



Apresentação 2

CONSENTIMENTO E DIVERSIDADE DE RELACIONAMENTOS



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CREA
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UNIVERSITAT DE
BARCELONA



IRIS AEBE
Associació per l'Educació
Basada en Evidències



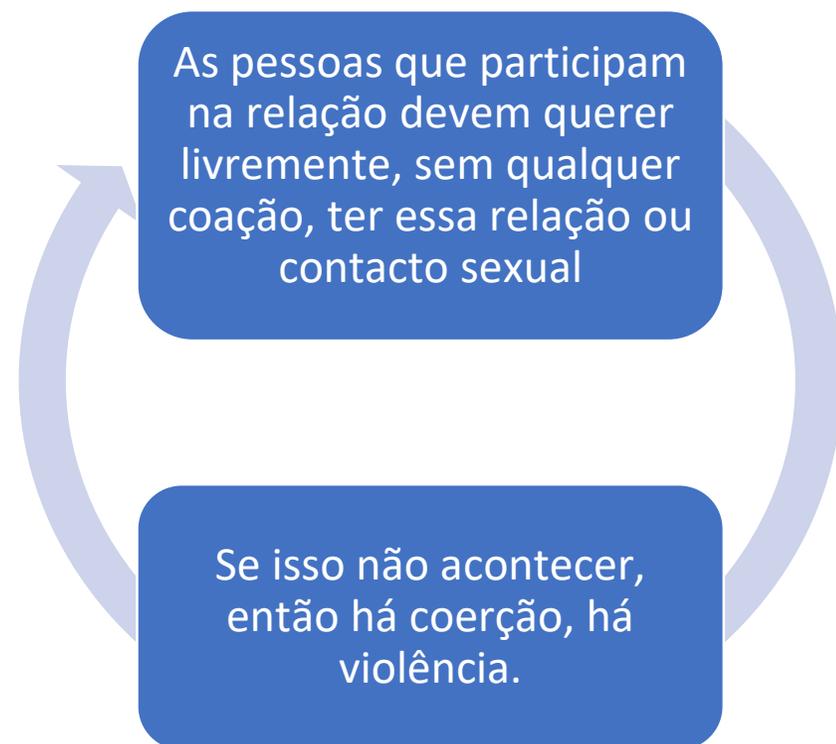
AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS
MARINHA GRANDE
Poente

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Um princípio inquestionável para qualquer relacionamento íntimo



Apresentação 2. Consentimento e diversidade de relacionamentos

7 KEYS OF SEXUAL CONSENT

WHAT DOES THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SAY?

Any action on sexual consent is based on **scientific evidence of social impact**
Ask for them to be included, ask where what they tell you has worked!

1 DISTINGUISHING HOAXES FROM EVIDENCE

Don't be fooled!

Neither "no" means yes, nor is every "yes" free of coercion, for example if there is a threat of a weapon. Analyze the **communicative acts** involved in the interactions to determine not only whether there was a verbal 'yes' but whether the will is given in a truly free environment or is coerced by some power interaction or element of the environment.

If you want to know more about sexual consent or have any doubts, you can consult the citizen participation platform with evidence on gender issues [Sapsob](#) and the news published by [Dario Ferrnista](#).
Todo lo que encuentres all tenes la certeza de que est avalado por la comunidad cientfica internacional

When there is consent, it can be seen!
If in doubt, make sure the environment is one of freedom

Consent	
COERCION	CONSENT
Power communicative acts	Dialogic communicative acts
Physical power	Free of physical
Institutional Power	Free of institutional
Interactive Power	Free of interactive

When the bond of relating comes out, it comes out naturally. I can't explain it. It's something physical that you notice, that you feel...
I've never seen that in real life. I've only seen it in movies. But if you see it, it's not a sign of consent. It's a sign of coercion. It's a sign of coercion. It's a sign of coercion.

3 IDENTIFYING INTERACTIVE POWER

Some situations of **interactive power** (the power given by the interaction established between the people involved) are so normalised that we accept them. You may have witnessed/experienced many of them

Do any of these ring a bell?

This interactive power does not only happen at the moment of the aggression, it can start in different interactions with other people prior to the aggression, in an environment where a **coercive discourse** prevails:

Don't let them subjugate you or anyone else

Many friends of mine have told something that they didn't want to have, apart from pressure, more than pressure from between the two of them, from the environment that says: "well, if you don't have something with this person, then you're stupid..."

"You're already old enough to start having this kind of relationship... and anticipate having them."

