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Canadian Council for Refugees

National Forum and Workshop on Trafficking in Persons

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Forum and Workshop Report

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I. INTRODUCTION

On 23 November, 2016, the Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR) hosted a National Forum on Trafficking in Persons in conjunction with the CCR Fall 2016 Consultation in Montreal.

Over 60 individuals participated in the forum, primarily from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. The forum facilitated constructive exchanges between representatives of non-governmental organizations (including anti-trafficking and social justice advocates), service providers, academics, as well as representatives of different levels of government.

The objectives of the Forum were:

- To encourage collaboration among the pan-Canadian network of NGOs, service providers and others working to protect trafficked persons and raise awareness about trafficking in Canada
- To share experiences, responses and effective strategies around awareness-raising and service provision
- To identify and analyze trends, needs, policy concerns and priorities to improve protection of trafficked persons in Canada (locally, provincially, nationally);
- To discuss advocacy strategies and specific actions to address the barriers to protection.

The forum provided a space for learning, experience-sharing and networking among people involved in work to protect trafficked persons and increase public awareness of trafficking in Canada. The forum was organized around one regional panel, two roundtable discussions and 7 breakout sessions covering the following topics:

- Assessing challenges, promising practices, trends and emerging needs across Canada
- Lessons learned from grassroots community responses to human trafficking
- Building bridges with Indigenous communities
- Collaboration between service providers and grassroots collectives
- Working with vulnerable communities: ensuring harm reduction and anti-oppression practices as guiding principles of anti-trafficking work
- Evidence-based advocacy strategies: Building evidence and promising practices on a national, regional and local level through coordinated assessment, data collection, and collaboration
- Policy Reform: action strategies for access to permanent protection
- Survivor-centred recourse to human rights protection: using employment standards and human rights complaints
- Research and data gathering strategies
- Engaging with government to influence and implement policy

Some of the presentations from the Forum are available at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/trafficking-forum-sur-la-traite-2016-presentations>

Participants at the Forum identified a number of priorities to address the needs of trafficked and potentially trafficked persons. These are intended to guide the ongoing work of NGOs, service providers, law enforcement, immigration agencies, policy makers, and other groups involved in anti-trafficking work across Canada.

In addition, a workshop entitled *Introduction to human trafficking and collaborating with human rights allies*, was held on November 24 as part of the CCR Fall Consultation in order to debunk myths about human trafficking, as well as to raise awareness about the continuum of exploitation, promote a survivor-centre approach to service provision, and encourage collaboration between different actors working to protect human rights.

The CCR acknowledges the financial support of the Canadian Women's Foundation (CWF) and its partners, Canadian Heritage and the *Comité d'action contre la traite humaine interne et internationale*.

2. DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES

2.1. **Regional Panel:** Assessing Challenges, Promising Practices, Trends and Emerging Needs Across the Country

The day began with a brief introduction and review of the CCR's latest work on trafficking. The presentation is available at http://ccrweb.ca/sites/ccrweb.ca/files/forum_2016_-_ccr_presentation.pdf.

This introduction was followed by a regional panel discussion about the challenges, promising practices, trends and emerging needs of different stakeholders in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. This culminated in identifying a set of regional priorities:

- Provincial governments need to incorporate a broader definition of trafficking in their policies – need focus more on labour trafficking, and on international trafficking
- Need protection for survivors – those who come forward to the police fear deportation (instead of feeling hopeful that their exploitation will be addressed)
- Need training on how to navigate the system while experiencing human trafficking, with a legal focus
- Need to implement training on how to understand the system regardless of status
- All stakeholders need to adopt anti-oppression as a framework – need to move beyond the narrow focus/definition of trafficking, and what a trafficked person looks like (young woman vs. man; young woman vs. older woman):
 - In transgender cases, need anti-oppression approach in gender identification processes to secure Temporary Residence Permits (TRPs), ensure safety in detention centres, and provide safe spaces, etc.
 - Need more inclusive approach when developing policy
 - Need to base policies on statistics, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) states that the majority of human trafficking is labour trafficking not sex trafficking
 - Need indigenous-led approaches
- Media portrayals of trafficking should not be sensationalist
- Need streamlined and clear processes for TRP applications
- Need to reform the Temporary Foreign Worker Program to remove inherent structural flaws (for example, closed work permits)
- Need to strengthen collaboration between stakeholders; Memorandums of Understanding may be a useful tool for this purpose

2.2. Roundtable Discussions: Grassroots Responses and Evidence-Based Advocacy Strategies

The regional panel was followed by the first roundtable discussion of the day, “Lessons Learned from Grassroots Responses to Human Trafficking”.

