

JORDAN OPEN SOURCE ASSOCIATION

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary

December 2024

The content in this glossary may include sensitive terms and definitions related to Technology-Facilitated gender-based violence (TF GBV). Some of the language and concepts may be distressing or triggering for certain audiences. The glossary is intended as an educational and reference resource, and its inclusion of specific terms does not imply endorsement of any associated behaviors or ideologies. Readers are encouraged to approach this material with care and to seek support if they feel overwhelmed or affected.



Table of Content:

I. Acknowledgment	3
II. Purpose of the Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Gloss	ary 3
III. Methodology	3
IV. Available for Public Consultation	3
V. Categories of the Glossary	4
VI. Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary	5
VII. Resources	28



I. Acknowledgment

The Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary was developed through the combined efforts of a dedicated team at the Jordan Open Source Association (JOSA). Yara Alrafie and Nadeen Bani Yaseen, researchers at JOSA, played pivotal roles in leading the research process. Amr Ahmad, Localization and Communication Officer, ensured that the localization was meticulously executed. Technical review and expert insights were provided by Haneen Diri and Muna Bur, whose contributions greatly enhanced the relevance of the work. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all who were involved in bringing this project to completion.

We express our deepest gratitude to the International Media Support and The Danish Institute for Human Rights for their financial support.

II. Purpose of the Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary

The purpose of a TF GBV glossary is to provide a clear, concise, and standardized reference for understanding the terms and concepts related to Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV). It aims to promote awareness of the various forms and terminologies of TF GBV, foster consistency in language across sectors. The glossary also serves as a valuable resource for researchers, service providers, and media actors to inform their work and improve interventions, while empowering victims and survivors by helping them recognize various forms of TF GBV.

III. Methodology

The methodology for developing the Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary involved several structured steps to ensure it is comprehensive, culturally relevant, and accessible in both English and Arabic. The process began with defining objectives, focusing on standardizing key TF GBV terms, followed by a thorough research and literature review identified critical terms, which were then translated and localized. Additionally, collaboration with civil society organizations, technical experts, local actors, and regional and international communities ensured accuracy and contextual relevance. Currently, it is open for public consultation across the MENA region to further enhance accuracy, inclusivity, and localization.

IV. Public Consultation

We invite all stakeholders, including experts, activists, Civil Society Organizations, media organizations, journalists, and all supporters to provide their valuable feedback and consultation on the Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary, at: <u>https://link.josa.ngo/tfgbv-feedback</u>

Submissions will be accepted until **31st December 2024**, and we thank you in advance for your contributions to this important initiative!



V. Categories of the Glossary

#	Category	Definition	Justification	Publisher
1	Visual-Based Abuse	Visual-based abuse is when a person shares, or threatens to share, an intimate image or video of a person without their consent.	video-based abuse highlight the	eSafetyCommissione r
2	Online Sexual Harassment	Online sexual harassment refers to any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or sexually explicit content sent via digital platforms, including social media, messaging apps, or email.	This category encompasses a wide range of harmful behaviors, highlighting how digital spaces are misused to target individuals with unwanted sexual conduct.	-
3	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	This category covers digital acts that intimidate, coerce, or threaten individuals, such as doxxing, hate speech, or libel. These actions often create fear, reputational harm, or social isolation.	Grouping these actions under one category emphasizes the direct or indirect harm and manipulation that online threats and coercive tactics can cause	EUROPOL
4	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	This category involves tactics that manipulate identities or digital content to deceive, impersonate, or mislead. It includes fake profiles, deep-fakes, and catfishing.	With the rise of identity-based deception online, these terms represent unique ways of misusing technology to harm, deceive, or exploit others.	x
5	Online Scams and Fraud	When someone tries to trick you into giving away your personal details, financial details, or money over the internet. A scam becomes fraud when a scammer gets your personal or financial details and uses them for their own gain, or receives money from you under false pretences. Fraud is a criminal offence.	abuse as they usually focus on financial or data theft, rather than purely emotional or psychological harm.	Own your online
6	Technology and Data	This category focuses on the technological aspects of digital interaction, such as information networks, IoT, and system-related terms. It includes infrastructure	itself, this category addresses how access to and misuse of tech can contribute to or	Techtarget



