

Awareness-Concept

A Recommendation for Student Events at and around the University of Regensburg

Dear students,¹

Parties and social gatherings are a core part of student life – just like lectures and seminars. Meeting new people, raising a glass with fellow students, and dancing into the early hours help us leave the academic routine behind and simply enjoy ourselves together. But not every party ends on a positive note: again and again, people experience discrimination, boundary violations, or even violence at such events.

To help ensure that everyone has a good time at your event, we've put together this guide with recommendations for organizers. We are also happy to support you with any questions.

All events should be free of discrimination. Not every point in this guide will apply to every type of event, so consider it a framework. Discuss it within your planning team and think about how to shape your event so that everyone feels comfortable and safe.

For more ideas on preventing violence and discrimination – and also how to respond if something does happen – you'll find contacts at the end for people who've experienced violence or were otherwise affected. No one should have to deal with these situations alone.

If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to us, the student team of the Anti-Discrimination Office: antidiskriminierung-shk@ur.de.

I. Framework for Awareness

Positioning of the University of Regensburg (UR)

According to its mission statement, the University of Regensburg places the highest importance on respecting and protecting the personal rights of all its members. All members contribute to a positive and supportive environment through mutual tolerance, trust, and open communication.²

The UR is not only a place of education and research but also a space for exchange, socializing, and celebration. Therefore, the values of the university also extend to this context – where discrimination must be actively avoided. Discriminatory, overstepping, or abusive behaviour of any kind has no place on or around the UR campus and will not be tolerated.

¹ cf. Autonomes feministisches Kollektiv der Universität Hannover: Awareness-Leitfaden für Partys, S. 1. Online unter: <https://afkhannover.blackblogs.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/1120/2020/02/Awareness-Leitfaden.pdf>

² Vgl. Universität Regensburg: Handlungsleitfaden zum Umgang mit Diskriminierung und Konflikten an der Universität Regensburg, 2023, S. 1. Online unter: <https://www.uni-regensburg.de/assets/rechtsgrundlagen/gleichstellung/handlungsleitfaden-konflikte.pdf>

Principles³

- The dignity of every person must be respected – regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, disability or chronic illness, social, ethnic, or cultural background, parenthood, worldview, religion, political belief, or economic status.
- Every person should be treated equally and fairly. All forms of discrimination and anti-democratic ideologies must be actively opposed.
- No form of physical, psychological, or sexualized violence – be it through actions, gestures, or words – will be tolerated.
- Personal boundaries must be taken seriously and respected. A person affected by interpersonal or sexualized violence has the right to define whether a situation was violating.

What is awareness and why is it important?

We want everyone to feel safe and comfortable at events. However, not everyone shares the same understanding of what makes a successful event, and some people may negatively impact others' experiences through discriminatory, abusive, or violent behaviour.⁴

Awareness means attentiveness – being mindful of your surroundings and the people around you and being ready to take responsibility. At an event or party, awareness is about actively creating a space where discriminatory behaviour is addressed, and people affected by it find support.⁵

Some organizers assume their event is already safe – perhaps because no incidents have been reported. That could be because in fact no problems occurred, but it could also be because those affected were afraid to speak up. While we cannot guarantee that no discrimination or violence will happen, we can make it clear that we care about everyone's safety by being there for those who are affected. An additional positive effect: we set a positive example, attracting people who support these values, and potentially deterring those who don't.⁶

Core Principles of Awareness Work

- **Consent** as the basis for interaction and behaviour:
Only yes means yes! And: Situations can change. If you are unsure whether consent still applies, you have to ask again. No resistance doesn't mean consent! This applies to conversations, the use of alcohol or drugs, and to sexual acts. No one should feel trapped in a conversation or any interaction. No one should be pressured into drinking or using drugs. Administering substances without explicit consent is a hard no-go. People who are overtired, intoxicated, or otherwise impaired may no longer be able to clearly give or deny consent. We expect all event participants to be considerate and to look out for each other.⁷

³ cf. Code of Conduct for Responsible and Respectful Behavior at the Sports Center.

⁴ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Politikwissenschaft.

⁵ cf. Autonomes feministisches Kollektiv der Universität Hannover: Awareness-Leitfaden für Partys, S. 2. Online unter: <https://afkhannover.blackblogs.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/1120/2020/02/Awareness-Leitfaden.pdf>

⁶ cf. Safe the Dance: Leitfaden Awareness, 2023, S. 3. Online unter: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1J6yEIXwtTaS1AlQGagec0txq5Kf210NDV48JFM70t_A/edit?tab=t.0

⁷ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Sport.