There were three participants in this roundtable: Evelyn Calugay (PINAY - Filipino Women’s Organization in Quebec), Melissa Hyland (Wakata’kari:te Resiliency Rising Society), Manuel Salamanca (Immigrant Workers Centre of Montreal). Their experiential narratives set the tone and the framework for the breakout discussions that followed.

Each participant provided an overview of their respective organizations, including the challenges and successes of grassroots organizing to combat trafficking and exploitation, and provided their views on the role of service providers in working with vulnerable communities and how to build relationships as allies.

Pinay is a non-profit founded in 1991 that works to protect domestic workers, in particular Filipino migrant women. It is a volunteer-run organization that provides workshops on rights (with an emphasis on forced labour), legal information clinics and forums of discussion. It has a rich experience in advocating for the protection of live-in caregivers. Thanks to its long term relationship building with institutions (Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), *Les centres locaux de services communautaires* (CLSC), etc.) and service providers, PINAY has successfully leveraged these relationships to connect exploited persons with access to legal and social services. As a volunteer-run organization, one of the main challenges is its limited financial and human resources. At the same time, not being tied to institutional funding has allowed PINAY to have a more flexible approach to service provision.

Melissa Hyland is a social worker who founded the Wakata’kari:te Resiliency Rising Society, an organization that uses a strength-based approach to support indigenous women. Hyland works in 26 remote communities in different capacities, focusing on violence against women (VAW) workshops where trafficking often comes up. She previously worked for the BC Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons where she developed Canada’s most comprehensive training on human trafficking (with an Indigenous lens) for service providers.

To understand trafficking in indigenous communities, Hyland points to the history of colonization and systemic oppression. She says normalized level of exploitation has taken away peoples voices. Hyland works to support the agency of women and community members, but is hesitant to make explicit references to trafficking due to the role of the RCMP in enforcing trafficking law. RCMP involvement creates a challenge for supporting indigenous communities due to their complicated history with the RCMP.

On a promising note, Hyland says at a federal level, there is now space (Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC), Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women Inquiry) to understand the vulnerabilities of indigenous communities and to talk about domestic trafficking. BC has the second highest indigenous population in Canada, with 44% in the north and many under the age of 25. Hyland sees this as an opportunity to build resiliency as a strategy to prevent trafficking.

On creating allies, Hyland encourages people to support indigenous-led initiatives in many ways. These include: self-education on Canadian history in regards to indigenous communities; creating relationships with local indigenous communities – as a friend or ally, challenging stereotypes and biases; supporting local indigenous initiatives as well as Provincial and Federal; offering skills and abilities in support of the TRC initiatives; getting informed about trafficking using resources such as helpingtraffickedpersons.org.

Manuel Salamanca from the Immigrant Workers Centre (IWC) presented the [case](#)¹(2016) of 14 temporary foreign workers from Guatemala who were labour trafficked but ended up in a detention centre as undocumented workers (they were defrauded by a temporary employment agency who promised them work permits but never followed through). The Immigrant Workers Centre in Montreal mobilized quickly using legal and media advocacy and community supports to secure the workers' release from detention and find shelter. This case demonstrated best practices in the ability of the IWC to: effectively mobilize its network of allies to provide legal and community supports; b) effectively use media advocacy to call public attention to the forced labour situation and the migrant workers' unjust placement in detention to secure their release from detention.

The afternoon panel discussion, “Evidence-based advocacy strategies: Building evidence and promising practices on a national, regional and local level through coordinated assessment, data collection, and collaboration” offered many insights that spilled into the breakout discussions that followed. Panelists were asked to share their organizational best practices, recent research on trafficking, and research methodology challenges, as well as to address how can research advance better protection or service provision.

Panelists included Fay Faraday, lawyer and migrant rights advocate, Karen McCrae, Communications and Project Manager at the Action Coalition on Human Trafficking Alberta (ACT Alberta) and Natalie Drolet, staff lawyer and Executive Director of the West Coast Domestic Workers' Association (WCDWA).

¹ <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-migrant-workers-farms-guatemala-deportation-1.3851593>

Fay Faraday shared her experience as a practicing social justice lawyer in Toronto. Faraday emphasized the need to recognize the root causes of exploitation experienced by migrants and other vulnerable populations. She critiques a global economy where migrants are considered labour exports, obscuring their rights and making them vulnerable to exploitation. This analysis needs to inform policy setting. In particular, she pointed to the placement of trafficking in the criminal justice framework as problematic. Not only is the burden of proof (beyond a reasonable doubt) a very difficult standard to meet but the focus on prosecuting individual criminal offenders does not consider the push factors of migration or the systems that create social, political and economic inequality to begin with. Shifting public discourse on trafficking would mean looking at the root causes of migration and political economic systems that create vulnerabilities and the conditions for trafficking. This shift would also allow not getting bogged down in definitional issues around sex trafficking and labour trafficking as they share similar root causes.