7	Digital Activism and Countermeasu res	and digital access topics like the digital divide. This category includes terms related to activism, counter-speech, and efforts to create safer digital spaces, from digital activism to organized responses against hate speech and online abuse.	Separating these terms emphasizes the proactive measures taken to combat online abuse and support equitable access to digital spaces.	Center for Countering Digital Hate
8	Research and Analysis	This category focuses on terms related to research methodologies and analysis related to digital violence, such as gender analysis and interview research.	Grouping research and analysis terms separately highlights the study and examination of digital violence and the role of academic and empirical research in shaping responses to it.	Frontiers in Psychology
9	Legal terms	Legal terms refer to the specific language, definitions, and concepts used in laws and regulations to define and address TFGBV, TFV and GBV, ensuring consistency in enforcement and understanding.	standardize its recognition, prosecution, and prevention	United Nations
10	Intersectionali ty and Context	Intersectionality highlights how overlapping social identities, such as gender, race, class, and disability, shape individuals' experiences of TFGBV in specific cultural or societal contexts.	emphasizes the need for tailored solutions to address how marginalized groups are	Stanford Law Review
11	Forms of Violence	Digital violence refers to various forms of harassment, degradation, discrimination or social isolation on the internet or by electronic means of communication. The locations of digital violence are diverse: social networks, messenger apps, chat rooms, gaming platforms or the email inbox are just some of them.	Given the diversity in abusive behaviors online, separating these terms helps identify specific forms of digital aggression and their psychological or social impacts.	HateAid



VI. Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Glossary

#	Term	Group	Definition/Description	Publisher
1	Ableism	Intersectionali ty and Context	Discrimination or prejudice against people with disabilities, taking the form of ideas and assumptions, stereotypes, attitudes, practices, physical barriers in the environment or larger scale oppression	Forbes
2	Abuser	Legal terms	Any person who commits an act of violence in any form against another person.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
3	Alternative Care		Care provided when a child's natural family is unable to provide appropriate care, even with adequate support, or when the family abandons or waives the custody of the child formally or informally, and includes kinship care, or other forms of family care, family-like care such as institutional care, or supervised independent living arrangements.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
4	Appointed Guardian	Legal terms	A person appointed by the father or grandfather, or a guardian chosen by the grandfather. In the event that they are not available, it is the judge who manages the affairs of the minor and takes into account their interest.	



5	Arrest, or the threat of forced return to the home country, or the need for guardianship	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Any situation in which a person is arrested, threatened with arrest, threatened with forcible return to the home country (i.e., involuntary or spontaneous return to the home country), or any case in which placement is required as a result of endangerment.	Global Institute-JO
6	Astroturfing	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Astroturfing is the practice of masking the sponsors of a message or organization to make it appear as though it originates from and is supported by grassroots participants.	
7	Authorization	Legal terms	Official permission for something to happen, or the act of giving someone official permission to do something	Cambridge Dictionary
8	Bullying	Forms of Violence	Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school-aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.	



9	Case Coordinator	Legal terms	0	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
10	Case Coordinator Supervisor	Legal terms	A specialized employee who possesses supervision skills, and occupies a supervisory position within the institution. They are responsible for distributing cases to the case coordinators of the institution, following up on these cases, providing technical and administrative (logistical) support to case coordinators, and ensuring that quality services are provided according to the work plan of the victim.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)



11	Case Management	Legal terms	A work methodology based on the wishes and needs of the victim, which includes case intervention, evaluation, coordination, guidance, oversight, follow-up and provision of necessary services in coordination with the relevant partners, using sequential procedures that define responsibilities and roles from reception to closure of the case.	Global Institute-JO
12	Catfishing	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Catfishing is the deceptive act of creating a false identity online to lure others into romantic relationships.	Dictionary.com
13	Cheap Fake	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	A cheap fake is a video or audio that has been altered using basic tools, such as speed changes, but does not use advanced machine learning techniques.	The Guardian
14	Child	Legal terms	A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier	Research Gate
15	Child Abuse		All forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity	StatPearls
16	Child Labor	Intersectionali ty and Context	The work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development	



17	Child Marriage		Child marriage refers to all marriages or unions in which one or both spouses are under the age of 18 and or were not able to give their free and informed consent.	Plan International
18	Child Protection	Intersectionali ty and Context	Child protection as measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. Child protection means safeguarding children from harm. Harm includes violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.	
19	Child-Victim	Intersectionali ty and Context	Means the child who is the victim or the alleged victim of abuse.	Law Insider
20	Child's Best Interest	Intersectionali ty and Context	It allows the preservation of a child's well-being and his right to grow in an environment which is favorable to his mental and physical health.	Humanium
21	Child's Opinion Survey (Child's Willingness to Participate)	Research and Analysis	Expressing a desire to participate in services. The "opinion of younger children" may be requested, who are by definition too young to give informed consent but can understand and agree to participate in receiving services.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)