- **The right of those affected to define the situation:**

Experiences of violence, discrimination, or boundary violations are subjective. Each person has their own boundaries and may perceive different situations as overstepping those limits. Therefore, it is the person affected who defines whether a behaviour was inappropriate, discriminatory, or hurtful. There's no such thing as a "minor" boundary violation. Every incident is taken seriously, and support is provided by the awareness team.⁸

- **Taking the side of those affected:**

The experiences of the affected person are not questioned by the awareness team – solidarity comes first. This principle is crucial to restoring a sense of safety and trust, which is usually shaken after a boundary violation. Being on the side of the person affected and showing that openly helps reestablish that feeling of safety. It means you should be on the side of the affected person and actively show this attitude to the others.⁹

Preventive Measures at Events

- **Code of Conduct¹⁰**

The Code of Conduct – the basic rulebook for awareness work – should be clearly visible at all events. It acts as a guideline for behaviour and ensures that acceptance of these rules is a condition for attending. It's helpful to share the Code of Conduct in advance and display it prominently at the venue (especially in restrooms and visible spots).

- **Awareness Team¹¹**

The awareness team is a group of people present during the event who take responsibility and are available as contact persons for anyone who experiences or observes violence, discrimination, or boundary violations.

- **Consequences¹²**

The wellbeing of the affected person is the top priority. The awareness team aims to resolve conflicts through constructive communication whenever possible.

There are varying degrees of boundary violations. The awareness team may, after careful consideration and in consultation with the affected person, have a clarifying conversation with the individual who crossed the line. If necessary (especially in cases of lack of insight), that person may be asked to leave the event by the organizers and may be excluded from future events.

In exceptional cases, someone may be removed from the event without the consent of the affected person – especially if the team or organizers believe that further harm to others is likely. In such cases, the identity of all involved will be protected.

If boundaries are violated, a key condition for allowing the person to stay at the event is their reflection on the situation and genuine remorse.

⁸ cf. *ibid.*

⁹ cf. Autonomes feministisches Kollektiv der Universität Hannover: Awareness-Leitfaden für Partys, S. 6. Online unter: <https://afkhannover.blackblogs.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/1120/2020/02/Awareness-Leitfaden.pdf>

¹⁰ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Sport.

¹¹ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Politikwissenschaft.

¹² cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Sport.

- **Quiet Room / Safer Space¹³**

There should be a designated retreat space where attendees can go (or be taken) if they are not feeling well. This space should not be used for any other purpose.

- **Discrimination-sensitive Event Design¹⁴**

Care should be taken that the event itself – including its promotion – is not sexist, racist, queerphobic, or discriminatory in any other way.

- **Non-alcoholic Beverages¹⁵**

Ensure that the cheapest drink is non-alcoholic, and free water is always available.

II. Implementing Awareness

Depending on the size and location of the event, it is often not possible to ensure the presence of security or bouncers. This makes it all the more important to develop a well-structured awareness framework and to form a functioning awareness team consisting of contact persons and observers.

We can only take good care of others if we are doing well ourselves. It's often easier to enjoy a party after a bar shift than after an awareness shift. Possible effects on mental well-being should be discussed in advance.

Both the personal boundaries of team members and the limits of awareness work should be reflected upon, discussed, defined, and communicated. The following sections will go into more detail on this.

Core principles for the awareness team are: confidentiality, responsibility, sobriety.

Framework & Practical Support

Team Composition and Diversity of the Awareness Team

- To be approachable to as many people as possible, your awareness team should be diverse.
- When creating and operating your concept, actively reflect on the team's diversity. This should be mirrored not only within the awareness team but ideally throughout the whole organizing structure.¹⁶
- At the same time, it is important to ensure that individuals in the awareness team who are affected by discrimination themselves are not reduced to that experience or unreflectively made the designated person responsible for addressing that specific form(s) of discrimination.¹⁷
- If the team lacks certain diversity facets, consider collaborating with active groups and provide informational materials from appropriate advisory services. Efforts to promote

¹³ cf. Autonomes feministisches Kollektiv der Universität Hannover: Awareness-Leitfaden für Partys, S. 1. Online unter: <https://afkhannover.blackblogs.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/1120/2020/02/Awareness-Leitfaden.pdf>

¹⁴ cf. ebd, S. 1.

¹⁵ cf. ibid, S. 1.

¹⁶ Vgl. SNNTG e.V. und Nicht weit vom Stamm GmbH: FSTVL-KONFERENZ: AWARENESS 2020, 2021. Online unter: https://snntg.de/craft/assets/downloads/Leitfaden_Awareness_Konzept.pdf

¹⁷ cf. ibid.

diversity should be proactively considered in order to increase visibility for those specifically affected and to reduce barriers.¹⁸

- Clearly communicate to attendees how the awareness team is organized and what support they can provide (and what they cannot).¹⁹

Structure & Task Distribution

Awareness work can be demanding and exhausting in the moment. That's why it's important to take some precautions.

- The awareness team needs thorough preparation. Before events, there should be a well-founded introduction to the awareness concept. Responsibilities and key content should be discussed collectively – not only within the awareness team but also with others involved, such as the organizers.
- It is important that all parties involved support the principles of the awareness concept, so they can effectively argue for them and firmly enforce consequences when necessary.
- In case of conflict, the awareness team should provide a recommendation for how to proceed and what consequences may be appropriate. These should then be assessed and enforced by the event organizers.
- It is advisable to review potential scenarios – such as asking an accused person to leave the event – with the organizers beforehand, to ensure everyone is prepared.
- Documentation: It is helpful to record all reported incidents of harassment, discrimination, or interventions by the awareness or security teams immediately and anonymously. This allows for review and evaluation.
- Depending on the size and location of the event, responsibilities can be assigned in advance. Everyone should be aware of who is responsible for what. (Possible roles include: communication with emergency services; point of contact for all awareness pairs on duty, keeping an overview and coordinating shift changes, etc.)

