



3, rue Oued Zem appt. 4
Rabat-Hassan, MOROCCO
T: + (212) 537.70.99.96/98
F: + (212) 537.70.99.97
mra@mrawomen.ma
www.mrawomen.ma
www.facebook.com/mrawomen

Discussion Questions for *Tea and Consent* video (Arabic version)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MTWYQh4gFlo>

The *Tea and Consent* video is intended to generate dialogue about the definition of consent in intimate relationships through a humorous set of comparisons to drinking tea. After watching it, lead the participants in a discussion of the video using the following questions to generate conversation.

Possible Discussion Questions:

1. What do you get from this video? What are some of the main points in this video? What are some of your reactions?
2. How do the examples about tea in the video relate to intimate relationships?
3. According to this video, what are some instances where consent is absent?
4. According to this video, what are some instances where consent is present?
5. What other examples or situations come to mind? Here participants can share examples either from real life or that they see in the media.
6. The Moroccan Penal code defines rape as “the act whereby a man has sexual relations with a woman against her will” (article 486).¹ How does this relate to the ideas in this video?
7. Why is it important to understand the definition of consent and the ideas in this video?

Notes for the Facilitator:

It is important that the facilitator have a sound understanding of the definition of consent. The below definitions can be used to clarify and complete lists and examples developed by participants:

- Consent is an agreement between individuals to engage in sexual activity;
- Consent is an on-going process, and can be withdrawn by either individual at any time (people are allowed to change their mind);
- Consent is absent when manipulation, pressure or coercion compels an individual to say yes when she means no;
- Coercion can be physical or verbal, come from the perpetrators’ behavior, the circumstances or place of the violence, or the nature of the perpetrator’s relationship to the victim;
- Silence, hesitation, and passivity do not indicate consent;
- Someone who is drunk, drugged, asleep, or incapacitated cannot give consent;
- Someone who is underage or lacks mental capacity cannot give consent;
- A lack of fighting or objecting does not indicate consent;

¹ Both rape and “indecent assault attempted or committed with violence” are punishable with five to ten years imprisonment.

- Consent is specific to each individual sexual act each and every time; a pre-existing relationship between the perpetrator and the victim does not indicate blanket consent;
- Consent is the presence of “yes,” not the absence of “no.”

Possible Additional / Wrap-Up Activity – TRUE OR FALSE

1. Post two pieces of flip paper on opposite sides of the room. One paper will have “TRUE” written on it, and the other will have “FALSE” written on it.
2. Read out each scenario below and ask participants to move to the side of the room that they believe is the correct answer.
3. Ask participants on both sides of the room to explain their choices. The facilitator provides explanations and leads discussion according to the notes below.

True or False Scenarios

| Scenario | Correct Response | Facilitator’s Notes |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| A person posts intimate photos of their friend on social media without their agreement. This is an act of sexual violence. | TRUE | Any activity without consent is sexual violence. Examples of sexual violence include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwanted kissing or touching - Following - Making sexual comments - Taking and sharing sexual pictures - Forced sex (rape) |
| A person who is drunk or under the influence of drugs can consent to intimate activity. | FALSE | A person who is drunk, asleep or unconscious cannot give consent to any type of intimate activity. A person can only give consent if they are awake and fully conscious of what they are agreeing to. |
| Someone who feels threatened, pressured, manipulated or forced to say “yes” cannot consent to intimate activity. | TRUE | Only a freely given, informed and voluntary “yes” means consent. A person who is threatened, coerced, afraid, manipulated, subjected to false promises, or lied to cannot freely consent. The status of the person who they are with (for example, a person in a position of power, trust, or authority) also has an influence on whether or not they can consent. |
| Married couples do not need consent for intimate activities. | FALSE | Consent is important for every person and every situation. People who are married, engaged, dating, best friends, or strangers still need consent for any type of intimate activity. |
| A person who consents to kissing also consents to other types of intimate activity. | FALSE | Consent is important for every intimate activity. A person can say yes to kissing, and no to a different activity. |
| A person who consented once to intimate activity has the right to change their mind at any time. | TRUE | Consent doesn’t happen just one time – it is ongoing. A person who says yes at one moment can change their minds at any time. |
| A person who accompanies someone to their house or goes out for a walk alone with them consents to intimate activity. | FALSE | Consent is specific to each and every act – here the person only agreed to go to the person’s house or go for a walk. |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| A person of any age can consent to intimate activity. | FALSE | Underage persons cannot consent to intimate activity. |
| If the victim didn't fight back or resist, or have physical injuries, it means she consented. | FALSE | Most rapes do not involve a significant amount of physical violence so there may be no physical injuries. Just because a person has no physical injuries does not mean they consented to intimate activity. |