In her legal practice, Faraday uses a community-based model in supporting trafficking persons, and emphasized the need to provide a series of front-line support on a long-term basis. Faraday also conducts research as migrant rights advocate. She states the importance of using a people-centred methodology in her research, as a way to be inclusive, accountable and encourage the agency of the populations she serves.

Panelist Karen McCrae points to a collaborative response model as a key feature of ACT Alberta's work. ACT works with partners across Alberta to identify, seek justice, and provide support services to trafficked persons. An important collaboration is with Michelle Ferguson, a Crown Prosecutor in Edmonton who is building case law on trafficking using various legal strategies. Ferguson's work is seen as a promising practice in seeking access to justice for trafficked and potentially trafficked persons.

ACT recently published "Holding Tight to a Double-Edged Sword," a report on labour trafficking in Edmonton. The title elicits the catch 22 for people who are in forced labour situations who face serious consequences at every turn. The report validated that labour trafficking in Edmonton is facilitated through Canada's Temporary Foreign Worker Program, which ties workers to specific employers and sets them up for potential abuse in the workplace.

Natalie Drolet is the staff lawyer and Executive Director of the WCDWA, the only organization in Canada dedicated to providing pro-bono legal services for live-in caregivers and exploited migrants. Her work includes systems advocacy on a provincial and federal level. Drolet has commented on employment standards, recruitment processes, presented briefs to Immigration and Citizenship standing committees, and has undertaken campaigns to raise awareness about the issues facing undocumented workers.

During the roundtable, Drolet referred to one [case²](#) (2015) in particular to illustrate the systemic barriers to access justice and the protection of trafficked persons. The same case is also an example of a promising practice in legal advocacy. Drolet took on the case of an exploited domestic worker who eventually received a \$50,000 award for damages at the Human Rights Tribunal but who originally had a difficult time regularizing her status. Natalie was able to leverage the win at the Human Rights Tribunal to get a Temporary Residence Permit for her client; this had been refused on the first two attempts. This points to the discretionary nature of accessing legal remedies but is also an example of how creative legal strategies and making things public can be used to advocate for workers. Drolet states that part of the challenge in pursuing cases in the legal system is the lack of recognition of labour trafficking. Of the 18 trafficking-related decisions in Canada, only one relates to labour trafficking. She identifies this as a gap that needs to be addressed.

Panelists agreed that research, interviews, data collection, legal actions and other activities, should all be done in parallel as strategies for evidence building.

The robust conversations during the roundtables continued into the breakout discussion groups organized around themes in order to exchange practices, discuss strategies and identify promising practices and actions that stakeholders are encouraged to implement locally, regionally and nationally.

² <http://bit.ly/2rl4HqQ>

2.3 Breakout Discussions: Promising Practices and Recommendations

The following summarizes the promising practices, emerging needs and recommendations identified in the seven breakout discussion groups that took place throughout the day, following the morning and afternoon roundtables.

2.3.1 How to build bridges with Indigenous communities

- Build relationships with local indigenous communities, get informed and reach out **through community organizations**; be persistent as **building trust will take time**; don't forget to bring food when going to events
- Self-Educate on the history of systemic oppression of indigenous peoples in Canada; leverage connections to raise awareness of these issues in different contexts; make links between the systemic issues that create vulnerabilities for indigenous communities and migrants – lack of opportunities, violence, lack of power – all need to be addressed
- Given the lack of trust with government, you will have a better chance of building relationships through smaller scale initiatives; read the Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC) [report](#)³ and choose to take action on at least one recommendation; use your privilege, and connections to push policy and facilitate reconciliation, workshops, etc.