Safer Space / Quiet Room

Those affected need a refuge – a place where they feel safe.

- We prefer the term Safer Space to acknowledge that discrimination-free spaces are aspirational rather than guaranteed.²⁰
- This should be a calm, protected, low-stimulation retreat—like a nearby seminar room that's quiet yet accessible and barrier-free, that's far enough away but easy to reach. This should be checked in advance.
- Equip the space with blankets, something to distract (like books), tissues, warm lighting, informational materials on counselling and emergency contacts, and a list of helplines.²¹
- Provide drinking water—but do not offer other food or medication (see limits of awareness work below).²²

¹⁸ cf. *ibid.*

¹⁹ cf. *ibid.*

²⁰ cf. SNNTG e.V. und Nicht weit vom Stamm GmbH: FSTVL-KONFERENZ: AWARENESS 2020, 2021. Online unter: https://snntg.de/craft/assets/downloads/Leitfaden_Awareness_Konzept.pdf

²¹ cf. *ibid.*

²² cf. *ibid.*

Visibility and Accessibility

It is important for the awareness team to be visible and approachable. Those affected should encounter as few barriers as possible when reaching out

- Post a shortened version of the awareness guidelines on doors or display boards.
- Leverage social media (e.g., Instagram) before the event to share your awareness approach and behaviour code.
- You can set up an information booth with team members, materials on awareness, and guidance on support services – plus a space for conversation.
- Make team members identifiable through specific attire (e.g., badges, LED accessories, high-visibility vests, stickers), making them quickly recognizable.
- Consider involving service staff (e.g., bartenders) trained to respond to a code word or cue and relay concerns to the awareness team.
- It must be clarified in advance how communication within the team will work—whether by phone, if reception is available, or by other possible means of communication.²³

Self-Care, Team Safety and Work Regulation

- Awareness work can be emotionally demanding.
- It is important to pay attention to self-protection / self-care, because you can only do crisis intervention work if you yourself are doing well. It helps to reflect on personal boundaries, honestly acknowledge them, and communicate them.
- Allow sufficient time for preparation. Good theoretical groundwork can also be preventive.²⁴
- It is important to work in teams, plan recovery phases, and acknowledge the stress caused by the work.
- Preparatory workshops are as helpful as joint reflection and debriefing after the event.²⁵ There can be a discrepancy between boundaries set in theory and practical work.²⁶
- Assess your own abilities realistically to avoid being overwhelmed in acute situations (problem of overestimating one's own resilience).²⁷

a) Preparation and Reflection

- The first step in preparation is to carefully read this concept. It can be supplemented with further literature. Preparatory workshops can also be held.
- It is essential that every member of the awareness team has a basic level of information and prior knowledge to avoid overload during deployment.
- After the event, enough space should be given for reflection processes to share experiences, discuss difficult situations, and critically examine one's own actions.
- Feedback can be collected from event participants through various channels (analogue or via social media). Go through possible feedback together and discuss it. What should be paid more attention to next time? (Learning)

²³ cf. *ibid.*

²⁴ cf. *ibid.*

²⁵ cf. *ibid.*

²⁶ cf. *ibid.*

²⁷ cf. *ibid.*

b) Aftercare and Support

- No one should be alone with awareness work.
- Buddy system (contact person): During and possibly after the event, assign a reference person for each member of the awareness group.²⁸ These buddies should not share shifts so they maintain some distance from potentially stressful situations and can support without immediate involvement.
- Counselling centres are a professional backup. Find relevant addresses in your area and get in contact beforehand. Again, it is important to reflect on and communicate your own boundaries. Passing a task to someone with more expertise is not failure, but better support.
- Important for the team:
 - Team building (trust as the basis of cooperation)
 - Addressing experiences of discrimination within the team
 - Preventing overload of helpers (due to e.g. too many tasks, too few helpers)

Responsibility / Limits of Awareness Work

- Responsibility: If you witness violence, boundary-crossing, discriminatory or otherwise inappropriate behaviour; if people ask you for help in these regards; or if others point these out to you.
- It is important to discuss boundaries beforehand, both personal limits and capacities of team members, as well as in relation to other areas of responsibility.
- Responsibility for different tasks: It makes sense to have clear rules depending on the type of incidents. What are the duties of the awareness team, security, or medical personnel? Agreements with all involved parties should be made in advance.
- It is likely not feasible for every awareness team member to have comparable expertise regarding different forms of discrimination. That is why it is even more important to discuss team strengths and weaknesses beforehand, prioritize the needs of affected persons in crisis intervention, and put one's own assessment of the events aside.²⁹
- The awareness team does not distribute substances except water to event participants (no food, glucose tablets, painkillers, etc.). Especially for people whose physical condition is unstable—due to chronic illness, allergies, or consumption/mixed consumption of substances—it is important to respect and clearly communicate limits of responsibility and competence. Therefore, nothing but water will be offered.
- The awareness team is not responsible for health and medical cases. Especially in contexts of alcohol and drug use, it is important not to exceed personal competencies but to hand over care of affected persons to experts such as paramedics.
- If an incident occurs at an event, a debriefing conversation with the responsible organizers is important. The awareness team's responsibility then ends. If further clarification is needed afterward, e.g. with the accused, this is the responsibility of the organizers, not the awareness team.

