Building a Culture of Consent

PART 3: COMMUNITY-ORIENTED CONSENT
ROADMAP

01 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND WANTS
How to communicate them and the importance of identity

02 CULTURE OF UPSTANDING
The importance of preventing harm and violence

03 INTERVENTION STRATEGIES
Tangible methods to use to reduce harm
OUR TEAM

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Community needs and wants
What is community-oriented consent?

When consent applies to communal living, establishing community norms, and forming collective agreements.

A great way to start fostering community-oriented consent is by establishing community boundaries.
Quadrant Activity

**Essential:**
What is essential to have and expect from others for you to feel safe and supported in your community?

**Acceptable:**
What are you willing to accept? (perhaps it bothers you, but you are willing to let it go or address it later)

**Deal Breaker:**
What are you absolutely not willing to put up with? (perhaps you need to address this immediately)

**Bonus:**
Imagine your ideal community - what would it be like? feel like
Establishing Community Boundaries During Covid-19
Identity and Community Boundaries
When developing and communicating boundaries, it is important to keep in mind the impact that power dynamics and cultural & institutional barriers can have.
Consent is often ignored with minoritized and marginalized community members based on how people react to their identities.
You have to challenge yourself and your community to **act against these societal norms and oppression** so that you can meet the needs of *all* community members.
1. Be aware of how people’s different identities, and their respective intersections, impact their needs and wants within the community.
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2. Listen to those needs and wants and give them the weight and significance they deserve in order to establish community boundaries that cultivate genuine consent for everyone.
Dilemmas

Example: Clashing essentials
Dilemmas

These situations are really challenging and complex, and if you can’t come to an agreement in this situation then all parties will need to decide for themselves how to proceed with what feels best and safe for them.
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Forming and being a part of a community means both developing and agreeing to communal norms and boundaries.
02 Culture of Upstanding
Bystander vs Upstander

A bystander is anyone in the community who sees or hears about a behavior that could lead to something high risk or harmful and often ignores it.
An Upstander is someone who makes the choice to intervene to try to make things better.
Being an Upstander means...

Intervening in daily acts of harm

Like street harassment, bullying, sexist jokes
Being an Upstander means...

Intervening in daily acts of harm
Like street harassment, bullying, sexist jokes

Intervening in periodic high-risk situations
Like situations that may lead to physical violence, sexual assault, relationship violence
Being an Upstander means...

To learn more about being an Upstander, please visit sara.stanford.edu/upstanderlife or request an Upstander Life Workshop by visiting sara.stanford.edu/trainingrequest
03

Intervention Strategies
1. Notice the situation
1. Notice the situation
2. Interpret it as problematic
Intervention Steps

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2. Interpret it as problematic

NOTE!
The effect bias can have
Intervention Steps

1. Notice the situation
2. Interpret it as problematic
3. Assume personal responsibility
Intervention Steps

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3. Assume personal responsibility
4. Know what to do
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4. Know what to do
5. Intervene safely
Intervention Steps

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Strategy: The 4 Ds
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1. **Direct**: Directly intervening, in the moment, to prevent a problematic situation from happening.

2. **Distract**: Interrupting the situation without directly confronting the one enacting the harm.

3. **Delegate**: Seeking help from another individual (i.e. someone who has more social power or authority in the situation).

4. **Delay**: Check in with impacted parties after an incident occurred and continue with follow up.
The 4 D’s

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Being an Upstander and learning about intervention strategies are really vital steps in reducing harm and building a culture of consent.
Remember to continually revisit this content as a community
As a community, how do we continue to shape, uphold, & revisit our agreed community boundaries? Be as specific as possible and think about the existing structures (programs, meetings, visuals, policies/procedures, etc.) in place and structures that need to be in place.
Studies have shown that the probability of reaching long-term goals are significantly increased when we set a subsidiary goal (aka a goal that acts as a stepping stone to the long-term goal) that needs to be completed within 24 hours. Example: if my long-term goal is to foster a caring community, my subsidiary 24-hour goal is to talk with my friend about the importance of personal and community boundaries or to get a book on non-violent communication. What is my long-term goal, and what are my subsidiary goal(s) that I can do within 24-hours to step towards that goal?
THANKS FOR LISTENING AND LEARNING

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