Identifying this coercive discourse, these complications of third parties in situations of coercion, can be key in a trial



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4 UPSTANDERS: SAFE ENVIRONMENT

You may sometimes feel insecure with the person you are with if they don't listen to your signals.

Try to make contact with people around you so that they can give you a hand. If you are the outsider witnessing this kind of situation, think about the best and safest way to help.

Even some friendships have agreed help signals to protect against coercive situations:

You can also take a stand against known situations of lack of consent on social media or in public debate:

5 PROTECT FROM LGV

When these people intervene and take a stand in situations of coercion, they receive reprisals, they are perceived as "buzkillers" by the people around them.

It is important to make the courage of these people visible as they are crucial to stop situations of violence.

6 NAM

Not all men around you are potential aggressors. This is a hoax. The evidence is that there are many boys, the NAMs, who respect consent, will always stand to protect you from violent situations, will never try to take advantage of you, and with whom you will feel truly free.

NAMs are found in real life as well as in the series and films we watch:

7 DIALOGUE

Talking with courageous friends about the "coercive yes" and coercive discourse that we experience on a daily basis and that is explained by scientific evidence of social impact allows you to recognise these situations now and in the future, and you can even label the ones you have already experienced with the right name so that you can reject them from now on.

By talking about our experiences and especially realising that we have often given "false consent". Or that we have not known what that meant.



1. Não significa não



Mas...

- “Não significa não” é suficiente?
- É suficiente dizer “Não”?



O caso de Anna Chambers. Nova York, EUA

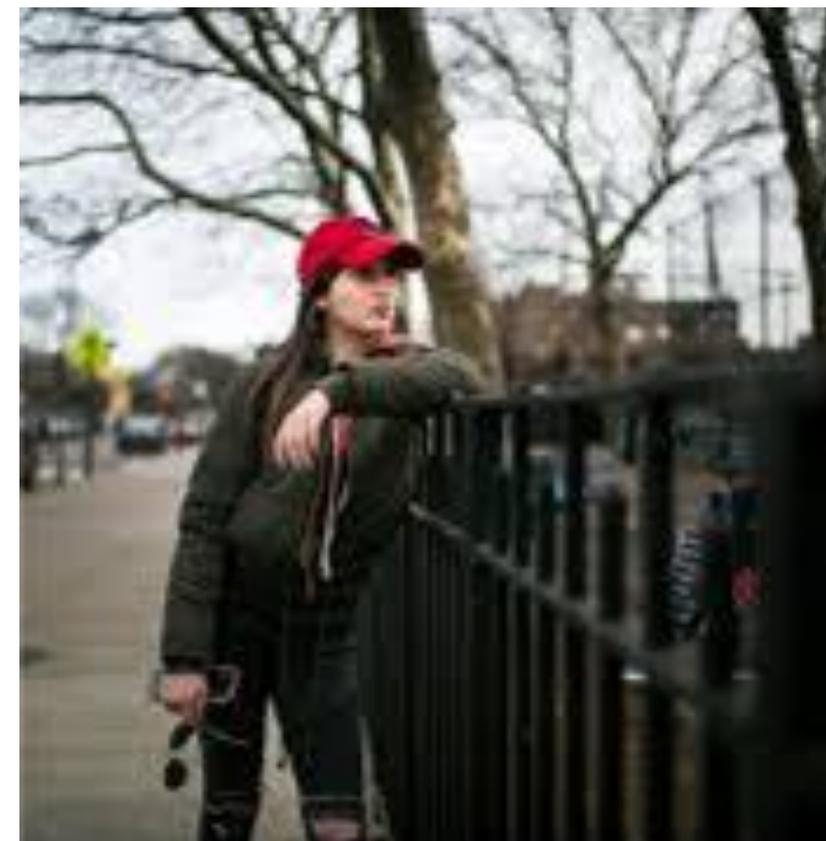
DF DIARIO FEMINISTA



O caso de Anna Chambers. Nova York, EUA

DF
DIÁRIO FEMINISTA

Anna, uma jovem de 18 anos, foi presa em Nova York e denunciou os dois policiais que a mantinham sob custódia por violação. Anna achou que o seu caso era fácil, os exames genéticos das amostras recolhidas no hospital correspondiam aos dos dois policiais, eles estavam de plantão e ela estava sob sua custódia. Anna não poderia imaginar que Nova Iorque é um dos 35 estados dos EUA onde não existe regulamentação que proíba explicitamente os agentes policiais de terem relações sexuais com pessoas sob sua custódia se estas "consentirem". Anna agora precisa provar que não houve consentimento, como afirmam os dois policiais.