2.3.2 How to work together with service providers and grassroots collectives:

- Use strength-based approach for service delivery – partner with other organizations such as shelters, counselors, etc. to meet client needs
 - Potential collaborations could include:
 - Collate incident data collection
 - Collectively identify funding sources and collaborate to apply for funding (scale up vs. duplicate services)
 - Electronic listserv to stay informed and share information
 - Compile contact list of service providers, agencies – on a provincial and federal level; include information on labour standards, human rights, housing, legal aid, social services; work in partnerships
 - Build strategic relationships:

³ <http://bit.ly/1GW4e2e>

- Identify institutional players like the International Organization on Migration (IOM) and be strategic in addressing these actors; this includes building relationships with city councilors
- Create allyships with the women's movement, and larger institutional actors like the labour movement for financial and advocacy support, for example – Canadian Labour Congress, also with faith-based organizations
- Build relationships based on rights-based approach (despite different mandates of agencies and organizations)
- Address trafficking definitional issues:
 - Develop a toolkit that addresses definitional issues and shifts the discourse
 - CCR to host virtual meetings to have a discussion on ways to address conflicts around definitions; the premise is to create a space for all groups

2.3.3. Working with vulnerable communities – how to ensure harm reduction and anti-oppression practices are guiding principles of anti-trafficking work

Participants proposed a series of promising practices for incorporating and strengthening anti-oppression and harm-reduction principles when working with vulnerable communities:

- Create experiential advisory committee to inform work
- Include culturally-relevant programming
- Ground concepts in life situations – break out of the jargon (labour trafficking, sex trafficking), engage in difficult conversations
- When working at the border – reassure people who are crossing and want to make refugee claims that they are supported and will be heard; build trust from day one, be patient and ready to listen
- Information flows need to go both ways – respect and humility is required to build and maintain relationships
- Provide proper training for staff related to signs of trauma: triggers and reactions
- Work with partners who share a trauma-informed approach, and be explicit about the need for that approach across referral agencies
- Bring in government representatives to learn, shift attitudes, and hopefully bring these frameworks into their work
- Engage in collaboration and information sharing across agencies – e.g. through websites, trainings, etc.
- When working with government agencies with different mandates – be aware there are sometimes loopholes, use discretion to advocate for agencies to bend mandate to help clients. For example, when considering housing, someone

without a TRP may not be able to get housing provincially, but federally they might. Use these gaps.

- Make sure there are support systems for ourselves, apply the principles of self-care – collaborate on techniques to strengthen capacity on this

2.3.4. Policy Reform: action strategies for access to permanent protection for trafficked non-citizens

Raising awareness, building the political will for change, and calling for a legislative amendment were all previously identified as priorities for advancing policy reform. This discussion focused on action strategies to move these priorities forward.

- (i) Raise awareness about trafficking among the public, within NGO sector, within government agencies:
 - Change the narrative; raise awareness without creating harm (for example, do not portray sensational images of human trafficking)
 - Raise awareness among government agencies about unintended harms of their own programs and initiatives, also need to understand and unpack privilege
 - NGOs can use media advocacy to change narrative and story; are reporters open to bringing out different stories? Make connections with mainstream (e.g. Globe and Mail) and citizen media.
 - We can also tell our own stories; for example, use op-editorials or webinars as another platform
 - CCR should have key messages related to trafficking, ensure stereotypes are not perpetuated (e.g. the sex trafficked teenage girl next door)

- (ii) Build the political will for change:
 - Need to move out of silos: sex and labour trafficking are connected issues but many provincial governments tend to focus on sex trafficking exclusively (of young girls in particular)
 - Need for NGOs and community sectors to collaborate and raise government awareness about what provinces can do about labour trafficking. Currently, labour trafficking is not on the radar and there is only a focus on unpaid wages, overtime. When status issues come up, people are referred to CBSA; new Ontario Strategy to Combat Trafficking has little on labour trafficking

- (iii) CCR call for legislative amendment – missing elements:
 - Should be a timeframe for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to render decisions on TRPs (as is the case for other remedies)
 - Need to harmonize TRP application process (in different jurisdictions, there are different practices around who fills out the forms, for example)
 - Inconsistencies in information regarding access to permanent residence: is it after 3 years or 5 years – this needs to be clear.
 - Immigration officers need to be more responsive to emails and inquiries regarding trafficking survivors

- (iv) CCR call for legislative amendment – taking action:
- Organize meeting with IRCC, explore a possible lobby day (e.g. meet MPPs) with representatives who focus on trafficking
 - Role of municipalities: some services that survivors may not be able to access fall within municipal jurisdiction; CCR can work to push municipalities to be more active in raising awareness about human trafficking and the needs of survivors (e.g. among shelters) and can target specific groups around labour trafficking and ask for clarity around questions of status
 - Create a campaign with clear calls to action, maybe include letter writing component, to have more weight, need to get different sectors on board (for example, the Canadian Labour Congress)

2.3.5. Using employment standards and human rights complaints as survivor-centered recourses to human rights protection: challenges and needs

Suggestions related to services, resources, legal support and policy changes were made to improve the protection of trafficked persons:

