



INFOGRAPHICS



DEFINITIONS

Disclaimer:

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein



● DEFINITIONS

● **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

ISTANBUL CONVENTION 2011 - ART. 3

a) The term “violence against women” means a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women, including all acts of gender-based violence that cause or are likely to cause physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of freedom, whether occurring in public or in private life.;

b) The term "domestic violence" refers to all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence occurring within the family or household or between current or former spouses or partners, regardless of whether the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.;



DEFINITIONS

- c) The term "gender" refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men;
- d) The term "gender-based violence against women" refers to any violence directed against a woman as such, or which affects women disproportionately;
- e) "Victim" means any natural person who suffers the acts or conduct referred to in subparagraphs a and b above;
- f) The term "women" also includes girls under the age of 18.



DEFINITIONS



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

UN DECLARATION 1993 - ART. 1

According to the UN definition, in art.1 of the 1993 Declaration on the elimination of violence against women, violence against women is "Violence against women and girls is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"; "... violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women..."



DEFINITIONS

RAPE CULTURE

GENDER STUDIES 1975 - 1995

"Rape culture" is an expression used by gender studies and feminisms to describe a "culture" in which not only gender-based violence and abuse are widespread, minimised and normalised, but in which attitudes and practices that justify and support that violence, and that claim to have control over women's sexuality, are also legitimised and encouraged. The origin of the expression "rape culture" is uncertain: in 1975, in the book *Against our will: Men, women and rape*, writer and journalist Susan Brownmiller referred to a culture sympathetic to rape. Brownmiller argued that rape is "a conscious process of intimidation through which all men keep all women in a state of fear".



DEFINITIONS

The book had the merit of detaching rape from the sexual dimension to place it within a historically traceable power dynamic between genders: men, Brownmiller stated, do not rape driven by an irrepressible sexual desire, but to exercise or reassert their power and control over the female body. Rape, in this dimension, does not only affect the victim: it is the most extreme expression of a patriarchal and misogynistic society in which there are systems, institutions, media and entrenched attitudes that encourage violence against women.



DEFINITIONS

In 1993 the book *Transforming a Rape Culture* was published, in which authors Pamela Fletcher, Emilie Buchwald and Martha Roth gave a more extensive definition of 'rape culture': "A complex of beliefs that encourages male sexual aggression and supports violence against women. This occurs in a society where violence is seen as sexy and sexuality as violent. In a rape culture, women perceive a continuum of threatened violence ranging from sexual comments to physical harassment to rape itself. A rape culture condones physical and emotional terrorism against women as 'normal'. In rape culture both men and women assume that sexual violence is 'a fact of life', as inevitable as death or taxes".



● DEFINITIONS

● **CULTURE OF CONSENSUS**

LITERAL DEFINITION

According to the Treccani dictionary, the term consent is defined as 'allowing an act to take place, permission, approval'.

ACADEMIC DEFINITION

Scholars Susan E. Hickman and Charlene L. Muehlenhard (1999) define consent as "the freely given verbal or nonverbal communication of a desire to engage in sexual activity".



DEFINITIONS

NORMATIVE DEFINITION

According to the Istanbul Convention (2011), consent is a voluntary and non-permanent agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity; it can be revoked at any time and can only be freely and sincerely given where the free will of one of the consenting parties is not overwhelmed by coercive circumstances, and where the person is capable of giving consent.

Consent is specific, because saying yes to one thing does not mean yes to others; it is variable, so anyone can change their mind about what they want to do at any time; it is informed, meaning it cannot be based on a lie or omission of information.



● DEFINITIONS
● **FEMINICIDE**
●

EIGE MEASURING FEMINICIDE 2017

Femicide is the killing of a woman by an intimate partner. An intimate partner is defined as a previous or current spouse/partner, regardless of whether the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

Femicide is the most serious manifestation of gender-based violence. It is a manifestation of power imbalances in society, which promotes inequality between men and women.

Femicide is widely defined as the killing of a woman because of her gender.



DEFINITIONS

The term femicide was created because the 'neutral' definition of homicide omits the realities of inequality, oppression and systematic violence against women.

Defining femicide on the basis of precise indicators that distinguish the phenomenon from homicides allows a collection of data that can reflect the real situation of inequality experienced by women.