O caso “La Manada” [A manada] na Espanha



O caso “La Manada” [A manada] na Espanha

DF
DIARIO FEMINISTA

Uma das particularidades do caso “La Manada” é que o ocorrido é bastante claro, não há grandes divergências sobre os factos entre as duas partes. O que os juízes estão a deliberar não é o que aconteceu, mas se o que aconteceu constitui ou não agressão sexual. Em última análise, o que está a ser decidido são questões que, sem dúvida, transcenderão o próprio caso e criarão precedentes sobre a ideia de consentimento subjacente ao nosso sistema jurídico.



“Não significa não” é insuficiente

- Sabemos que há momentos em que as pessoas não conseguem dizer “NÃO”, tais como:
- Devido ao efeito de alguma substância
- Por causa da paralisia causada por certas intimidações
- Por causa das hierarquias sociais que fundamentam a nossa estrutura social.
- Por causa de muitas outras circunstâncias



Então

Isto levou à ideia de que apenas um “sim” explícito é um “sim”.

Que é preciso dizer “sim”.

2. Apenas “Sim” significa sim



“Só sim significa sim” também não é suficiente

O facto de termos perguntado num determinado momento não garante absolutamente nada; alguém pode dizer sim agora e não querer continuar em 2 minutos, então concluímos que temos que perguntar a cada cinco segundos

3. Atos Comunicativos

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 **If you want to know more** about *sexual consent* or have any doubts, you can consult the citizen participation platform with evidence on gender issues [Sappho](#) and the news published by [Diario Feminista](#).
 Todo lo que encuentres allí tienes la certeza de que está avalado por la comunidad científica internacional

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2 NOTE THAT...

Consent

COERCION	CONSENT
Power communicative acts	Dialogic communicative acts
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When the bond of relating comes out, it comes out naturally. I can't explain it... it's something physical that you notice, that you feel...
(RG03. Girl, 21)

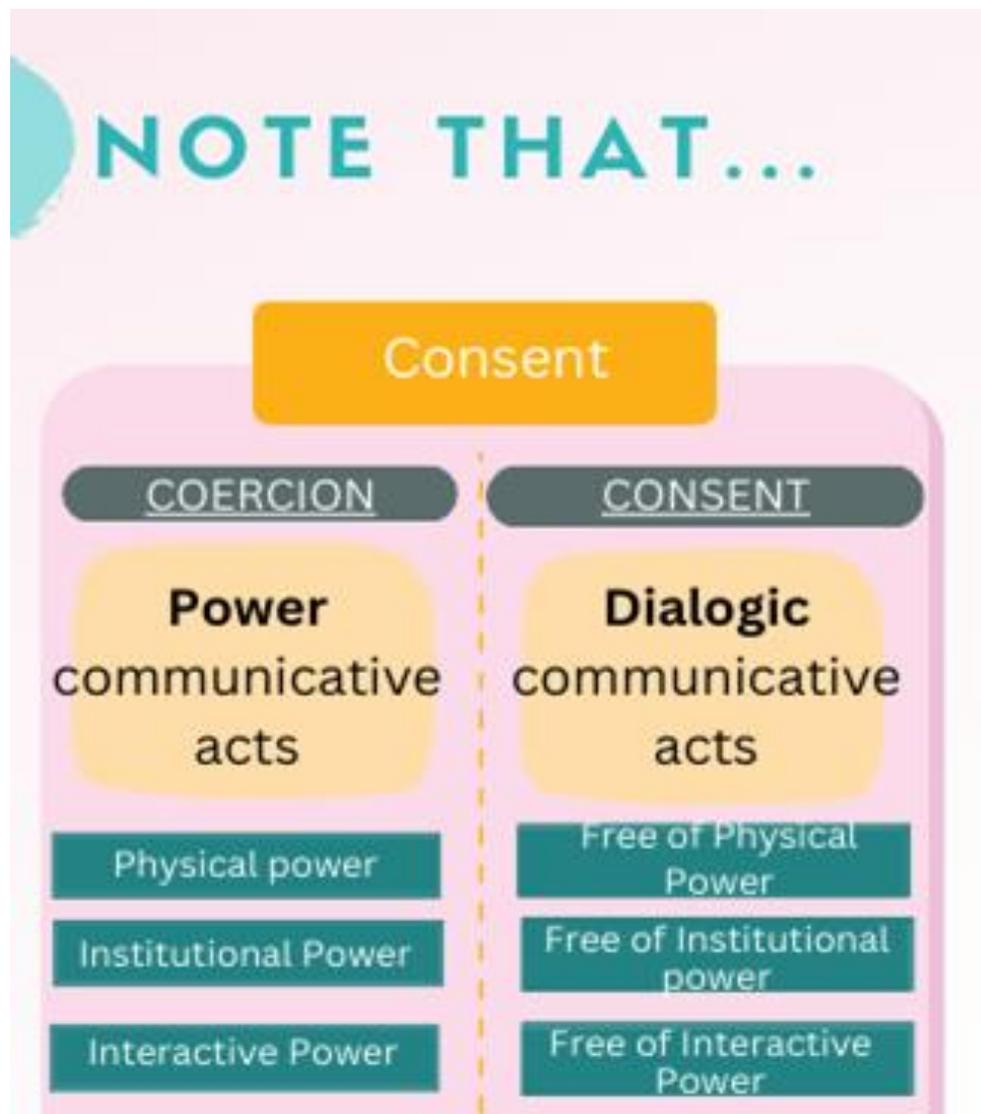
Two people when they are well together alone they are like close... touch, they hug... uh... they well together you look out like you are looking for someone.
(GB13. Girl, 20)



