Storytelling for Change: Shifting the Culture on Gender-based Violence

A Tip Sheet for Documentarians from the Canadian Women's Foundation

INTRODUCTION

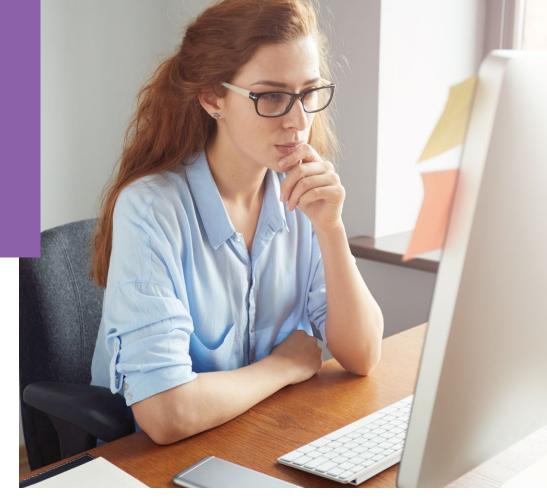
The Canadian Women's Foundation invited documentarians and a trauma expert to join a panel discussion on genderbased violence in documentary storytelling at the 2024 Hot Docs festival. Part of a series of knowledge sharing events, these conversations aim to shift culture on gender-based violence by engaging filmmakers and other creatives to share their experiences and knowledge.

This document is a compilation of information shared during the session and not intended to be a complete resource. For more information, see the list of additional resources at the end of the document.



Get informed about gender-based violence and how to support those who have experienced it

- Research ethical storytelling and its relationship to trauma and gender-based violence.
- Consult with a trauma specialist or survivor advocate to help guide you through a trauma-informed approach to the story you want to tell.
- Take the <u>Signal for Help online</u> mini course to learn more about supporting survivors and recognizing the signs of abuse.



 Add time and budget in your production plan to accommodate survivors: this might include taking days off from filming or providing counselling support.

Prioritize the trust, well-being, and consent of survivors throughout production

Build trust with local communities before beginning your work; for example, spending time on-site before filming.

• **Consider having a counsellor available** to

support during key phases of production (during and after shoot days, edit review, and audience screenings). If your project is an Indigenous-led production, you may want to work with an Elder and have them available for support throughout your project.

Prioritize the trust, well-being, and consent of survivors throughout production



Allow survivors to retract consent: someone may start out wanting to tell their story but decide down the road that they aren't comfortable anymore. This could look like: not using their interview in your project or keeping their contributions anonymous.

 After the project has been shared, check in with participants and your team—challenging feelings may come up over time. Similarly, it can be a good idea to talk through any press coverage or public response as a group.

Some ethical considerations for sharing a survivor's story

CONSIDER:

whose land am I on? Whose story is this? Consider the impacts of colonialism and how your project can reduce harm.

ASK YOURSELF:

do I need to tell this story? If I think I need to, why? If you're working with marginalized communities,
ensure representation from the community on your production team to avoid tokenization. If that isn't possible, consider engaging a culturally relevant support counsellor, leader, or elder from the community. Taking time to learn from the community you're working in and developing these connections is key.

Support the well-being of your production team

- Cultivate a production environment of safety, support, respect, collaboration, and solidarity – feelings that are opposite to those that come out of trauma.
- Explore what works best for you and your
 team, e.g. regular check-ins or collective meals at the end of each production day.
- Consider all crew. For instance, sound engineers and editors spend a lot of time with the raw content, which can be challenging or triggering. Consider regular briefings with your team about the content they'll be working with, and/or providing support resources.



Useful Resources

- 1. <u>How to Support Survivors of Abuse: What I've Learned Chatelaine</u> -Article by panelist Nana aba Duncan
- 2. <u>Support Services Canadian Women's Foundation</u> List of support organizations across Canada
- **3.** <u>Trauma-informed journalism: What it is and why it's important + tips</u> (journalistsresource.org)
- 4. ICGBV-Guide-to-Ethical-Storytelling-on-Gender-Based-Violence.pdf, Irish Consortium on Gender-based Violence <u>Trauma Informed Reporting –</u> <u>Transom</u> – Guide to trauma-informed reporting with a focus on conducting interviews
- 5. <u>Signal for Help Responder Campaign</u>
- 6. <u>Signal for Help online mini course</u>

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