22	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)		Any person recruited under 18 years of age or who has been recruited or employed by the armed forces (government military or other security forces) or armed groups of the opposition (in any capacity) including children (male and female) employed as combatants, cooks, porters, couriers, spies, or individuals used for sexual purposes. This also includes children who provide information to armed groups or forces, and who distribute leaflets on their behalf, or those transporting materials, or working in mechanics, excluding children who demonstrate support for opposition or government forces without any prior instructions or agreement by members of armed groups (i.e. by participating in demonstrations, throwing stones or writing slogans on graffiti, for example).	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
23	Children Separated from Their Families		Are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members	
24	Community-Bas ed Violence	Forms of Violence	Community violence happens between unrelated individuals, who may or may not know each other, generally outside the home. Examples include assaults or fights among groups and shootings in public places, such as schools and on the streets.	Disease



25	Confidentiality	Legal terms	The fact of private information being kept secret	Cambridge Dictionary
26	Contexts of TF VAW		Contexts of technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW) include various settings where technology is used to perpetrate violence, including intimate relationships and online environments.	
27	Counter Speech	Digital Activism and Countermeas ures	Counter speech is the direct response to hateful or harmful speech with the intent of refuting, countering, or neutralizing the harmful message.	
28	Creepshot	Visual-Based Abuse	A creepshot is a photograph taken of someone in a public place without their knowledge or consent, typically for sexual purposes.	Urban
29	Custodian	Legal terms	The person who grants the right to custody and upbringing of the children, which is the mother in the event of the establishment of marriage, and after separation. After the mother, the right is transferred to her mother, then the mother of the father, then to the father, then to the court to decide based on the evidence it has in favor of the care of the child, to assign custody to the most qualified relative.	Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)



30	Cyber assets / Cyber resources	Technology and Data	The technologies and the affordances they provide to enable personal or organizational functionality, produce value and achieve goals. These include tangible (physical) and intangible (nonphysical) assets.	UN Women
31	Cyber dating abuse (CDA)	Forms of Violence	Also known as electronic dating violence (EDV) or digital dating abuse (DDA), is a term used to describe physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence that occurs between romantic partners through the use of texting, social media, and related online mediums	Abaad
32	Cyber Harassment	Forms of Violence	Involves repeated aggressive behavior through digital communications, which can include threats and unwanted messages aimed at an individual.	UN Women
33	Cyber resilience	Technology and Data	The state of, or dynamic process in which, an individual, organization or entity can effectively maintain continuity or enhance operations through the prevention, disruption and mitigation of cyber threats with the result of minimizing harm.	UN Women



34	Cyber threats	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Adverse cyber incidents that have the potential to cause harm to individuals, organizations and entities through technological systems and the way they are used, e.g. by compromising the functional capacity of assets, exploiting cyber vulnerabilities, or by leveraging social and psychological vulnerabilities	UN Women
35	Cyber vulnerabilities		Weaknesses, both technical or non-technical, that can exacerbate the harms caused by or the likelihood of exploitation and exposure to cyber threats.	UN Women
36	Cyber-violence against women	Intersectionali ty and Context	Cyber violence against women includes acts of gender-based violence that are committed, assisted, or aggravated in part or fully by the use of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies), including mobile phones and the internet.	UN Women
37	Cyberattack	Forms of Violence	A type of cyber threat involving a malicious act against a person, organization or nation, violating its security and intentionally causing damage. It typically includes deliberate acts to harm or exploit digital systems, information or processes.	UN Women
38	Cyberflashing	Visual-Based Abuse	Cyberflashing is the act of sending unsolicited sexual images to strangers via digital means, typically mobile phones.	BBC



39	Cybermob	Forms of Violence	Cybermob refers to the collective actions of a large group of people online who harass, abuse, or threaten an individual, typically in a coordinated attack.	Slate
40	Cybersecurity	Technology and Data	A state in which information and/or computer systems and networks are free from threat as well as the set of practices undertaken by individuals and organizations to ensure such security	UN Women
41	Cyberviolence	Forms of Violence	The use of computer systems to cause, facilitate, or threaten violence against individuals, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm.	UNESCO
42	Data	Technology and Data	Data are individual facts, statistics, or items of information, often numeric, that are collected through observation.	Webopedia
43	Data breach	Technology and Data	Any event that exposes confidential, sensitive or protected information	UN Women
44	Deepfake	Visual-Based Abuse	Using artificial intelligence to manufacture images, audio and videos to look real	International Media Support
45	Deepfake Porn	Visual-Based Abuse	Deepfake porn is a form of pornography in which a person's face is digitally superimposed onto someone else's body in an explicit scene.	The New York Times