CONSENT

This material is part of the results of the CONSENT research project (PID2019-110466RB-100) funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033.

Apresentação 2. Consentimento e diversidade de relacionamentos



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Poder físico

Um “sim” dado sob coerção física, por exemplo sob ameaça de uma faca, não pode ser considerado um “sim” dado livremente e, portanto, por mais que esse “sim” tenha sido dado, NÃO há consentimento.

Poder Institucional

- Pode haver circunstâncias em que pedir e obter um sim não prova que o desejo que procuramos existe (por exemplo, devido ao efeito das hierarquias subjacentes ao relacionamento).
- Por exemplo, entre uma estudante (com 18 anos ou mais) e o seu professor universitário existe uma relação de poder.
- Também entre um 'chefe' e um subordinado.

Poder interativo

- Quando as condições ambientais dificultam a livre comunicação do consentimento. A coerção pode vir não apenas da pessoa diretamente envolvida no relacionamento, mas também do ambiente
- Quem detém uma posição de maior poder numa relação, seja em contexto académico ou de trabalho, mas também dentro de um grupo social, deve sempre garantir que o contacto é desejado pela outra parte.

Poder interativo



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3 IDENTIFYING INTERACTIVE POWER

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If you push and push and push in the end... he who follows gets it. And you don't get it, it's not like that. The one who pushes, because of tiredness and for your own security, you say, okay, that's it, I'll do it and that's it, but that doesn't mean that it's because the other person wanted to do it. It's not like that. Because if a person has said no to you 15 times... the 16th time is not going to be that they have changed their mind and say "oh, yes, now I really want to do it".
(CL29. Girl, 21)

Do any of these ring a bell?



I know of groups of friends who are out partying, (...) one invited her for a drink and the whole group automatically, not just the boy but the whole group was like: make out... make out... you said yes to the drink... make out... Of course, and she was like: I don't want to...
(ZD18. Boy, 20)

Apresentação 2. Consentimento e diversidade de relacionamentos

This interactive power does not only happen at the moment of the aggression, it can start in different interactions with other people prior to the aggression, in an environment where a coercive discourse prevails:

Don't let them subjugate you
or anyone else



When a person is told by his friends to do it and this person keeps saying no, they say to his face: are you stupid or what? What are you doing? (...) And comments: I don't know what's wrong with him, I can see he's asexual, or is he homosexual? On the back a lot of this kind of things

ET60. Boy, 22

Besides, my friends are all the time eating my head off. Maybe it's time. Maybe I have to attack. Maybe I have to put pressure on the girl.

ES98. Boy, 22

Many friends of mine have had something that they didn't want to have, apart from pressure, more than pressure from between the two of them, from the environment that says: "well, if you don't have something with this person, then you're stupid...".

"You're already old enough to start having this kind of relationship... and anticipate having them".

(CF17. Girl, 20)

Freedom or coercion?

(...) yes, my colleagues, on coming back with the group, said: "no... but man... you should have taken advantage... since you were there with her... well... you could have done something... you could have enjoyed yourself and that was it...".

