

ACT4CONSENT

NEWSLETTER 2, OCTOBER 2024

WHAT'S NEW?

Now that our project has been underway for over a year, we've reached numerous significant milestones:

- Our CPD Training Programme has been developed and finalised in English.
- Our Toolkit of Drama and Storytelling Resources have been developed and finalised in English.
- Partners attended a Transnational Partner Meeting in Porto in June 2024.
- The Interim Report has been submitted, and we received excellent feedback!

UP NEXT

From the 28th to the 30th of January, two teachers from each partner country will be attending a Transnational Training Event in Rijeka, Croatia, to be trained on the ACT4CONSENT resources.

TPM IN PORTO



SNEAK PEEK AT OUR TIPSHEETS FOR STUDENTS

ACT4CONSENT
Tipsheets



Students
Tipsheet 1



Understanding what consent means and why it is important

What is consent?

A willing and mutual agreement between all parties involved in an activity.

Distinction between Consent and Coercion

Coercion occurs when someone is pressured or manipulated into agreeing, rather than giving a free and willing consent.

Myths about Consent

"Consent is about saying 'no' when you're uncomfortable."
Reality: Consent requires a clear, enthusiastic "yes."

"Asking for consent ruins the 'mood'."
Reality: Asking for consent builds trust and respect, enhancing the experience.

"Consent can be assumed."
Reality: Consent must be explicitly given for each activity and cannot be assumed.

Elements of Consent

Consent must be voluntary: never forced. This includes threats, pressure, guilt, bribery, blackmail, and physical violence.

Consent must be enthusiastic: Consent is someone communicating "yes" with their words, tone, and actions. It is not the absence of a "no".

Consent is Individual: Only you can consent for yourself. Regardless of your relationship status, you always need explicit consent from your partner.

Consent is specific: Consent applies to specific activities and people. It must be given at the moment and cannot be given in advance.

Consent must be sober: Consent cannot be valid if either person is highly intoxicated, asleep, or unconscious.

Ways of expressing consent

1. Verbally - "Yes", "That sounds great", "Let's do that more", "I'd like to...", "I'm enjoying this"
2. Non-verbally - head nod, thumbs up, making direct eye contact, actively engaging through touch








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WHAT WE HAVE DEVELOPED SO FAR

- 6 modules as part of our CPD Training Programme for School Educators and Counsellors to support them to better understand the issue of consent, and develop their own confidence in discussing this subject with students, through the mediums of drama and storytelling.
- 10 Drama and 10 Storytelling Activities for teachers to use to address consent in the classroom.
- 8 videos and tipsheets for students.
- 8 videos and tipsheets for parents.

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