46	Deepfake Voice	Visual-Based Abuse	Deepfake voice technology uses artificial intelligence to synthesize speech that closely mimics a real person's voice.	
47	Defamation	Forms of Violence	Defamation is the act of communicating false statements about a person that injure their reputation.	
48	Digital Activism	Digital Activism and Countermeas ures	Digital activism is the use of the internet and digital technology in order to enable faster communication by citizen movements and mobilize large numbers of people, often for political and social causes.	
49	Digital Divide	Research and Analysis	The digital divide is the gap between those who have easy access to the internet and those who do not.	
50	Digital Harassment	Forms of Violence	Digital harassment involves using digital technology to harass, intimidate, or threaten someone.	i Pew Researchi
51	Digital Rights	Intersectionali ty and Context	Includes the right to freedom of expression, privacy and access to information — are the same fundamental human rights as those enjoyed offline but adapted to a new age of technology.	Media
52	Digital Self-Harm	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Digital self-harm occurs when individuals anonymously post hurtful things about themselves online.	Cyberbullying Research Center



53	Digital Violence	Forms of Violence	Digital violence is any action that uses the internet or digital technology to cause harm to others, including harassment, abuse, and cyberbullying.	Council of Europe
54	Digital voyeurism	Visual-Based Abuse	Is a subset of non-consensual intimate image abuse in which perpetrators take non-consensual photos or videos of women's private areas and share them online	Europian Institute for Gender Equality
55	Disinformation	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	False information that intentionally misleads, such as propaganda intended to influence elections or foster conflict.	UN Women
56	Distributed denial of service (DDoS)	Forms of Violence	A type of cyberattack in which threat actors make digital resources unavailable to or unusable by legitimate users by disrupting or flooding the services of a host connected to a network.	UN Women
57	Dog Whistling	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Dog whistling refers to the use of coded or suggestive language in political messaging to garner support from a particular group without provoking opposition.	Oxford University
58	Domestic Violence		Any action or omission by a family member towards another family member within the same family that results in material or emotional harm.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
59	Doxxing	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Doxxing is the act of publicly revealing previously private personal information about an individual without their consent.	



60	Economic Violence	Forms of Violence	Coercive behavior that serves to control and confiscate resources and economic opportunities. Women may lack financial support from their families, which generally hinders or prevents them from engaging in political activities or deprives them of simple political rights, including voting in elections. Women may be prevented in a coordinated and systematic manner from accessing the financial and economic resources available to their male counterparts. Women may not have access to the resources needed for their campaign or routine political activities.	Jordan National Commission for Women
61	Encryption	Technology and Data	The process of encoding information to prevent anyone other than its intended recipient from viewing it.	UN Women
62	Exploitation	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Exploitation is the act of using someone unfairly for one's own advantage, typically in a manner that violates their rights.	International Labour Organization
63	Fake Porn	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Fake porn refers to manipulated pornographic material that falsely depicts an individual.	New York Times
64	Fake Profile	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	A fake profile is an online profile created using false information to deceive others.	



65	Felonies	Legal terms	They are crimes punishable by law with the death penalty, hard labor for life, temporary hard labor, temporary detention or life imprisonment, including, for example: murder, rape, violation of decency and serious harm.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
66	Flaming	Digital Activism and Countermeas ures	Flaming is a hostile online interaction that involves insulting messages, or flames, between users. Flaming may occur in the context of Internet forums, chat rooms, Usenet groups, social networks, and game lobbies.	Techopedia
67	Forms of TF VAW		Forms of technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW) include harassment, stalking, and the non-consensual sharing of images.	UN Women
68	Gender		Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, attributes, and opportunities that any society considers appropriate for men, women, boys, and girls.	UNICEF
69	Gender Analysis	Research and Analysis	Gender analysis examines the differences in men's and women's lives, including those which lead to social and economic inequity for women, and applies this understanding to policy development, service delivery, research, and resource allocation.	Government of Canada



70	Gender Discrimination	Forms of Violence	Gender discrimination refers to any unequal treatment based on gender, particularly affecting women and girls, but also including men, non-binary, and gender-diverse individuals.	Institute for Gender
71	Gender Equality		Gender equality refers to equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for all individuals, regardless of gender. It is essential for realizing human rights and a precondition for sustainable development.	UN Women
72	Gender Equity	Intersectionali ty and Context	Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men according to their respective needs. To ensure fairness, strategies and measures are needed to compensate for women's historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field.Gender equity leads to actual gender equality.	The Donor Committee for Enterprise Development
73	Gender Expression		Gender expression refers to the external appearance of one's gender identity, usually expressed through behavior, clothing, haircut, or voice, which may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with being either masculine or feminine.	Human Rights Campaign