²⁸ cf. *ibid.*

²⁹ cf. *ibid.*

Chain of Action in Handling Boundary Violations³⁰

- I. A person who experienced boundary violation(s) approaches us (at the Safer Space)
 - a. We ask where the affected person feels comfortable to talk about the experienced/observed situation or discomfort. We can suggest going outside or to a quiet room depending on the venue. We check again at this place if the person feels comfortable.
 - b. We listen carefully to the person's account. The person is taken seriously and must not feel the need to justify themselves. Reminder: There is no "too small" boundary violation. The definition lies with the affected person. They are in a stressful situation, and it takes courage to approach the awareness team. It is therefore essential to speak respectfully. We are mindful of our wording and careful with physical contact unless actively requested (and acceptable for us in that case). We proceed sensitively and cautiously with our questions, adapting communication to verbal and nonverbal cues.
 - c. We take time communicating to better assess the situation, allow initial emotions to calm, and possibly begin developing an appropriate action plan. Immediate action is rarely necessary. We use the network within the awareness team, organizers, and others for help (fetch water/jackets/persons the affected trust, etc.).
 - d. We explicitly ask what the affected person needs right now and what the next steps should be. We align the awareness team's possible actions with the person's needs and try to fulfill them.
 - e. It is particularly challenging if the affected person wants the boundary-crossing person to remain at the event, even though the team sees the boundary violation as making that impossible (e.g., in cases of self- or other-harm). The awareness team then balances individual freedom and prevention of harm, making an appropriate decision.
 - f. Possible actions: see below.
- II. A person who observed boundary-crossing behavior approaches us (Safer Space)
 - a. We listen to the described situation and ask follow-up questions (e.g., background of involved persons) if needed. We take all observations seriously.
 - b. We take responsibility and assure the person reporting that we will take appropriate measures.
 - c. We coordinate with other awareness team members and, if necessary, organizers, especially if deciding to approach the affected person. The most suitable approach method should be decided jointly.

- d. We approach the person whose boundaries were allegedly crossed. This should be done by one person, but it may be useful to have another awareness team member or organizer nearby (to de-escalate). We remain impartial and listen, ask how they feel, and explain what was reported or perceived as a boundary violation. However, the affected person might experience the situation differently. The definition power lies fully with the person who experienced the (alleged) violation.
- e. If the allegedly affected person does not perceive the situation as boundary-crossing, the matter is considered resolved.
- f. If they do perceive it as boundary-crossing, follow chain of action from I. a).

III. Awareness team members themselves observe boundary-crossing behaviour

- a. We discuss the observation with at least one other awareness team member and possibly the organizers. Then decide if the person whose boundaries were crossed should be approached.
- b. Proceed as in II. c).

IV. A person who experienced or observed boundary violations approaches a team member who is currently off shift

- a) We decide whether we can responsibly take on the role and duties of the awareness team at this time.

If yes: We find a suitable place to hear the person's account. See I. a) or II. a).

If no: We accompany the person to the Safer Space where members are on shift. If no shift is assigned, we wait for an organizer to take over. If an awareness team member is nearby, they can be asked directly for support. The person taking over proceeds as in I. a) or II. a).

Possible Actions³¹

- I. The affected person wants us to talk to the boundary-crossing person without them present

We discuss with the affected person what should be communicated to the boundary-crossing person. The goal is clear agreements that allow both to stay at the event. We find a quiet place or go outside. No one is alone with the boundary-crossing person—at least one other awareness team member stays nearby. Informing security can also be useful. If the boundary-crossing person is cooperative and understanding, a solution to remain at the event can be sought. If not, they must leave.

³⁰ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Sport.

³¹ cf. Awareness-Concept of Fachschaft Sport.

II. The affected person wants the boundary-crossing person excluded from the event

We discuss with the affected person what to communicate with the boundary-crossing person. We ask them to keep distance from the boundary-crossing person. We contact the organizers or security to have the person removed from the event and premises.

III. The affected person wants to leave the event

We can wait with the affected person until they are picked up, help find their contact persons or call a taxi. It may also be helpful to keep an eye on the boundary-crossing person and communicate this to other awareness team members or organizers and possibly delegate this task.

IV. The affected person wants nothing to be done

We respect the affected person's wishes (exceptions apply! See below). It may still be sensible to watch the boundary-crossing person and communicate with other team members or organizers. We can also keep an eye on the affected person to ensure their well-being.