- Need to have common understanding of trafficking: inconsistent definitions of sex and labour trafficking within government agencies and human rights tribunals create an inadequate response
- Supports are needed for survivors while waiting for decisions by Human Rights Tribunal, labour standards bodies; for example, shelters for trafficked persons
- Ideas to tackle the lack of resources, especially for trafficked persons, included: create a fund for survivors through fees paid by employers of temporary foreign workers; find out what happens to the proceeds from human trafficking, where does that money go when it gets seized?
- Need to provide information on how to access avenues to justice through training for front line workers dealing with vulnerable populations
- Need to recognize the urgency in trafficking situations: to respond quickly to complaints, government inspectors should investigate quickly, need to get worker out of situation more rapidly
- Focus on criminal law leaves out social and economic aspects of the problem. Legal aid is needed to support trafficking survivors
- Need to improve legal expertise on trafficking
- Need to improve legislation; potential changes to existing legislation: in Quebec human rights legislation does not cover discrimination based on immigration; non-status migrant workers need more protection
- The city is the front line -- the shelters, criminal justice system need to be better able to handle these situations
- Need comprehensive national strategy or action plan to counter trafficking, there is an over-focus on sex-trafficking

2.3.6 Data collection and research: Challenges and strategies

- Barriers to protection is disincentive for coming forward, which has an impact on collecting information:
 - Difficulty of getting TRPs, refugee claims, including on humanitarian and compassionate grounds; in other words, there is no legal protection for workers to come forward so there is a huge risk involved
- When designing data collection, the following should be considered:
 - The most important part of the research is to use people-centred methodology as a starting point – make sure it is not a data mining exercise, participants are not subjects
 - Need to focus on developing agency of participants – make sure their voice is heard authentically, and that they are supported to have the capacity to tell their own stories, including to make presentations to the government (i.e. strength-based approach)
 - Take time to build trust and provide necessary support services
 - Collaboration across communities and frontline agencies is necessary to collect information and develop frameworks to highlight the stories
 - No national framework for data collection exists - possibly can assign a third party in data collection, but who will collect the data and how will it be reported?
- Research needs:
 - Need to approach research on an individual level (testimonials and narratives) and on a systemic level simultaneously (e.g. need to do systemic analysis of laws, how do they exist, how are they structured, what are gaps? Policy changes can happen quickly – need to continually review the impact of these changes on the community)
 - More research is needed on forced labour – currently everything is under trafficking because we do not have forced labour laws – what is the effect of not having forced labour laws? Do we need them?
- Economic imperative for research: data drives the funding

2.3.7. How to engage with government to guide and implement policy

Be strategic when engaging in relationship-building versus advocacy:

- There are different players at different levels when it comes to influencing policy: ministers, ministers' staff, office, departmental officials. The key is developing relationships at ground level, with staff and department officials. When you are getting nowhere or need systems change, that is when to engage with ministers. Bureaucratic officials can help you get there.

Build effective relationships:

- Important to get in front of government at ministerial and bureaucratic level – can build collaborative relationship (although it takes time)
- NGOs can leverage institutional memory, often longer than memory of government in power
- Characteristics of effective relationship with government: accessible, work in partnership (not just a funder, government invites and attends regular meetings, listens)
- Decentralized government is ideally a better system to support regional experts

Use different strategies to get voices heard:

- Use leverage through the media, allies, and coalitions to get your voice heard – look for opportunities to raise concerns at international level, hold Canada accountable to international conventions it has signed (e.g. Rights of the Child, Discrimination Against Women, see: <https://ccla.org/canada-the-un/>)
- Need to show where issues have a common cause

3. PRIORITIES MOVING FORWARD

Participants at the Forum identified a number of priorities to address the needs of trafficked and potentially trafficked persons. These have been organized around the areas of knowledge-building, services, policy and collaboration, and are intended to guide the ongoing work of NGOs, service providers, law enforcement, immigration agencies, policy makers, and other groups involved in anti-trafficking work across Canada.

Knowledge building

- Invest in research to support evidence-based advocacy strategies. In particular, the need for research on labour trafficking, impacts of legislation, and legal advocacy was identified. Use a people-centre methodology to guide this research.
- Raise awareness about human trafficking among service providers, anti-trafficking advocates, allies, government stakeholders and the general public. Suggestions included:
 - Developing educational resources and information exchange platforms to clarify the difference in the way service providers understand trafficking operationally, and how it is defined in legislation.
 - Reframing the narrative on human trafficking in the media in order to prevent unintended harms from sensationalist messages and images.
 - Addressing social, political and economic inequalities as the root causes of vulnerability.
- Improve legal expertise on trafficking, including the use of employment standards and human rights tribunals as avenues to protection.