74	Gender Justice	Intersectionali ty and Context	Working to ensure equal rights and non-discrimination, equal access to resources and equal representation and opportunities for all, regardless of sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.	The Danish Institute of Human Rights
75	Gender Mainstreaming	Intersectionali ty and Context	Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for integrating gender concerns in the analysis, formulation, and monitoring of policies, programmes, and projects. It aims to ensure that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.	Un Women
76	Gender Sensitive Reporting	Research and Analysis	The practice of producing media content in a way which is sensitive to gender inequalities and portrays women and men fairly.	
77	Gender-Based Digital Violence		Harassment and prejudices targeted through technology against people and mainly against women on the basis of their sex. The term is also similar to cyberharassment, cyberbullying, and online discrimination though these terms are not sex-specific.	Global
78	Gender-based Violence (GBV)		Gender-based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power, and harmful social norms. GBV is a serious violation of human rights.	



79	Gendered Disinformation	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Gendered disinformation is false or misleading information that reinforces gender stereotypes, denigrates women or gender minorities, or undermines individuals based on their gender or sexual identity.	UNESCO
80	Grooming	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them. Children and young people can be groomed online or face-to-face, by a stranger or by someone they know.	
81	Hacking	Technology and Data	Hacking is the act of exploiting vulnerabilities in a computer system or network to gain unauthorized access.	Norton
82	Hate Speech	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Hate speech is any communication that belittles or discriminates against someone based on attributes such as race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability, or gender.	American Bar Association
83	Honor Killings	Intersectionali ty and Context	An honor killing, also called a customs' crime, is the murder of a female member of the family or tribe by one or more family members (often male) where the killer (and most likely the wider community in which he lives) considers that the victim has brought shame to her family, tribe or community.	Foundation - Information



84	Human Trafficking	Forms of Violence	Recruiting, transporting, harbouring or receiving persons for the purpose of exploiting them by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or exploiting a situation of vulnerability, or by giving or receiving sums of money or benefits to obtain the consent of a person who has control over such persons, or attracting, transporting, harbouring or receiving persons under eighteen years of age when this is for the purpose of exploiting them, even if such exploitation is not accompanied by a threat, force, or the use or other means.	Global Institute-JO
85		Forms of Violence	Centralizing people (rather than technology) as the primary subjects of cybersecurity practice.	UN Women
86	Identity-Based Harassment		Identity-based bullying is defined as any form of bullying related to characteristics considered part of a person's identity or perceived identity group, such as race, religion, disability, immigration status, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical appearance, etc.	Edutopia
87	Illegal Image Sharing	Visual-Based Abuse	Illegal image sharing refers to the unauthorized distribution of images, often of a sexual nature, without the consent of the individual depicted.	Cyber Civil Rights Initiative



88	Image-Based Abuse	Visual-Based Abuse	Image-based abuse is the non-consensual sharing of intimate images or videos, often with the intent to harm or harass the individual depicted.	Australian Government
89	Impersonation	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Impersonation refers to the act of creating a false online identity or assuming someone else's identity with the intent to deceive, harass, or exploit others. It is commonly done on social media platforms to harm reputations or defraud individuals.	Future of Privacy Forum
90	Inclusive Language	Research and Analysis	Languge that acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all peope, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities.	Workhuman
91	Indecent Exposure	Online Sexual Harassment	Indecent exposure is the intentional exposure of one's genitals in a public place.	-
92	Infinite Scrolling	Technology and Data	Infinite scrolling is a web design technique where content continuously loads as the user scrolls down the page.	NPR
93	Information	Technology and Data	Information is data that has been processed in such a way as to be meaningful to the person who receives it.	Tech Terms
94	Information Network	Technology and Data	An information network is a system of interconnected devices, applications, and infrastructure that facilitate communication and data sharing.	University



95	Information System	Technology and Data	An information system is a set of components that collect, store, and process data and deliver information, knowledge, and digital products.	Brittanica
96	Internet Abuse	Technology and Data	Any action that violates the ethical use of the internet.	FCT Education Management Information System
97	Intersex	Intersectionali ty and Context	Intersex is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't seem to fit typical definitions of female or male.	InterAct
98	Interview research	Research and Analysis	A qualitative research method used in social sciences to collect in-depth information by engaging in a question-and-answer exchange between two or more people. The main purpose of this method is to gain detailed insights on specific topics from participants. Interview research can happen in-person, over the phone, or virtually, and the questions are designed to explore participants' perspectives, experiences, or opinions on the research topic.	Library



