

## **Attachment-2 Glossary of Terms**

### **Colonialism**

The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically. In the late 15th century, the British and French explored, fought over, and colonized places within North America which constitutes present day Canada.

Reference: <https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1>

- **Colonial / Colonial practices:** Practices which echo, achieve or perpetuate colonialism

### **Community-Driven**

This term recognizes that there is deep knowledge, experience and wisdom in our community to drive the change needed, while also recognizing that the resources, tools and power is within the system to make those changes.

### **Community institution**

An organization or group aimed at making desired improvements to a community's social health, well-being, and overall functioning.

### **Data sovereignty**

The consent, ownership and access to use or share data and stories. Of particular importance within communities who have historically had no access to information collected about them or used in policies to govern them.

Reference: <https://content.iospress.com/articles/statistical-journal-of-the-iaos/sji180478>

### **Equity**

Equity is treating everyone fairly by acknowledging their unique situation and addressing systemic barriers. The aim of equity is to ensure that everyone has access to equal results and benefits.

Reference: [https://documents.ottawa.ca/sites/documents/files/ei\\_lens\\_hb\\_en.pdf](https://documents.ottawa.ca/sites/documents/files/ei_lens_hb_en.pdf)

- **Equity-deserving community or communities:** groups of individuals with similar life experiences (in one or more intersected ways) who deserve equity

### **Harm reduction**

To avoid intentional wrong-doing and harm through actions or words to participants or communities in this work. Where there is harm done, to stop, recognize/ acknowledge the harm, the reasons behind the harm and reverse the effects of the harm where possible.

### **Inherent Rights (Inherent rights holders)**

Rights of Indigenous peoples derived from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies. This especially encompasses their rights to their lands, territories and resources. Inherent Rights also recognize the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with government states. These rights are recognized and declared in detail through 46 Articles in the United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP).

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

### **Rights-bearing community**

Communities of Indigenous people bearing rights above and beyond human rights: These may be expressed through rights outlined in modern-day treaties, under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, section 32 of the Constitution Act, 1982, or under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

### **Systemic racism**

A system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity.

Reference: <https://www.aspeninstitute.org/blog-posts/structural-racism-definition/>

- **Anti-Semitism:** Anti-Semitism is expressed as hatred toward Jews. It is manifested either rhetorically and/or physically and may be directed toward both Jews and non-Jews thought to be Jewish, their property, Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.  
<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>
- **Homophobia:** Encompasses a range of negative attitudes and feelings toward homosexuality or people who are identified or perceived as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (2SLGBTQIA+). It has been defined as contempt, prejudice, aversion, hatred or antipathy. Homophobia is observable in critical and hostile behavior such as discrimination and violence
- **Ableism:** A belief system that sees persons with disabilities as being less worthy of respect and consideration, less able to contribute and participate, or of less inherent value than others.
- **Sizism:** Refers to the prejudices, biases, stereotypes, and oppression that affect a person or group of people solely due to their size or weight. Anyone, regardless of size, can have sizist prejudices, biases, or tendencies. Sizism is similar to ageism in that there are differing ideals and stereotypes regarding size. Sizism most commonly is used in terms of a person's weight; however, it can also refer to oppression based on a person's height.

Reference: <https://pct.libguides.com/anti-oppression/anti-sizism>

- **Islamophobia:** A fear, prejudice and hatred of Muslims or perceived Muslim that leads to provocation, hostility and intolerance by means of threatening, harassment, abuse, incitement and intimidation. Motivated by institutional, ideological, political and religious hostility that transcends into structural and cultural racism which targets the symbols and markers of a being a Muslim.

Reference: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Religion/Islamophobia-AntiMuslim/Civil%20Society%20or%20Individuals/ProfAwan-2.pdf>

### **Treaty (Treaty rights)**

A negotiated agreement between a First Nation and the federal and provincial governments that spells out the rights of the First Nation with respect to lands and resources over a specified area. It may also define the self-government authority of a First Nation. The Government of Canada and the courts understand treaties between the Crown and Aboriginal peoples to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations, and benefits for both parties.

Reference: <https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1>

### **Trauma informed**

An approach to interactions and decision making that follows the three pillars of trauma informed care:

- Awareness of the prevalence of trauma and how common it is for all people
- Recognition of the signs of traumatic impact and how it may show up in the people they serve, support or work with
- Engagement in taking steps to avoid re-traumatizing people while supporting healing from past traumatic experiences.

Reference: <https://ca.ctrinstitute.com/blog/trauma-informed/>