V. The affected person wants to speak with the boundary-crossing person

These may be conflicts that existed before the event. Such conversations are often time-consuming and draining for involved persons. If the conflicts predate the event, it may be sensible for the awareness team to step back. Neutral persons can monitor the situation and notify the team if further support is needed.

Exceptions: Physical violence and sexual assault are exceptions. No request from the affected person is needed to have the physically violent or aggressive person removed from the event. Persons who become physically violent or aggressive must leave our event.

Support Services and Emergency Numbers (incomplete)

Consultant for anti-discrimination & diversity, contact person for sexual harassment and sexualized violence, Consultant against anti-Semitism at the UR

Birgit Bockschweiger

PT 3.2.32

E-Mail: antidiskriminierung@ur.de or birgit.bockschweiger@ur.de

Phone: 0941 943 2364

Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes (Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency)

Legal advice

Fax: 030 18 555 41865

E-Mail: beratung@ads.bund.de

www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de

ASStA Referat für Antidiskriminierung (ASStA Department for Anti-Discrimination)

Telefon: 0941 943 2243

Phone: asta.antidis@ur.de

Autonomes Frauenhaus Regensburg (Autonomous Women's Shelter)

P. O. Box 110 204

93015 Regensburg

Phone: 0941 24000

Telefax: 0941 280 25 20

E-Mail: info@frauenhaus-regensburg.de

Bayrische Anlaufstelle für Opfer von Missbrauch und sexualisierter Gewalt (Bavarian Support Center for Victims of Abuse and Sexualized Violence)

Phone: 089 88988 922

Free and anonymous counseling available.

Appointments possible in sign language.

www.bayern-gegen-gewalt.de

BEFORE – Beratungsstelle für Betroffene von rechter und gruppenbezogener Gewalt und Diskriminierung (Counseling Center for Victims of Right-Wing and Group-Based Violence and Discrimination)

Phone: 089 462 24 67 0

E-Mail: kontakt@before-muenchen.de

B.U.D. – Anlaufstelle bei rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt (Support Center for Victims of Right-Wing, Racist, and Antisemitic Violence)

Phone: 0151 21653 187

Free, anonymous, multilingual counseling

E-Mail: info@bud-bayern.de

EUTB – Beratung für Menschen mit Behinderungen, von Behinderung bedrohte Menschen und ihre Angehörigen (Counseling for People with Disabilities, People at Risk of Disability, and Their Relatives)

Ludwigstraße 6

93047 Regensburg

Phone: 0941 59991000
Mobile phone: 0171 5774587
E-Mail: regensburg@eutb-bayern.org

Frauen helfen Frauen e.V.
Beratungsstelle für Frauen (Women Helping Women Association)
Gumpelzhaimerstraße 8a
93049 Regensburg
Phone: 0941 24000
Telefax: 0941 280 25 20
E-Mail: beratungsstelle@fhf-regensburg.de

Frauennotruf Regensburg e.V. (Women's Emergency Hotline)
Alte Manggasse 1
93047 Regensburg
Phone: 0941 24171
Telefax: 0941 6987880
E-Mail: frauennotruf-regensburg@r-kom.net

**HateAid – Betroffenenberatung bei Hass im Netz
und digitaler Gewalt (Support for Victims of Online Hate and Digital Violence)**
Phone: 030 2520 8838
Live chat service at www.hateaid.org
E-Mail: beratung@hateaid.org

Hilfstelefon „Gewalt gegen Frauen“ (National Helpline “Violence Against Women”)
Phone: 116 016
Available 24/7, free of charge, anonymous, and in 18 languages.
Sign language support is also offered.
www.hilfetelefon.de

Hilfstelefon „Gewalt an Männern“ (National Helpline “Violence Against Men”)
Phone: 0800 1239900
Free counseling via phone, chat, or email
E-Mail: beratung@maennerhilfetelefon.de
www.maennerhilfetelefon.de

Hilfe-Portal Sexueller Missbrauch (Help Portal for Victims of Sexual Abuse)
Phone: 0800 22 55 530
Anonymous, free, and online counseling
www.hilfe-portal-missbrauch.de

Interventionsstelle/Pro Aktive Beratungsstelle (Intervention Center / Pro-Active Counseling Center)
Gumpelzhaimerstraße 8a
93049 Regensburg
Phone: 0941 24000
Telefax: 0941 280 25 20

Krisendienst Bayern (Hilfe bei psychischen Krisen) (Crisis Service Bavaria – Support in Psychological Crises)
Phone: 0800 655 3000

Available 24/7, free of charge, and accessible in 120 languages
www.krisendienste.bayern

MIA Bayern (Reporting and Information Center on Antigypsyism)

Phone: 0911 477 732 70

E-Mail: melden@antiziganismus-bayern.de

Mobile Beratung gegen Rechtsextremismus in Bayern

Standort Regensburg (Mobile Counseling Against Right-Wing Extremism in Bavaria – Regensburg Branch)

