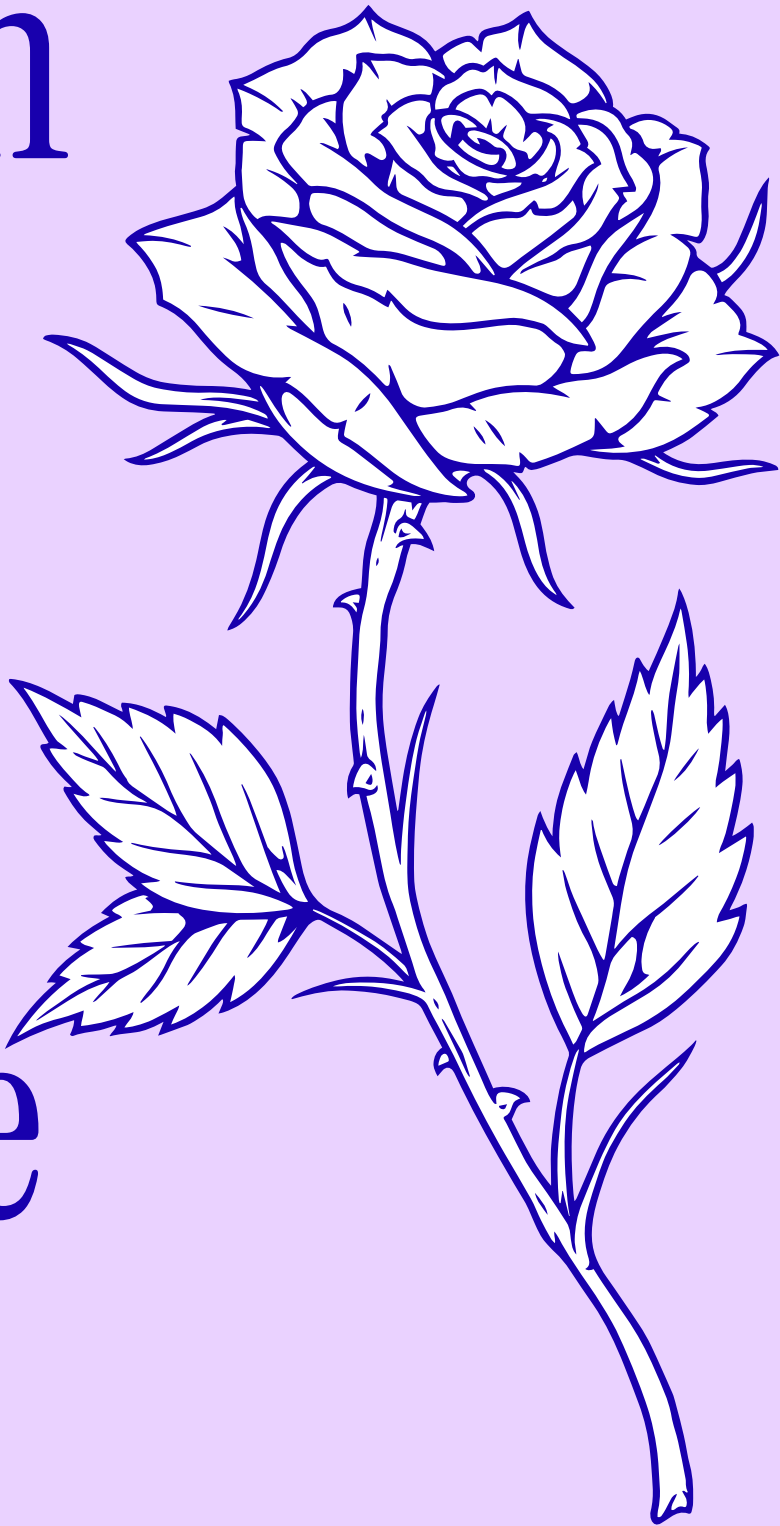
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16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence



Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms*

Ableism (capacitisme) Set of prejudicial and discriminatory beliefs and behaviours that devalues people living with developmental, emotional, physical, or mental disabilities.