99	loT-facilitated violence	Forms of Violence	IoT-facilitated violence refers to abuse carried out through internet-connected devices. This can include harassment, controlling someone's environment (such as changing thermostat settings), or surveillance using smart home technologies.	
100	Juice Jacking	Online Scams and Fraud	Juice jacking is a cyberattack that involves charging a mobile device in a public charging station that has been compromised.	Communicatio
101	Juvenile	Legal terms	Every child under 18 years of age, including juvenile delinquents and juveniles in need of protection and care.	Global
102	Leak	Technology and Data	A leak is the unauthorized release of information or data.	Techopedia
103	Legal Age of Consent	Legal terms	The age of 18 is considered the legal age of maturity in Jordan and therefore any official documents related to children under the age of 18 must be signed by a parent or guardian in accordance with the law	Global Institute-JO
104	Legal Guardian	Legal terms	The guardian of the child is his father, then the guardian of his father, then the child's grandfather, then the guardian of the grandfather, then the court or the guardian appointed by the court.	Global Institute-JO



105	Legislative Violence Against Women	Legal terms	Violence based on negative legislative discrimination towards women. It may include non-consideration of the needs of both sexes when preparing or drafting legislation regulating public life, exclusion of women, or the lack of criminalization of violence against women in all its forms or legal justification. Legislative violence includes several levels, including laws, regulations and instructions.	National Commission for Women
106	Libel	Legal terms	Libel is a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation.	American Bar Association
107	Malware	Technology and Data	Any program or file that is intentionally harmful (i.e. malicious) to a computer, network or server.	UN Women
108	Mandatory Reporting	Legal terms	Refers to the laws of the country that require certain organizations and/or persons working in certain professions (such as health, education, social and other services) to report cases of gender-based violence, domestic violence and child abuse (such as neglect and physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse).	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO
109	Manipulated Sexual Material (MSM)	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Manipulated sexual material is content that has been digitally altered, often used in a non-consensual context.	Brookings



110	Misdemeanors	Legal terms	They are crimes punishable by law with imprisonment or a fine, including, for example, the crimes of slander, libel, insult, minor harm, and indecent acts.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
111	Misinformation	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	The spread of false information without the intent to mislead. Those who share the misinformation may believe it is true, useful or interesting, and have no malicious intent towards the recipients they are sharing it with.	World Health Organization
112	Multi-factor authentication (MFA)	Technology and Data	A multi-step account login process that requires users to enter more information than just a password.	UN Women
113	NCDII Non-Consensua I Distribution of Intimate Images	Visual-Based Abuse	Image-based sexual abuse (IBSA) involves sharing intimate images of another person without prior consent.	Center on



114	Neglect	Intersectionali ty and Context	Failure to provide or secure the basic physical, developmental or psychological needs of the child, whether intentionally or due to negligence. Neglect is sometimes referred to as the "negative" form of abuse because it is associated with not meeting some key aspects of care and protection, which leads to damaging the child's health or development, and may also include not meeting the child's basic emotional needs, excluding situations of poverty where the person entrusted with the care of the child cannot provide the basic requirements for them but tries to do so.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
115	Networked harassment	Forms of Violence	Networked harassment, also known as cyber-mobbing, occurs when multiple individuals or groups coordinate efforts to harass or target an individual or group online. This often includes insults, threats, or attempts to overwhelm the target through various social media platforms.	Pew Research
116	Online abuse	Forms of Violence	Online abuse includes any behavior intended to harm, harass, or intimidate someone via digital platforms. This can range from cyberbullying and threats to stalking and doxxing, affecting the victim's mental and emotional well-being.	National Network to End Domestic



117	Online Harassment	Forms of Violence	Online harassment refers to any unwanted or aggressive behavior targeted at an individual or group using digital platforms, including threats, insults, or spreading malicious rumors.	
118	Online Violence	Forms of Violence	Encompasses a range of abusive behaviors that occur through digital platforms, often targeting women.	UN Women
119	Pegasus	Technology and Data	Pegasus is a spyware that can be installed on devices running certain versions of iOS and Android, developed by the Israeli cyber-arms company NSO Group.	
120	Person with Full Capacity		Every person who has reached 18 years of age and possesses their mental faculties.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
121	Person with Limited Capacity	Intersectionali ty and Context	Anyone who has not reached the age of discernment due to young age (less than 7 years), dementia or insanity.	Global
122	Person with Partial Capacity	Intersectionali ty and Context	Anyone who has reached the age of discernment but has not yet reached the age of majority, and anyone who has reached the age of majority but is deemed incompetent or neglectful.	Solidarity Is Global
123	Persons with Disabilities	Intersectionali ty and Context	Includes those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	UNHCR