Phone: 0941 46 52 82 40

E-Mail: mb-nordost@mbr-bayern.de

Pro Famila Regensburg (Counseling services on topics such as sexuality, family planning, pregnancy, and relationships)

An der Schergenbreite 1

93059 Regensburg

Phone: 0941 704455

Telefax: 0941 704690

E-Mail: regensburg@profamilia.de

VDSR Antidiskriminierungsberatung (Anti-Discrimination Counseling for Sinti and Roma)

Phone: 0911 477 732 50

E-Mail: beratung@sinti-roma-bayern.de

Weißer Ring e.V. (Assistance and counseling for people affected by criminal offenses)

Phone: 0151 55164641

E-Mail: regensburg@mail.weisser-ring.de

www.regensburg-bayern-nord.weisser-ring.de

Further Reading and Contacts (Selection)

Initiatives

- Initiative Awareness (Leipzig)
<https://awarenessy.noblogs.org/>
 - Leitfaden – Umgang mit Gewalt und Diskriminierung im Veranstaltungskontext
https://awarenessy.noblogs.org/files/2020/04/InitiativeAwareness_2019Antidiskriminierungsarbeit-im-Veranstaltungskontext.pdf
 - Materialsammlung: <https://awarenessy.noblogs.org/material/>
- Rave Awareness (Berlin)
<https://www.facebook.com/raveawareness/>
- Save the Dance (München)
<http://safethedance.de/safer-spaces-policies-und-awareness-konzepte/>
<https://www.carmen-westermeier.de/agentur-safe-the-dance/>
 - Leitfaden: <http://safethedance.de/awareness-leitfaden/>
- Safe Night e.V. (Hamburg)
<https://www.facebook.com/safenighthamburg/>
- Initiative Take a Stand - Bekenntnis zu einem gemeinsamen Leitbild und Werten für Festivals
<https://www.take-a-stand.eu/>

- Awarenetz.ch (Schweiz)
<https://awarenetz.ch/>
 - Materialsammlung: <https://awarenetz.ch/material/>
 - Sexism free Night
<https://sexismfreenight.eu/>
 - Awareness Akademie (Clubcommission, Berlin)
<https://awareness-akademie.de/>
 - Ressourcen - <https://awareness-akademie.de/awa-ressourcen/>
 - My Body is not your Porn
 - Hacksexism – Social Hackathon gegen Sexismus und sexualisierte Gewalt auf Festivals
<https://hacksexism.de/>
- Vorstellung der Arbeitsergebnisse
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnTRxeuWZQwXpm0Ok7NFbQciPLnH2Jr2>

Awareness

- Wiesental, A. (2017). Antisexistische Awareness- Ein Handbuch (2. Auflage). Münster: UNRAST-Verlag
 - Vortrag Ann Wiesental: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9RvB7YdJVG8>
Folien: <https://www.asta-giessen.de/download/5914/>
- re.ACTion (2015). Antisexistismus- reloaded// Zum Umgang mit sexualisierter Gewalt- ein Handbuch für antisexistische Arbeit (3. Auflage). Münster: UNRAST-Verlag
- Awareness – Theorie und Praxis psychosozialer Herausforderungen auf Veranstaltungen (D. Brunsch, T. Hähn, J. Benz, S. Klimach, I. Rossbach, S. Bergmann, V. Wiktor, L. Künzer; Magazin für Sicherheitskultur)
https://issuu.com/ibitgmbh/docs/ibit-magazin-fuer-sicherheitskultur_9a8c892496b7bb/32
- Handreichung für Clubs und Veranstalter*innen zur präventiven Arbeit gegen sexualisierte Übergriffe und sexistische Gewalt (FEMermaid)
http://femermaid.blogspot.eu/files/2018/02/handreichung-sexismuspraevention_femermaid_2016.pdf
- Blog über Awareness
<http://awarenessberlin.blogspot.de/>

Crisis Intervention

- Reader für Betroffene (Hamburg)
<http://unterstuetzerinneninfo.blogspot.de/images/Aufbruch2018.pdf>
- Unterstützung von betroffenen Personen
<http://unterstuetzerinneninfo.blogspot.de/images/Wegbegleitung2018.pdf>

Power of Definition

- E*vibes – Kritische Auseinandersetzung mit dem Konzept Definitionsmacht
<https://www.mixcloud.com/evibes/definitionsmacht-eine-feministische-kritik-vortrag-und-diskussion-in-k%C3%B6ln/>
<http://evibes.blogspot.de/2014/11/18/wir-arbeiten-nicht-mit-definitionsmacht/>
<https://evibes.org/2020/04/03/definitionsmacht-interessiert-das-eigentlich-noch-irgendwen/>
- <https://jungle.world/artikel/2010/32/kein-kavaliersdelikt>

Anti-Racism

- Ogette, T. (2018). Exit racism- rassismuskritisch denken lernen (1.Auflage). UNRAST-Verlag
- Hasters, A. (2019). Was weiße Menschen nicht über Rassismus hören wollen aber wissen sollten. Hanserblau