Ageism (âgisme) Stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against people on the basis of their age. Ageism is a widespread practice which negatively affects the health and wellbeing of older adults.

Biphobia (biphobie) Fear and/or hatred of bisexuality, often exhibited by acts of name-calling, bullying, exclusion, prejudice, discrimination or through acts of violence. Anyone who is or is assumed to be bisexual or experiences attraction to multiple sexes and/or genders can be the target of biphobia.

Cisgender (cisgenre) Person whose gender identity and gender expression aligns with their sex assigned at birth.

Classism (classisme) Set of negative beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours, as well as systems of practices that devalue, exploit, and exclude people viewed as being from a lower social standing or class.

Colonialism (colonialisme) Attempted or actual imposition of policies, laws, the economies, cultures or systems, and institutions put in place by settler governments to support and continue the occupation of Indigenous territories, the subjugation of Indigenous nations, and the resulting internalized and externalized thought patterns that support this occupation and subjugation.

*terms and definitions taken from Women and Gender Equality Canada's Gender-based violence glossary

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Consent (consentement) Defined in the Criminal Code as the voluntary agreement to engage in the sexual activity in question at the time the activity takes place. This means that all parties must **actively, willingly, and continuously** give consent to the sexual activity. Consent cannot be assumed or implied, and an unconscious person is not capable of giving consent.

Criminal harassment (harcèlement criminel) Repeated acts that cause a person to fear for their safety and that may escalate into physical injury or assault. The intimidating acts may include repeatedly following a person, repeatedly communicating with a person, repeatedly watching a person's home or workplace and directly threatening the person or a person known to them. Criminal harassment can occur both in person and online.

Culturally safe approaches (approches respectueuses de la culture) Approaches that recognize and challenge unequal power relations between service providers and survivors by building equitable, two-way relationships characterized by respect, shared responsibility, and cultural exchange. Survivors must have their culture, values, and preferences taken into account in the provision of services.

Economic abuse (exploitation économique) Economic abuse is an umbrella term that encompasses all forms of abuse with financial aspects, consisting of behaviours to control, exploit and sabotage an individual's resources and limiting their economic security and potential for self-sufficiency.

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Family violence (violence familiale) Any form of abuse or neglect that a child or adult experiences from a family member, or from someone with whom they have an intimate relationship whether current or former.

Gender-Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus (ACS+) Analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives. The "plus" in GBA+ means that GBA goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences and includes the multiple identity factors that intersect to make a person who they are, including race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

Gender (genre) Approaches that recognize and challenge unequal power relations between service providers and survivors by building equitable, two-way relationships characterized by respect, shared responsibility, and cultural exchange. Survivors must have their culture, values, and preferences taken into account in the provision of services.

Gender-based violence (violence fondée sur le sexe) Violence based on gender norms and unequal power dynamics, perpetrated against someone based on their gender, gender expression, gender identity, or perceived gender. It takes many forms, including physical, economic, sexual, as well as emotional (psychological) abuse.

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Gender expression (expression de genre) Manner in which a person presents and communicates gender in a social context. Gender can be expressed through clothing, speech, body language, hairstyle, voice, and/or the emphasis or de-emphasis of bodily characteristics or behaviours, which are often associated with masculinity and femininity. Gender expression varies depending on culture and may change over time. May also be referred to as gender presentation or gender performance.

Gender identity (identité de genre) Person's internal and individual experience of gender. This could include an internal sense of being a man, woman, both, neither or another gender entirely. A person's gender identity may or may not correspond with social expectations associated with the sex they were assigned at birth. Since gender identity is internal, it is not necessarily visible to others. It is important to remember that gender identity is not the same as sex/assigned sex.

Gender norms (normes de genre) Expectations and stereotypes about behaviours, actions and roles that are linked to being a 'man' or 'woman' in a particular society. Gender norms contribute to power imbalances and gender inequality at home, at work and in communities.