124	Persons with Limited Familial Support	Intersectionali ty and Context	All children who are not cared for and are not accommodated with at least one parent for any reason or circumstance.	Global
125	Phishing	Online Scams and Fraud	Phishing is a fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information by disguising as a trustworthy entity in electronic communication.	
126	Physical Violence	Forms of Violence	The use or threat of physical force, which may result in bodily injury or bodily harm, such as beating, wounding, punching, biting or burning by throwing incendiary, caustic or deforming substances, and also includes any other acts that may cause physical harm to the body.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
127	Psychological harassment	Forms of Violence	A form of vexatious behaviour that involves repeated hostile and unwanted words, behaviour, or actions that are painful, hurtful, annoying, humiliating or insulting. In such situations victims' dignity and psychological or physical health is threatened.	national de la recherche scientifique
128	Psychological Violence	Forms of Violence	Violence that results in a disorder in mental behavior or causes psychological or emotional pain, such as insulting, vilification, isolation from family and friends, ridicule, intimidation, incapacitating demands, or arbitrary deprivation of rights and freedoms.	Global Institute-JO



129	Psychosocial Support	Intersectionali ty and Context	Support aimed at protecting or promoting psychosocial well-being and/or preventing or treating behavioural disorders.	Global
130	Ransomfake	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	A ransomfake is a fake ransomware threat where attackers trick victims into believing their files are encrypted.	
131	Ransomware	Technology and Data	A type of malware that is designed to block access to a computer system until a sum of money is paid.	UN Women
132	Refugee		Any person with a justified fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political views and resides outside the country of their nationality, and because of that fear is unable or unwilling to benefit from the protection of that country.	
133	Repeated Unwanted Contact	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Repeated unwanted contact refers to persistent attempts to communicate with someone despite their clear indication that the contact is unwanted. This can occur through various means, including phone calls, emails, social media, or in person.	National Center for Victims
134	Revenge Porn	Visual-Based Abuse	Revenge porn is the distribution of sexually explicit images or videos of individuals without their consent, often with the intent of humiliating or harassing them.	Cyber Civil Rights



135	Romance Scam	Online Scams and Fraud	A romance scam is a type of fraud where a scammer pretends to be romantically interested in someone to gain their trust and eventually steal money or personal information.	
136	Service Provider	Technology and Data	A service provider is an organization that provides services such as telecommunications, internet, or cloud services to consumers or businesses.	Gartner
137	Sex Characteristics		Sex characteristics refer to physical or biological features of a person's body, such as chromosomes, hormones, reproductive organs, and secondary sexual traits that are associated with being male or female.	Council of Europe
138	Sexist Hate Speech	Forms of Violence	Sexist hate speech refers to any communication that expresses hatred or bias against someone based on their gender, particularly targeting women.	Council of Europe
139	Sextortion	Online Sexual Harassment	Sextortion is the practice of extorting someone for sexual images or videos by threatening to share them if the victim does not comply with demands.	Rights
140	Sexual and Reproductive Health	Intersectionali ty and Context	Sexual and reproductive health refers to a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.	UNFPA



141	Sexual Harassment	Online Sexual Harassment	Unwanted or offensive content or messages that women encounter online.	
142	Sexual Violence	Forms of Violence	Violence that forces or encourages sexual intercourse, prostitution or witnessing sexual acts, including rape, sexual harassment, unacceptable sexual remarks, the use of unacceptable sexual methods that violate religious and moral norms, and the use of power and force to enforce such an act.	Information and Research - King Hussein
143	Shadowbannin g	Technology and Data	Shadowbanning is a social media platform's act of blocking a user or their content from being seen by others without the user being aware.	
144	Shallowfake	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Shallowfakes are videos that are subtly edited using conventional video-editing software, rather than AI, to mislead viewers by taking content out of context.	BROOKINGS
145	Slander	Legal terms	Slander is a spoken false statement.	Jordan Open Source Association (JOSA)



146	Social Engineering	Online Scams and Fraud	Social engineering is a psychological attack against a company or an organization that aims to exploit people's natural tendency to trust others. A social engineering attacker fabricates a pretext that is familiar to targets, and then preys on their cognitive biases to lull them into a false sense of security and trust. In short, the attacker assumes an alter ego that targets are expected to trust inherently.	BLACKDUCK
147	Social Media Platform	Technology and Data	A social media platform is a web-based technology that enables the development, deployment, and management of social media solutions and services.	TechTarget
148	Social Media Sites	Technology and Data	Platforms that can empower women and serve as venues for harassment, with significant incidences of technology-facilitated violence against women.	UN Women
149	Sock Puppet	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	A sock puppet is a false online identity used for the purpose of deception, often to create a false impression of support or opposition.	Wikipedia
150	Spoofing	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Spoofing is a form of deception where a person or program successfully identifies as another by falsifying data, such as the sender's address or phone number.	Federal Trade Commission



