests.</p> <p>Some hotels and motels that are used for trafficking may be located in poorer or 'red-light' districts, or in areas where Indigenous populations are more likely to live.</p> <p>Some hospitality operators may even be aware that trafficking is taking place in their establishment but turn a blind eye because they make large profits off the hourly rated rooms used by traffickers. There is a priority to meet customer demands, even if that means permitting known violence to continue.</p> <p>It is important to challenge this apathy. Learning more about trafficking and the roots of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people can help combat this type of exploitation.</p>
 <p>Trafficking & Hospitality</p> <p><i>What You Can Do</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Educating your organization and openly signifying that your establishment is against trafficking helps. ◆ Though there are some key signs staff can be encouraged to look for, it is important to remember that this is a hidden form of violence and traffickers are adaptive. ◆ Individuals being trafficked may be trained by their trafficker on how to enter and access spaces without drawing attention to themselves. 	<p>Educating your organization and openly signifying that your establishment is against trafficking helps. Refer to anti-trafficking information available online and encourage staff to look for signs of trafficking.</p> <p>Remember that trafficking is a hidden form of violence and traffickers adapt quickly.</p> <p>Individuals being trafficked may be trained by their trafficker on how to enter and access spaces without drawing attention to themselves. These victims may be extremely well-dressed and seem to 'belong.' They may be taught to blend in and may have briefcases, be on a phone call, or visibly showing a key card (that may only look similar to an actual key card for that hotel/motel).</p>

<div data-bbox="203 199 552 394"> <p>Trafficking & Hospitality</p> <p>What You Can Do: Some Signs to Look For</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Guests with few personal items, including guests without ID ◆ Guests who pay with cash or a preloaded credit card ◆ A “Do Not Disturb” sign on the door all the time ◆ Guests who frequently request new linen and towels, but decline cleaning services ◆ Individuals loitering in hallways ◆ Guests who make little to no eye contact ◆ Many guests going in and out of the same hotel/motel room ◆ Guests who request rooms in areas with the least visibility </div>

<p>Trafficking & Hospitality</p> <p><i>Managing for Safety: Suggestions from a Survivor</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Consider making lobby elevators accessible by key card ◆ Ensure that front desk staff engage customers as they enter ◆ Consider having greeters at entrances trained to look for cues of trafficking ◆ Install cameras in visible areas that extend outside the parking lots ◆ Post a symbol or sign at your entrance that lets customers know you support anti-trafficking initiatives and are affiliated with law enforcement and/or local organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider making lobby elevators accessible by key card. • Ensure that front desk staff engage with customers as they enter. • Consider having greeters at entrances who are trained to look for trafficking cues. • Install cameras in visible areas that extend outside the parking lots. • Post a symbol or sign at your entrance that lets customers know you support anti-trafficking initiatives and are affiliated with law enforcement and/or local organizations.
<p>Trafficking & Hospitality</p> <p><i>Managing for Safety: Preventative Steps</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ensure staff are educated about human trafficking and understand how they can help ◆ Ensure staff have a safe and supported way to report suspected trafficking ◆ Design a clear plan of action if staff identify a possible trafficking situation ◆ Ensure that concerns and incidents are recorded by management. It is important to keep a record of incidences for investigative purposes. ◆ Find out if your facility is vulnerable to use by traffickers and put safety measures in place accordingly. Keep in mind that events like meetings, conventions, and expositions can also increase trafficking ◆ Consult with organizations that support victims and survivors of trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure staff are educated about human trafficking and know how they can help. • Ensure staff have a safe and supported way to report suspected trafficking. Consider that some staff might not report suspicious activity if they fear reprisal. • Design a clear plan of action if staff identify a possible trafficking situation. • Ensure that concerns and incidents are recorded by management. It is important to keep a record of incidences for investigative purposes. • Find out if your facility is vulnerable to use by traffickers and put safety measures in place. Keep in mind that events like meetings, conventions, and expositions can also increase trafficking. • Consult with organizations that support victims and survivors of trafficking.
<p>Trafficking & Hospitality</p> <p><i>Managing for Safety: Challenge Colonial Narratives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Learn about colonialism and colonial violence, and how it affects Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people ◆ Tell others about how Indigenous women and girls are marginalized, exploited, and made vulnerable by colonialism ◆ Place blame where it belongs: with the perpetrator ◆ Value the lives of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, believe they are deserving of protection and safety, and act on that ◆ Treat Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people with respect, approach them as equals and see that they are sacred ◆ Ask women who may be in need if they want help, and if so, how they may be helped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about colonialism and colonial violence, and how it affects Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people. • Tell others about how Indigenous women and girls are marginalized, exploited, and made vulnerable by colonialism. • Place blame where it belongs--with the perpetrator. • Value the lives of Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, believe they are deserving of protection and safety, and act on this. • Treat Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQIA+ people with respect, approach them as equals, and view them as sacred. • Ask women who may be in need if they want help. If they do, ask how they may be helped.

Time for Action

"The hotel and trucking industry have the power and means to advertise and make a huge impact on this most horrendous act that has been overlooked for too long. Please, implore every one of you reading my words to stop and imagine that at any time these poor children, women and men could be your very own loved ones. Lastly, no one is safe from becoming a victim, not your children, wives, mothers, brothers or even yourself and that is the sobering reality of human trafficking. As humans, it is our responsibility to take action."
Survivors Circle Participant

"The hotel and trucking industry has the power and means to advertize and make a huge impact on this most horrendous act that has been overlooked for too long. Please, I implore every one of you reading my words to stop and imagine that at any time these poor children, women, and men could be your very own loved ones. Lastly, no one is safe from becoming a victim, not your children, wives, mothers, brothers, or even yourself, and that is the sobering reality of human trafficking. As humans, it is our responsibility to take action." Survivors Circle participant