Homophobia (homophobie) Range of negative attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours directed towards people perceived as LGBTQ2 (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and Two-Spirit people), with resulting systemic effects of prejudice, discrimination, and violence.

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Intersectionality (intersectionnalité) Approach to analyzing social relations and structures in a given society. Intersectional approaches recognize that every person's identity is made up of multiple identity categories such as (but not limited to) ability, attraction, body size, citizenship, class, creed, ethnicity, gender expression, gender identity, race, religion. The ways a person may experience systemic privilege and oppression are affected by the intersection of these identity categories, depending on how they are valued by social institutions.

Intersex (intersexué) An umbrella term to capture various types of biological sex differentiation. Intersex people have variations in their sex characteristics, such as sex chromosomes, internal reproductive organs, genitalia, and/or secondary sex characteristics (e.g. muscle mass, breasts) that fall outside of what is typically categorized as male or female.

Intimate partner violence (also referred to as domestic violence or spousal violence) (violence entre partenaires intimes, parfois aussi appelée violence conjugale) Physical, sexual, emotional (psychological) or financial harm done by a current or former intimate partner(s) or spouse(s). Intimate partner violence can happen in a marriage, common-law or dating relationship; in a heterosexual or LGBTQ2 (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and Two-Spirit) relationship; at any time in a relationship, including after it has ended; and, whether or not partners live together or are sexually intimate with one another.

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LGBTQ2 (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and Two-Spirit) (LGBTQ2, personnes lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, transgenres, queers et bispirituelles) Term that refers to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and Two-Spirit people. There are multiple variations of this acronym to also include: intersex, questioning, asexual and allies.

Malicious distribution (distribution malveillante) Using technology as a tool to manipulate and distribute defamatory and illegal materials related to a person and/or violent organizations. Examples include threatening to or leaking intimate photos/video or using technology as a propaganda tool to promote violence against specific people.

Non-consensual sharing/distribution of intimate images (partage ou distribution non consensuels d'images intimes) Non-consensual sexual videos involves pornographic materials produced and/or distributed in order to humiliate someone. This is a form of sexual violence and is most frequently perpetrated as a form of violence against women. Non -consensual sharing/distribution of intimate images is also known as revenge porn.

Online harassment (harcèlement par Internet) Online harassment is a form of technology-facilitated gender-based violence. It is the use of the Internet to bully, harass, threaten, or maliciously embarrass someone. It can involve behaviours such as sending an unsolicited and/or threatening e-mail, spreading rumours, making defamatory comments, sending negative messages, impersonation, sending pornography or other graphic material that is knowingly offensive or creating online content that depicts someone in negative ways.

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Physical abuse (maltraitance, violence physique) Intentional use or threatened use of physical force against a family member or intimate partner. It includes, but is not limited to, pushing, hitting, cutting, punching, slapping, shoving, and strangulation.

Queer (queer) Umbrella term for sexual and gender minorities who are not heterosexual or are not cisgender.

Racism (racisme) Systemic subordination, oppression, and exploitation of specific groups of people based on perceived physical (for example, skin colour) and/or cultural characteristics. Racism is rooted in beliefs and behaviours that assume the biological or cultural superiority of one racial group over others, resulting in power and privilege for the dominant group and unequal treatment and limited opportunities for oppressed groups.

Reproductive coercion (coercition reproductive) Behaviour that has the intention of controlling someone's reproductive health decision-making such as restricting or denying their ability to make decisions about their own body in an attempt to maintain power and control. Reproductive coercion includes pregnancy coercion, birth control / contraception sabotage, forced sterilization and control of pregnancy options.

Sex (sexe) Refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define males, females and intersex persons. There is variation in the biological attributes that comprise sex and how those attributes are expressed differently which lead to characteristics that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies.

Sexism (sexisme) Prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender, particularly against women and girls.

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Sexual assault (agression sexuelle) Any **unwanted** sexual activity involving physical contact (including kissing, fondling, and sexual intercourse).