Services

- Provide more financial support to service providers to carry out their work.
- Invest in housing resources for trafficked persons with specialized needs, and find the means to create a Fund for survivors.
- Develop resources and tools for service providers to provide faster and more appropriate referrals on a national level.
- Provide training on identifying and assessing trafficked and potentially trafficked persons, as well as on integrating an anti-oppression approach among service providers, government, and other actors.

Policy

- Use concerted awareness-raising and advocacy strategies in order to improve access to protection, for example:
 - Engagement and collaboration strategies to create the political will for change.
 - Media advocacy strategies to change the narrative on trafficking.

- Continue to call for a legislative amendment to provide permanent protection for trafficked and potentially trafficked persons. This includes adding specific calls to streamline the process and rules around Temporary Residence Permits (TRPs), and reform the Temporary Foreign Worker Program.
- Work to encourage municipalities and provincial governments to be more active in raising awareness about human trafficking and needs of survivors

Collaboration

- Continue to build partnerships between grassroots collectives, service providers, rights groups and other stakeholders in order to leverage strengths, develop joint actions and strategies, and improve access to coordinated services for trafficked and potentially trafficked persons.
- Continue to do networking and information sharing to build understanding and cooperation among stakeholders.

4. WORKSHOP: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND COLLABORATING WITH HUMAN RIGHTS ALLIES

A rights-based approach to human trafficking considers that vulnerable communities such as migrants, those without status, and women may be in situations where human rights are breached across a continuum of exploitation. Through hands-on interactive activities, the objectives of this workshop were to debunk myths about what is human trafficking, raise awareness about the continuum of exploitation, promote a survivor-centre approach to service provision, and encourage collaboration between different actors working to protect human rights.

The workshop was divided into two parts. In the first part, Walter Tom presented the exploitation spectrum and legislative remedies available at each level of exploitation (for example: employment standards, human rights legislation, the Criminal Code). Joey Calugay presented the case of 15 migrant workers from Guatemala who were labour trafficked but ended up being placed in detention as undocumented workers. The Immigrant Workers Centre in Montreal mobilized quickly using legal and media advocacy to secure the workers' release from detention. In the last presentation, Shelley Gilbert reviewed the principles of trauma-informed practice and how to apply those principles when providing service to trafficked persons or people facing other types of exploitation.

Shelley Gilbert also introduced and facilitated the second part of the workshop, and invited participants into small groups to discuss scenarios of potential exploitation. Participants were asked to reflect on how they would apply the principles of trauma-informed practice in their particular scenario. They were also asked to attempt to identify where their scenario falls along the spectrum of exploitation. Melissa Hyland of the Wakata'kari:te Resiliency Rising Society was a resource person for one of the discussion groups.

For the benefit of the larger group, each group was prompted for feedback on their discussion – how did they approach their scenario, were they able to identify the exploitation along the spectrum? Time constraints cut the second part of the workshop short, however, overall participants agreed that it was a useful and complex problem-solving exercise and appreciated the overview of the exploitation spectrum and corresponding legal remedies. Some participants were interested in hearing more about gender-specific exploitation, and there was an overall interest in follow-up workshops.

Resource people

- Walter Chi-Yan-Tom, Concordia Student Union Legal Clinic, Legal Advisor, Pinay
- Joey Calugay, Community Organizer, Immigrant Workers Centre/Coordinator of the Temporary Foreign Workers Association
- Shelley Gilbert, Coordinator of Social Work Services, Legal Assistance of Windsor

- Melissa Hyland, Wakata’kari:te Resiliency Rising Society

Moderators

- Jill Hanley, Associate Professor, School of Social Work, McGill University
- Varka Kalaydzhieva, FCJ Refugee Centre

5. CONCLUSIONS

A Forum participant noted, “This was an eye-opener for me. I am pleased to see that this issue is being looked into seriously. But we cannot sit down and think that we are finished. Much work needs to be done”.

Another participant commented, “This meeting was useful for me because it provided a good framework and background. Please continue with further educational opportunities and networking”.

These comments sum up the overall sentiments of participants at the Forum and workshop. In particular, they recognized that continuing to build partnerships is crucial to moving forward, and that networking and information sharing opportunities such as the CCR Trafficking Forum are particularly useful in creating a space for dialogue and cooperation.