- Eddo-Lodge, R. (2019). Warum ich nicht länger mit Weissen über Hautfarbe spreche. Tropen
- Anti-Racism Resources
- Rassismuskritisch Denken und Handeln lernen - Links, Ressourcen, Bücher, Texte, Personen, Organisationen in Deutschland:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BZk5sDngE8Z8twGzzbmAg78ful3zCGlzZ9W73Pguw-Y/edit?fbclid=IwAR1pVkBnao3G4fSaierdEBX_zVb5f8iU_c1rfoXIBAOwdiQ_n14FrJnzqdQ

Organizing events with an intersectional approach

- Intersektionale Gewaltprävention
http://portal-intersektionalitaet.de/uploads/media/igiv-handbuch_intersektionalitaet.pdf
- Veranstaltungen planen und durchführen. Diversity-sensibel – Nachhaltig – Inklusiv
https://www.netzwerkiq.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Downloads/Fachstelle_IKA/Publikationen/FS_IKA_Veranstaltungen_diversity-sensibel_nachhaltig_inklusiv_2019.pdf
- Diversity Arts Culture – Konzeptions- und Beratungsstelle für Diversitätsentwicklung im Kulturbetrieb
<https://diversity-arts-culture.berlin/>
 - Arbeitskoffer
<https://diversity-arts-culture.berlin/magazin/arbeitskoffer>
 - <https://diversity-arts-culture.berlin/sites/default/files/2021-02/wir-hatten-da-ein-projektdigitalespdf.pdf>

Organizing events with an inclusive approach

- Kultur Inklusiv
<https://www.kulturinklusiv.ch/de/label/fuenf-handlungsfelder-43.html>
- Inklusion muss laut sein
<https://www.instagram.com/inklusionrockt/>
- Initiative barrierefrei Feiern
<https://www.instagram.com/initiativebarrierefreiefeiern/>
- Interview „Zurück zu den Wurzeln“
<https://hoemepage.com/inklusion-auf-musikfestivals-zurueck-zu-den-wurzeln-im-interview/>

Interviews/Discussions/Talks

- Höme Festival Podcast: Awareness mit dem Fuchsbau Festival & Female Festival Task Force
<https://anchor.fm/hoeme/episodes/Hme-Podcast-06-Stell-dir-vor-du-schmeit-eine-Party-aber-nicht-alle-fhlen-sich-wohl-Awareness-auf-Festivals-ebei3j>
- DLF Nova Sexuelle Belästigung bei Festivals:
<https://www.ardaudiothek.de/eine-stunde-liebe/sexuelle-belaestigung-bei-festivals-begrapscht-zwischen-buehne-und-zeltplatz/65256152>
- Female Festival Task Force
<https://www.blogrebellen.de/category/kultur/female-festival-task-force/>
- Diskussion & Interviews: Mary Klein Festival (Harry Klein, München)
https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2661208814192741&ref=watch_permalink
- Clubcomission: ab min 50:00, Interview mit Kathrin Ahrend (Awareness Academy, Clubcomission)
<https://www.facebook.com/155068915864/posts/10158152993110865/?d=nz>
- Interviews Pyonen (Nation of Gondwana)
<https://taz.de/Achtsamkeit-auf-Parties/!5614902/>
<https://www.zeit.de/campus/2020-02/fusion-festival-monis-rache-uebergriffe-diskriminierung>
- Interview Initiative Awareness

- <https://kreuzer-leipzig.de/2019/03/26/awareness-ist-keine-dienstleistung/>
- Höme: Journey into Safe Space
<https://hoemepage.com/journey-into-safe-space/?fbclid=IwAR3tvxR9Tqb52ntL9oqLOnNOJU3dp2RthZEDDRzuKwvzsxxM7Q8vtKCErU>
- Täter an den Decks (Bericht über sexualisierte Gewalt in der Leipziger Techno Szene)
 - <https://www.frohfroh.de/35307/taeter-an-den-decks-erfahrungen-mit-sexualisierter-gewalt-durch-leipziger-djs?fbclid=IwAR2bCrTrlWYdiO75VkJWoAKVNqie8GAq22UP4mp4j5nU9p3fgBPpRIlw6iVO0>
 - <https://www.frohfroh.de/35356/taeter-an-den-decks-was-tun-gegen-sexualisierte-gewalt-in-der-clubkultur>
 - <https://www.frohfroh.de/35409/taeterschutz-in-der-clubkultur-welche-strukturen-taeter-schuetzen-und-sexualisierte-gewalt-verharmlosen>
- Podcast Transmission Politics on the dance floor: Solidarity
https://www.hkw.de/en/programm/projekte/2020/on_music/podcast_on_music/start.php
- Podcast Mindzone: Awareness im Partykontext
<https://mindzone.info/podcast/sauberdrauf-podcast-folge-7-awareness-im-partykontext-wie-achtsamkeit-und-care-arbeit-auf-partys-unbeschwertes-feiern-fuer-alle-partygaeste-ermoeeglicht/>
- KO Tropfen
<https://www.deutschlandfunknova.de/beitrag/partys-und-sicherheit-vorsicht-vor-k-o-tropfen>