Sexual exploitation (exploitation sexuelle) Sexual abuse of children and youth through the exchange of sex or sexual acts for drugs, food, shelter, protection, or other basics of life, and/or money. Sexual exploitation includes involving children and youth in creating pornography and sexually explicit websites.

Sexual harassment (harcèlement sexuel) Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other forms of verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment can involve an abuse of power and is often used as a way of controlling or intimidating someone.

Sexual orientation (orientation sexuelle) Term used to describe a pattern of emotional, romantic and/or sexual attractions. Sexual orientations can include, but are not limited to, heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, pansexual, polysexual, queer.

Sexual violence (violence sexuelle) Sexual act without consent, attempt to obtain a sexual act, threat to obtain a sexual act, or unwanted sexual comments or advances, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim / survivor in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

Spiritual abuse (violence spirituelle) Using a person's religious or spiritual beliefs to manipulate, dominate or control them. It may also include preventing someone from engaging in spiritual or religious practices or ridiculing their beliefs.

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Stalking (traque furtive) Repeated and unwanted attention that causes a person to fear for their personal safety or for the safety of someone they know and often involves a pattern of repeated behaviour as opposed to one occurrence. Stalking can take the form of actions that do not include overt threats of physical violence such as threats to divulge sensitive personal information and unwanted romantic advances that make the person feel unsafe. Stalking can encompass a range of behaviours, such as someone waiting outside a person's home, school or work, physical or electronic surveillance, damage to property and various kinds of unwanted communication. Stalking can occur both in person and/or online. In certain circumstances, stalking could also meet the requirements to be considered criminal harassment as defined in the criminal code.

Surveillance/Tracking (surveillance/suivi) Using technology to track someone's activities or location, or to make them feel constantly watched and afraid. Many different kinds of technology can be used to surveil someone, including phones, social media, email, cameras, smart home devices, and more.

Survivor (personne survivante) Term that describes someone who has experienced interpersonal violence. This term can be preferred to victim as it reflects the reality that many individuals who experience abuse cope and move on with personal strength, and resourcefulness.

Technology-facilitated violence (also referred to as cyberviolence) (violence facilitée par la technologie, également appelé cyberviolence) Range of behaviours that use technology to facilitate virtual and/or in-person harm. The intent of technology-facilitated violence is to threaten, harass, bully, embarrass, assault, extort, coerce, torment or socially exclude another person by using technology.

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Transgender/Trans (transgenre/trans) Term used to define people who have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from their sex assigned at birth.

Transphobia (transphobie) Fear and/or hatred of any transgression of perceived gender norms. It is often exhibited by name-calling, bullying, exclusion, prejudice, discrimination or acts of violence. Anyone who is trans and/or gender diverse or perceived to be can be the target of transphobia.

Trauma- and violence-informed care (TVIC) (soins tenant compte des traumatismes et de la violence (STCTV)) Expands the concept of trauma-informed care to emphasize the intersecting impacts of systemic and interpersonal violence and structural inequities on a person's life. This concept acknowledges both historical and ongoing interpersonal violence and their traumatic impacts and helps to emphasize a person's experiences of past and current violence. This way problems are not seen as residing only in the person's psychological state but also in social circumstances.

Underage marriage (mariage précoce) Marriage in which one or both of the spouses are below the minimum legal age of marriage in the jurisdiction in which they reside. In Canada, the national minimum legal age for marriage is 16. Each province and territory has additional legal requirements for marriage, for anyone between the age 16 and the age of majority. Underage marriage is a criminal offence in Canada. Internationally the term child marriage is often used and refers to marriage in which one or both spouses are under the age of 18. Child marriage is perpetuated by gender inequality and poverty.

Victim (victime) Defined in the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights and the Criminal Code as an individual who has suffered physical or emotional harm, property damage, or economic loss as a result of a crime. Some victims prefer to identify as a survivor.

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The City of Ottawa is located on the unceded and traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin Nation.

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