

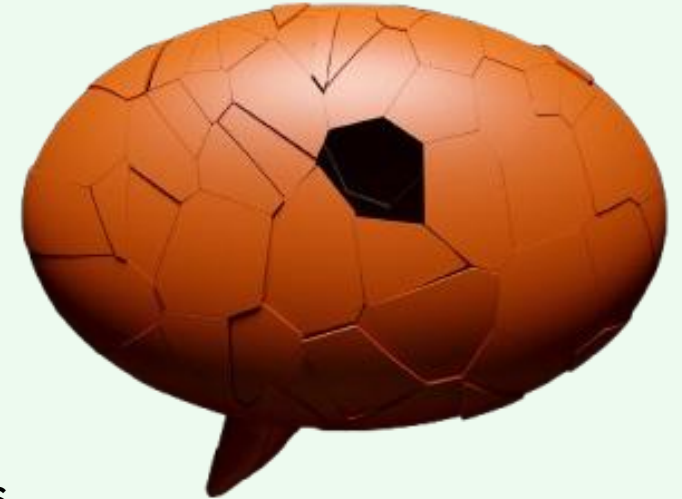
How can we disagree better over sustainable futures?

An interactive event to share research and experience on contestation, controversy, and conflict, and work towards collective progress

Wednesday 15 April 10–4.30
University of Exeter & online



What does disagreeing better actually look like, in the context of climate action?

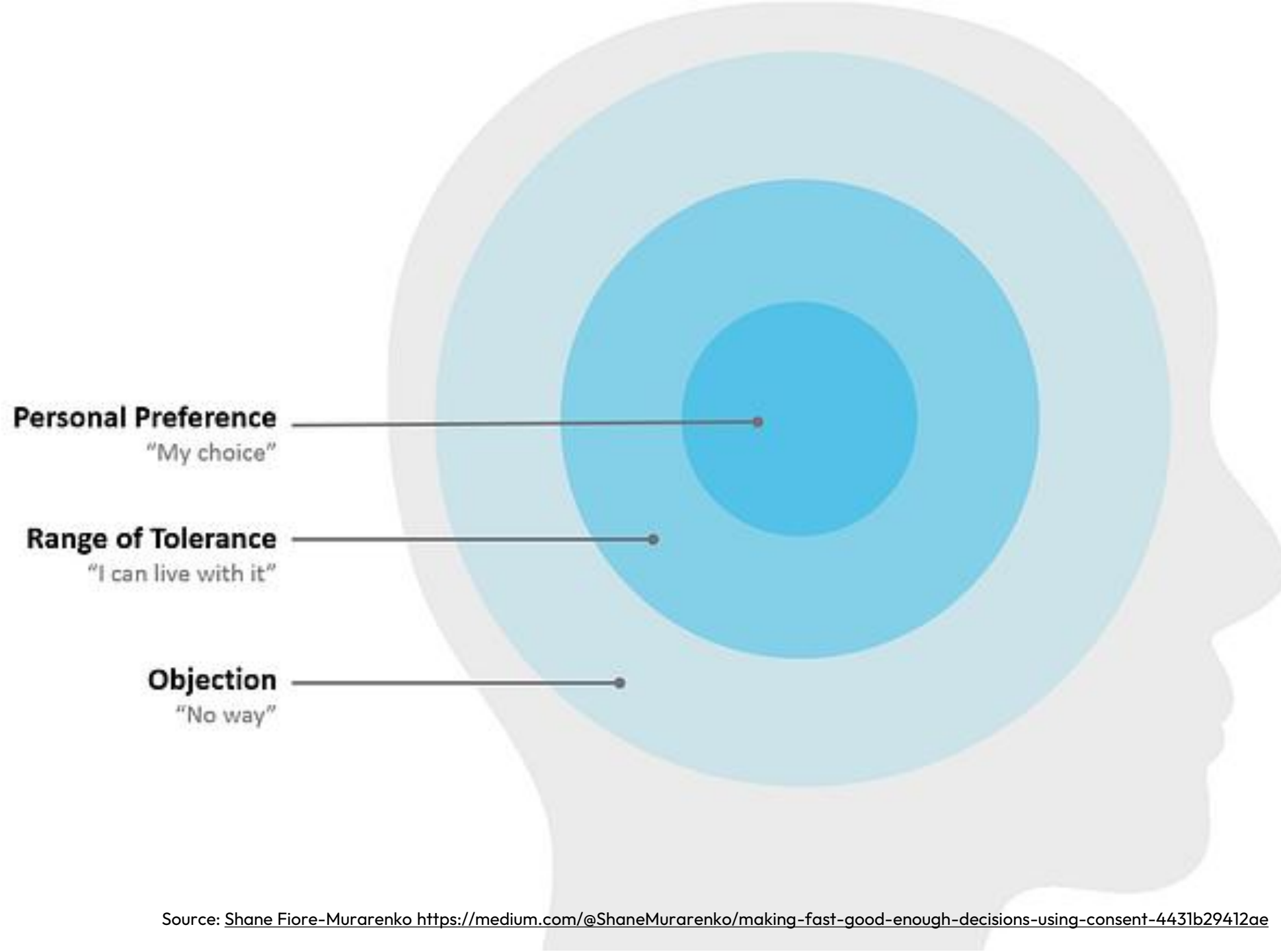


Recognising and valuing different types of knowledge – e.g. academic, community, lived experience, embodied – and acknowledging the tensions between them