APPENDIX A: BACKGROUNDER FOR NATIONAL FORUM ON TRAFFICKING

Some Key Issues, November 2016

A. ACCESS TO PROTECTION FOR TRAFFICKED NON-CITIZENS

Trafficked non-citizens may seek protection in Canada through three main avenues:

- Temporary Resident Permits (TRPs)
- Refugee claims
- Applications for humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) consideration

➤ Temporary Resident Permits

TRPs offer a legal immigration status to some trafficked non-citizens, albeit temporary. TRPs are currently the main avenue to protection offered under Canada's immigration legislation.

Background:

In May 2006, the Canadian government issued guidelines for TRPs for trafficked non-citizens. This represented an important step towards recognition of the protection needs of trafficked persons.

TRPs are granted by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and offer:

- A “reflection period” of 180 days, during which they may remain in Canada;
- Access to health care through the Interim Federal Health (IFH) Program, including medical and social counselling during this time;
- The right to apply for a work permit.

Following the 180 day period, an immigration officer may extend the permit depending on the circumstances of the individual case.

The guidelines for issuing TRPs were updated in April 2015 and have taken the form of Program Delivery Instructions, *Temporary Resident Permits (TRPs): Considerations specific to victims of human trafficking*:

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/tools/temp/permits/victim.asp>.

CCR comments on TRPs

Despite their many positive features, experience has shown that there are continuing gaps in access to protection and rights for trafficked persons through TRPs. Some of the gaps identified by the CCR include:

- Access to TRPs is limited in practice, and now in law;
- When trafficked persons do receive TRPs, their rights are restricted;
- Options for receiving permanent protection are uncertain;
- Trafficked persons continue to be detained and deported.

The CCR has developed a detailed report on *Temporary Resident Permits: Limits to Protection for Trafficked Persons*, available online at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/temporary-resident-permit-report> (also available as [print copy](#)).

IRCC was scheduled to conduct an evaluation of TRPs starting in 2014-15 and to end in 2015-16. IRCC indicated that adjustments were made to the evaluation and its conclusion was expected in the third quarter of 2016.

➤ Refugee claims

In some cases trafficked persons' situation corresponds to the refugee definition and they may be recognized as a refugee. If they are, they can apply for permanent residence.

Shortcomings:

Some trafficked persons do not meet the refugee definition, which was not designed to address their situation. The refugee claim also in some regards offers less access to services than a TRP.

➤ Applications for humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) consideration

A trafficked person may also apply to remain in Canada on H&C grounds to allow for consideration of the hardship their trafficking situation in Canada has caused them.

Shortcomings:

- An H&C application takes a long time to be assessed;
- There is a \$550 fee to apply for H&C.
- An H&C application will not stay a deportation, meaning that the person may be removed from Canada before the application is considered.
- While waiting for a decision, the applicant may not have access to basic rights, such as a work permit, health care or other benefits.
- Some trafficked persons are barred by law from making an H&C application.

CCR comments on access to protection for trafficked non-citizens

Current laws relating to trafficking in persons criminalize trafficking by punishing traffickers, but do not protect the rights of trafficked persons specifically. Furthermore, existing measures to regularize the status of trafficked non-citizens do not provide adequate protection for all trafficked persons who need it. There is a need for clearer statutory protection for trafficked non-citizens.

B. CHANGES TO IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICIES

Important changes to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) came into effect in 2012, modifying in particular the refugee determination system. These changes barred people whose refugee claims have been rejected, withdrawn or abandoned from applying for status.

In some cases, trafficked persons are forced by their traffickers to make a refugee claim, which is either meant to fail or is not pursued, so that the person is subject to removal and can be threatened and controlled by their trafficker. The CCR expressed concern that these changes created new barriers for trafficked persons to access status, leaving them more vulnerable.

Changes to the law may specifically limit trafficked persons' access to:

- Temporary Resident Permits (TRPs): for 1-year, or 5 years for Designated Foreign Nationals.⁴
- Humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) applications for 1 year.
- Refugee determination system:
 - 1 year bar to access a pre-removal risk assessment (PRRA) in order to consider their risk on the basis of new information revealed after they escaped their traffickers;
 - 3 year bar to access PRRA for refugee claimants from a designated country of origin (DCO).⁵
 - Short timelines (15 days) to provide a Basis of Claim to the Immigration and Refugee Board, involving preparation for a refugee hearing and finding legal representation.

These measures may make it harder for trafficked persons to escape their traffickers and may also facilitate their arrest and deportation instead of providing pathways to status and protection.

The CCR raised these legislative changes with IRCC, which acknowledged that they created unintended bars to access to TRPs for trafficked persons. As a result, the operational guidelines on TRPs were revised to address the legislative ban and now clarify that section 24 of IRPA allows an immigration officer to consider, issue and refuse a TRP on their own initiative to a potentially trafficked person.