151	Spyware	Technology and Data	Spyware is defined as malicious software that secretly monitors and collects information from a computer or mobile device user, often without their knowledge or consent.	Techopedia
152	Stalkerware	Technology and Data	Stalkerware is software that is designed to monitor a person's activities without their knowledge, often used by abusers to track victims.	Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)
153	Stalking	Forms of Violence	Stalking involves repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, or contact directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. It can include following, watching, monitoring, or communicating with someone in a way that is intrusive and intimidating, and it may occur both online and offline.	U.S. Department of Justice
154	Swatting	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Swatting is the act of falsely reporting an emergency to provoke a response from law enforcement, often leading to a SWAT team being dispatched to the victim's location.	
155	Targeted Digital Surveillance	Technology and Data	A form of surveillance where the observer uses digital tools to monitor the activities of specific individuals or groups, often violating privacy and freedom.	Kaspersky
156	Technology-Faci litated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV)	Intersectionali	TF GBV refers to online abuse, harassment, or exploitation of individuals, primarily targeting women and girls, using digital technologies.	End Violence Against Women Coalition



157	Technology-faci litated violence against women	ty and	Any act that is committed, assisted, aggravated, or amplified by the use of ICTs that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm.	UN Women
158	Threats	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Threats can take various forms, including threats to share private information or perform harmful acts, inducing fear among women.	UN Women
159	Torture	Legal terms	Any act that results in severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, intentionally inflicted on a person in order to obtain from them or another person information or a confession, to punish them or another person for committing or being suspected of committing an act, to intimidate them another person, to force them or another person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind when inflicting such pain or suffering, incitement to or agreement of its commission, or acquiesce by a public official or other person acting in an official capacity, and does not include pain or suffering resulting solely from latent or incidental legal sanctions.	Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
160	Traffic Data Path	Technology and Data	Traffic data refers to data generated by user communication via a network, indicating the source, destination, route, and time of transmission.	Eurpoean Commission



161	Trolling	Deceptive Identities and Manipulated Content	Trolling is Internet slang for a person who intentionally tries to instigate conflict, hostility, or arguments in an online social community. Platforms targeted by trolls can include the comment sections of YouTube, forums, or chat rooms.	Creating Opportunities for a Better
162	Unaccompanie d Children		Any child who has been separated from both parents or relatives and has no adult caregiver who by law or custom is considered to be entrusted with their care, meaning that the child may lack adult care entirely, or that their caregivers may be unknown or not related to them, they may also be unusual caregivers such as neighbors or another child under the age of 18 or a stranger.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan)
163	Unauthorized Access	Technology and Data	Unauthorized access occurs when someone gains entry to a system, network, or personal account without permission. This is often done with malicious intent, such as stealing data or causing harm to the system.	and Infrastructure Security
164	Unsolicited Sexual Images	Visual-Based Abuse	Unsolicited sexual images, often referred to as "cyberflashing," involve sending explicit sexual content, such as images or videos, to someone without their consent, usually via social media or messaging platforms.	Internet
165	Upskirting	Visual-Based Abuse	Upskirting is the act of taking pictures or videos under a person's skirt without their consent, often for sexual gratification.	Government of the United Kingdom



166	Victim	Intersectionali ty and Context	The person who has been subjected to any kind of violence.	Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO (SIGI Jordan) Jordan)
167	Violation of Dignity	Forms of Violence	intercourse with a woman, sodomy with a man, and any direct assault on modesty that extends to private areas, regardless of whether the	Global Institute-JO (Solidarity Is Global Institute-JO
168	Violence Against Women (VAW)	Forms of Violence	Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.	UN Women
169	Virtual Kidnapping	Threats, Exploitation, and Coercion	Virtual kidnapping is a crime in which the perpetrator falsely claims to have kidnapped a person and demands a ransom, often using phone calls and digital communication to create fear.	FBi
170	Virtual private network (VPN)	Technology and Data	A mechanism for creating a secure connection between a device and a network.	



171	Virus	Technology and Data	A type of malware that, when executed, can self-replicate, infect / modify other programs and spread to other computers.	UN Women
172	Website	Technology and Data	A website is a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked web pages that share a single domain name.	Webopedia
173	Youth-led Pro-Democracy Movement	Digital Activism and Countermeas ures	Movements primarily organized and led by young people advocating for democratic reforms, political participation, and societal change, often in response to political suppression or undemocratic governance.	University
174	Zero Trust	Technology and Data	Zero trust is a security model that requires strict identity verification for every person and device trying to access resources on a private network, regardless of whether they are inside or outside the network perimeter.	and Infrastructure Security