3 tier structure:

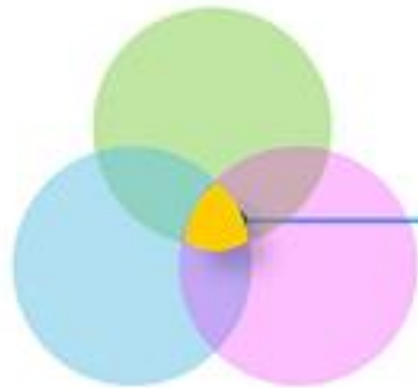
1. Sharing good practice – tools, research, case studies, techniques
2. Applying a critical assessment of what else is needed – e.g. learning how to hold discomfort, grounding research in what communities need
3. Holding space for the systemic barriers – what is and what is not within our control/influence





Consensus

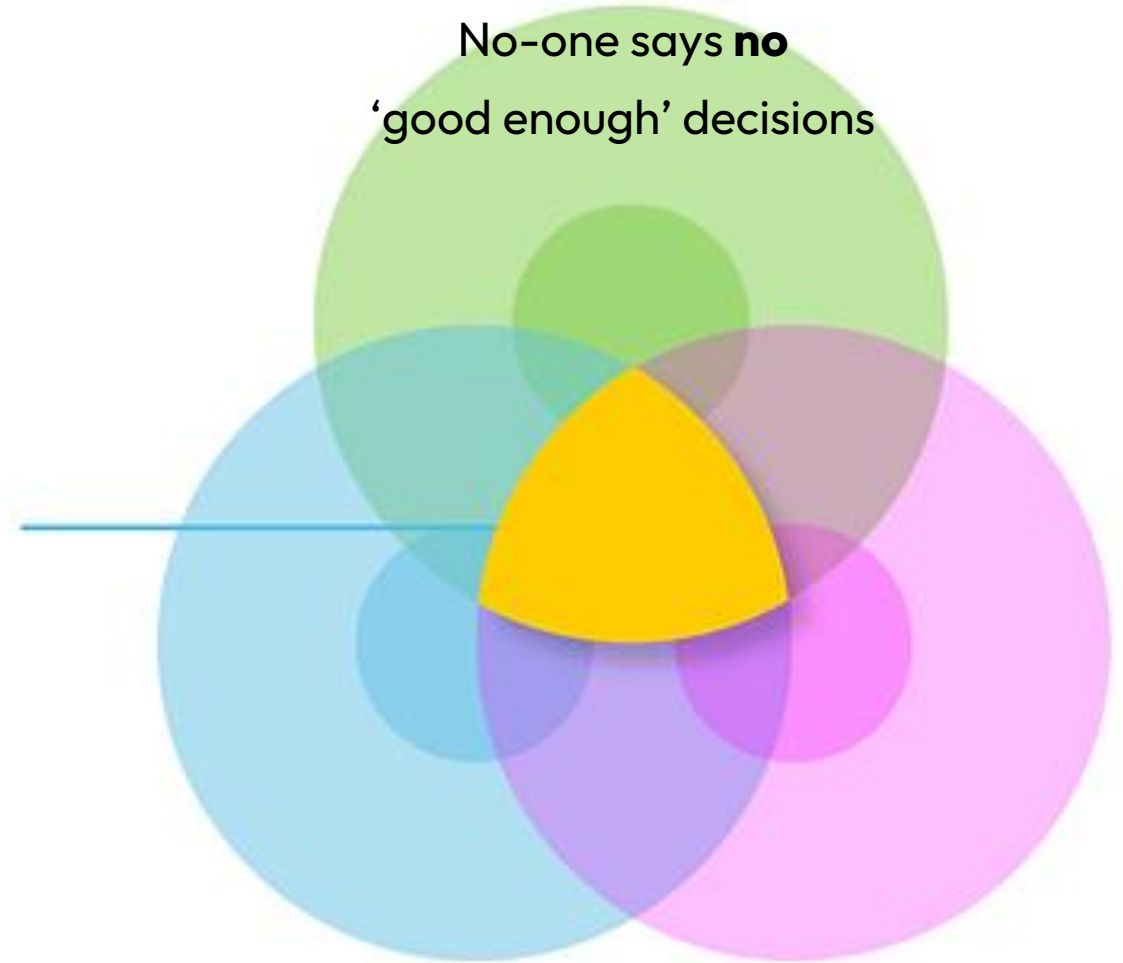
Everyone says **yes**
'perfect' decisions



Overlap zone

Consent

No-one says **no**
'good enough' decisions



Alignment of preferences

Alignment of tolerances

Objections

All objections are objections. All are valid. Not all objections are *reasonable* in consent-based decision making.

An objection is said to be reasonable if:

- it is well argued: it is accompanied by convincing arguments that give it weight.
- it says that the proposal could affect the fulfilment of the circle's mission.
- it is saying that the proposal doesn't respect the limits of those who'll have to live with it.

An objection is considered unreasonable if:

- it's based on preference: a way of expressing a preference, choice or option.
- it's made against the person/proposer.
- it's a personal opinion.
- it's another proposal.

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