

Document 1 – Glossary & Comparison of current and new Community Funding Frameworks

This document provides a Glossary that accompanies the new Community Funding Framework and a comparison between the current and the new Community Funding Frameworks.

Glossary

The following Glossary of terms was compiled to accompany the updated CFF:

Civic and social engagement – citizens are involved in the social and political life of their communities and work to promote community well-being.

Collaboration – community members and organizations come together and share authority, decision-making, action and accountability.

Community development is an inclusive process whereby community members become engaged, educated and able to generate and implement collective solutions to shared concerns.

Community well-being is the presence of the highest possible quality of life at all levels of the community, including good living standards, robust health, a sustainable environment, vital communities, an educated population, and access to and participation in leisure and culture.

Crisis management includes interventions that support residents to respond to and manage a crisis and build resilience.

Discrimination is the prejudicial treatment experienced by an individual or group of individuals due to an aspect of their identity such as race, place of origin, citizenship status, gender, sexual orientation, age, marital status, family status or ability.

Equity is treating everyone fairly by acknowledging their unique situations and addressing the systemic barriers they face, to ensure that everyone has access to equal results and benefits.

Inclusion means acknowledging and valuing people's differences so as to enrich social planning, decision making and quality of life for everyone. In an inclusive city, we all have a sense of belonging, acceptance and recognition as valued and contributing members of society.

Food security means having physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious and culturally acceptable food.

Forward looking is a proactive approach that plans for the future and prioritizes practices such as prevention, promotion, and awareness building.

Intersectional – an approach that recognizes the interconnected nature of our varied social locations such as race, ethnicity, class, and gender, and acknowledges that these locations exist within a context of connected systems and structures of power. The intersection of identities affects how we experience and participate in the city and communities.

Most vulnerable residents – community members who encounter the most barriers to accessing services and achieving overall well-being. Equity seeking groups whose members are at higher risks of discrimination and exclusion include Francophone, immigrants, Indigenous, LGBTQI2+, older adults, people living in poverty, people with disabilities, racialized people, rural residents, women, and youth.

Non-profit social services sector is the system of not-for-profit organizations working to ensure that all community members have their basic needs met, develop the community, and advocate for community and resident well-being.

Poverty is deprivation of the resources, choices, and power necessary for civic, cultural, economic, political and social participation in society.

Resilience is the capacity of a community, family or individual to cope with adversity and crises, adapt and recover well-being in a reasonable timeframe.

Root causes are the initial factors or basic reasons behind the structural issues that are seen throughout a community. An example of a root cause for poverty would be unemployment.

Social infrastructure refers to facilities and services that help individuals, families, groups, and communities meet their social needs, maximize their potential for development, and enhance community resilience and well-being. Social infrastructure consists of social, economic, environmental, and cultural assets.

Stigmatization – negative judgements or assumptions about particular individuals or group of individuals.

Strengths-based – building on the strengths of individuals, communities and organizations.

Structural issues are issues that shape how society is constructed and functions; while they affect everyone, they are beyond a single individual's ability to change or control.

Structural barriers are structural issues that exclude groups or communities of people from full participation and benefits in social, economic and political life. They may be hidden or unintentional but remain built into the way society works, e.g. racism or sexism.

Sustainability means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet future needs.

Systemic approach – recognize residents' lived experiences and structural issues as interrelated and work to improve both.

Comparison between current and proposed CFF

	Current CFF	Proposed CFF
Vision	(not formulated)	Ottawa has a strong and sustainable non-profit social services sector working collaboratively to ensure an equitable and socially inclusive city for all residents.
Mission	(not formulated)	Community Funding improves community well-being by investing financial and capacity-building resources in the non-profit social services sector to address the root causes of poverty and increase equitable access to services for the most vulnerable residents in our community.
Mandate	Invest in core services provided by viable non-	Community Funding invests in a sustainable social infrastructure of

	<p>profit community-based organizations to sustain a strong social infrastructure of community services that supports equal access to basics.</p>	<p>community non-profit social services that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides equitable access to programs and services; • responds to community needs; • demonstrates measurable outcomes and financial accountability; • collaborates to build community capacity and development; and • aligns with City of Ottawa strategic priorities and plans.
Funding priorities	<p>Equal access to basics.</p> <p>Access to basics refers to: food initiatives, crisis supports, drop-ins/walk-in services, counselling and other support services such as civic engagement and community development.</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction</p> <p>Poverty is “deprivation of the resources, choices, and power necessary for civic, cultural, economic, political and social participation in society” (EI Snapshot on Poverty, 2017, p.5). Poverty reduction involves both addressing the root causes and alleviating the effects of poverty in the community.</p> <p>Community Development</p> <p>Community development is an inclusive process whereby community members become engaged, educated and able to generate and implement collective solutions to shared concerns.</p> <p>Social Infrastructure</p> <p>Social infrastructure refers to facilities, assets, and services that help residents and communities meet their social needs, maximize their potential for</p>

		development, and enhance community resilience and well-being.
Funding streams	Renewable Community Funding (\$23.5M) One-Time Non-Renewable Project Funding (\$100K) in 2018 and 2019 only; Emergency Funding (\$44K); Major Capital Funding (\$300K); and Emergency Bus Transportation Program (\$221K)	Sustainability Fund (\$ TBD) Community Fund (\$ TBD) Emerging & Emergency Needs Fund (\$ TBD)