(AB19. Boy, 21)

Identifying this coercive discourse, these complicities of third parties in situations of coercion, can be key in a trial



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Atos Comunicativos

- Outros elementos precisam ser levados em consideração além das palavras “sim” ou “não”.
- É necessário introduzir os “atos comunicativos”, ou seja, não apenas o que é dito, ou a linguagem não verbal, mas também o contexto em que ocorrem as interações

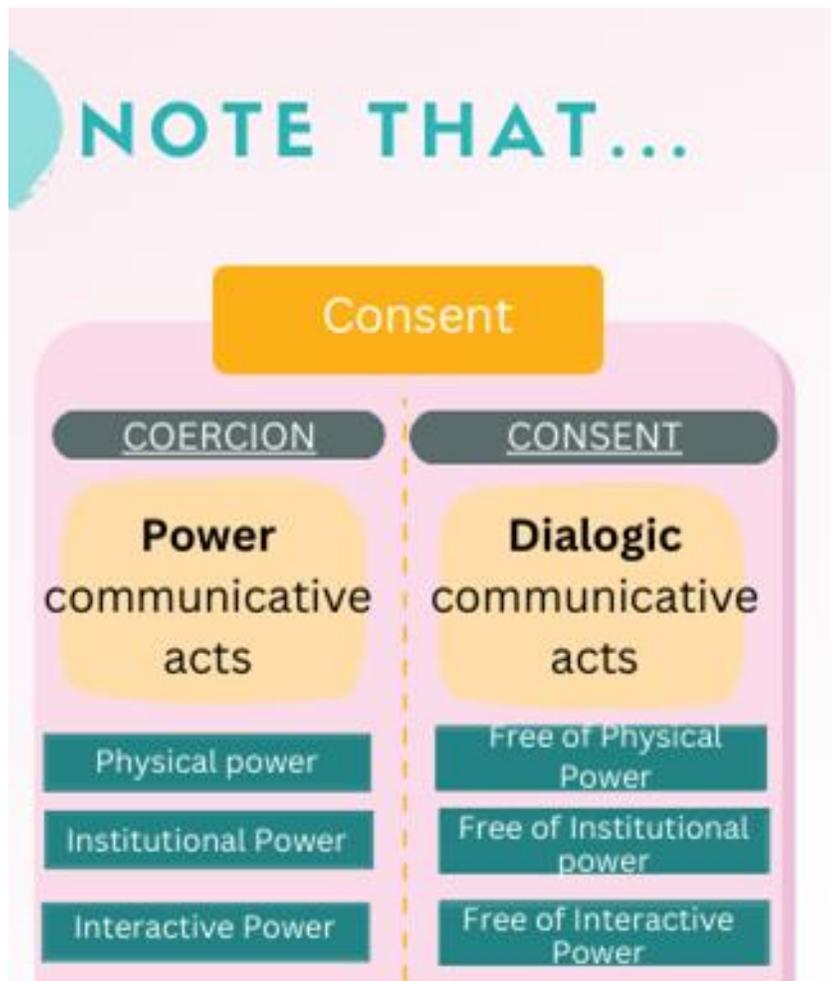


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Atos Comunicativos

Devemos estar cientes se a nossa posição de poder e o contexto permitem que a(s) outra(s) pessoa(s) envolvida(s) expressem livremente o que desejam

- Quando a comunicação é dominada por atos comunicativos de poder (seja físico, institucional ou interativo), então podemos dizer que é um ambiente de coerção onde se o “consentimento” for dado, não é dado livremente, pode ser coagido e, portanto, inválido.
- Se na comunicação de consentimento todos os atos comunicativos que ocorrem são livres dos três tipos de poder (físico, institucional e interativo), então estamos a falar de atos comunicativos dialógicos onde o consentimento pode ser expresso livremente, podemos dizer que há consentimento



Debate

- O que pensas?
- Pensas que dizer “não” ou dizer “sim” é suficiente para garantir o consentimento?
- Conheces situações, seja em livros, filmes ou notícias, desse tipo em que uma rapariga ou um rapaz foram “forçados” a fazer algo num nível íntimo que eles realmente não queriam fazer?



Se tiver mais tempo... pode ler e discutir

El consentimiento afectivosexual y los actos comunicativos

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2023/03/15/el-consentimiento-afectivosexual-y-los-actos-comunicativos-2/>

La primera vez importa <https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/02/23/la-primer-vez-importa/>

¿Tocarse o no tocarse en Educación Física?

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/01/08/tocarse-o-no-tocarse-en-educacion-fisica/>



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