Voyeurism at festivals

- Recherche von Patrizia Schlosser (Strg_F)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nGldiXxljhQ&t=1s>
- Maßnahmen für den Umgang mit Voyeurismus auf Veranstaltungen (Mischa Karafiat; Magazin für Sicherheitskultur)
https://issuu.com/ibitgmbh/docs/ibit-magazin-fuer-sicherheitskultur_9a8c892496b7bb/42
- Voyeurismus Fusion
<https://www.zeit.de/campus/2020-02/fusion-festival-monis-rache-uebergrieffe-diskriminierung>
- Supernovamag
<https://www.supernovamag.de/meine-wut-und-ich-wollen-mehr-als-safer-spaces-monis-rache/>

Transformative Justice, Accountability Processes and Community Accountability

- RESPONS (2018) Was tun bei sexualisierter Gewalt? Handbuch für die Transformative Arbeit mit gewaltausübenden Personen. Münster: UNRAST-Verlag
- <https://www.transformativejustice.eu/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/incite-comm-accountability.pdf>
- <https://www.transformativejustice.eu/de/was-sind-community-accountability-kollektive-verantwortungsuebernahme-transformative-justice-transformative-gerechtigkeit/>
- <https://www.transformativejustice.eu/en/what-are-ca-and-tj/>

Right-wing Symbols and Codes

- Listen mit verfassungswidrigen Symbolen und Codes der rechten Szene
- <https://www.belltower.news/neonazis-erkennen-die-symbole-und-codes-der-rechtsextremen-szene-90089/>
- https://demokratieundvielfalt.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Kennzeichen_und_Symbole_der_rechtsextremen_Szene.pdf

- <https://www.bpb.de/politik/extremismus/rechtsextremismus/41314/woran-erkenne-ich-rechtsextreme>
- <https://www.belltower.news/rechtsextreme-symbole-codes-und-erkennungszeichen-2-51356/>
- https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rechtsextreme_Symbole_und_Zeichen

Psycare/ Drug Emergencies/ Harm Reduction

- Eclipse
<https://eclipse-ev.de/en/>
- Sonar Berlin
<https://safer-nightlife.berlin/>
- Sonar Berlin - How to Create a Safer Party (C3)
https://media.ccc.de/v/rc3-11590-ballern_3_0_create_a_safer_party?fbclid=IwAR3VOvpbbbsMjR1uUPtpHb1_rUyWS0-5xq1cdhmLTiMabSswN51xvQ05SS_4
- ZENDO (Burning Man) - Psychedelic Harm Reduction Manual
<https://zendoproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Zendo-Manual-2017.pdf>
- Alice Project
<http://www.alice-project.de/>
- Nachschatten: Podcast Sonar (z.B. zum Thema Drogennotfälle)
<https://www.sunshine-live.de/nachtschatten-podcast>
- Global Drug Survey
(beinhaltet inzwischen Fragen zu Drogenkonsum und sexualisierter Gewalt)
<https://www.youtube.com/user/GlobalDrugSurvey>
- <https://www.globaldrugsurvey.com/>
- Alexandra Aldridge: Sex, Drugs and Consent
<https://theconversation.com/profiles/alex-aldridge-586285>
<https://theconversation.com/profiles/alex-aldridge-586285/articles>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4D8FI2ENbTk&list=PLqxUcOjxURClIPtfWk_2SO6YUchYWSAmd
 - People and Dancefloors
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSFFPpl64L0>
<http://peopleanddancefloors.com/>
- App: KnowDrugs – Informationen zu „Safer Use“ und bei Drogennotfällen sortiert nach Symptomen: <https://knowdrugs.app/de/>

Studies

- Studie darüber, wie sexualisierte Gewalt den Besuch von weiblichen Festivalbesucher*innen in Großbritannien beeinflusst
<https://repository.cardiffmet.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/10369/8719/Izabella%20Steyger%20Dissertation.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Artikel über Studien und sexualisierte Gewalt auf Festivals in Großbritannien
<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-48447964>
- Studie: Sicherheit bei Festivals in Großbritannien
<https://safetystudydurham.wordpress.com/>
- Sexualisierte Gewalt bei britischen Festivals
<https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/blog/researching-sexual-violence-uk-music-festivals/>
- Umfrage Sicherheitsgefühl und sexualisierte Gewalt bei Festivals in Großbritannien
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/19/two-thirds-of-women-worry-about-sexual-harassment-at-festivals-survey>
- Global Drug Survey: Sexualisierte Gewalt und Drogenkonsum (Ergebnisse)

<https://www.zeit.de/wissen/gesundheit/2019-05/sexualisierte-gewalt-drogenkonsum-alkoholrausch-nachtleben-clubs-metoo/komplettansicht>

<https://www.zeit.de/wissen/gesundheit/2019-05/drogen-konsum-rauschmittel-missbrauch-rauscherfahrung/komplettansicht>