⁴ Trafficked persons might be among groups designated by the Minister of Public Safety, since one of the grounds for designation is that the group's irregular arrival is undertaken by or for a criminal organization. A group of exploited people being brought into Canada by an organized group of traffickers would meet this criterion – if the group is designated, the trafficked persons could be denied access to the TRP, even though it is the only recourse designed for them (*IRPA 24(5)* and *201.1*).

⁵ DCOs are countries identified in 2012 at the Minister's discretion as having democratic institutions and low acceptance of refugee claims. The CCR has raised concerns with the DCO scheme.

The government is currently reviewing the refugee claim system and is expected to table legislation making changes in the coming months. This may be an opportunity to advance protection for trafficked persons.

C. FORCED LABOUR AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

In recent years, Canada has increasingly shifted its focus from permanent to more precarious temporary immigration. This shift has increasingly created opportunities for people to be trafficked for the purpose of forced labour, by creating additional vulnerabilities that traffickers take advantage of.

People with insecure immigration status or no status at all are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for their labour. Whether they enter as a Temporary Foreign Worker, a refugee claimant, a student, a tourist or irregularly, traffickers may take advantage of their limited rights in Canada and the threat of detention and deportation, to force them to carry out work. Due to changes in immigration policy, more people are in Canada with temporary and precarious status.

The CCR has developed a *Backgrounder on Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labour* explaining the various dimensions of labour trafficking in Canada. The backgrounder is available online at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/trafficking-forced-labour> (also available as [print copy](#)).

A note on migrant workers and labour trafficking

As part of the shift towards more restrictive immigration policies in Canada, more workers are now being brought into Canada on a temporary basis with fewer rights than other workers to fill labour needs. These conditions and the lack of employment options available to them have made migrant workers extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

In Canada, trafficking for the purpose of labour has predominantly affected migrant workers. Those most affected by abuse and exploitation often come with valid work permits under the “low-skilled” streams of the Temporary Foreign Workers Program (TFWP). Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking because they lack legal and social protections.

Specifically, Temporary Foreign Workers in Canada have limited access to protection because:

- Work permits are tied to a single employer;
- Workers are isolated and lack access to information on their rights;
- The Canadian and most provincial governments do not ensure monitoring of Temporary Foreign Workers’ workplaces, and have largely depended on a complaints system that migrant workers are unlikely to use as this can still lead to deportation.

The CCR has developed a number of resources exploring the risks, abuses and exploitation that occur in the TFWP, including trafficking of migrant workers for the purpose of labour exploitation. These resources are available online at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/migrant-workers>.

In 2016, the federal government announced it would review the TFWP. CCR welcomed this review and submitted a [brief](#) to the Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities (HUMA). The review was concluded in September and the CCR has published [key recommendations](#) for next steps to improve the integrity of the program by protecting the rights of migrant workers (<http://ccrweb.ca/en/ccr-response-huma-report>).

D. CCR PROPOSAL FOR LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT TO PROTECT TRAFFICKED PERSONS

The CCR is calling for measures to adequately protect the rights of trafficked persons in Canada, in particular through legislative amendment. A *Proposal to amend the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* has been developed to advocate for legislative changes that would ensure the unconditional protection of trafficked persons' rights, as well as the provision of temporary and permanent protection to trafficked persons.

The CCR has identified the following principles to guide responses to trafficking:

- Non-punitive: Measures must not penalize trafficked persons
- Human rights: Measures and legal provisions must be guided by and be respectful of the human rights of trafficked persons
- Economic rights: Measures must be guided by and be respectful of the economic rights of trafficked persons
- Supportive services: There is a need for supportive services for trafficked persons
- Gender and race analysis: A gender and race analysis should be brought to any consideration of trafficking issues
- Inclusive of trafficked persons: Discussions about trafficked persons should include trafficked persons themselves

The full Proposal is available at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/proposal-legislative-amendment-protect-trafficked-persons> (also available as [print copy](#)).

E. CCR CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO RATIFY FORCED LABOUR CONVENTION

In June 2014 the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted a new [Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#). The Protocol is relevant to trafficking in persons and specifies measures to prevent trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and to adequately protect and support survivors.

The CCR is calling on the government of Canada to ratify the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention and to implement all of its provisions, and urges the government to adopt the Protocol's recommendation.

More information about the measures in the Forced Labour Convention and the CCR call for ratification is available at: <http://ccrweb.ca/en/protocol-2014-forced-labour-convention>

APPENDIX B: FICHE D'INFORMATION POUR LE FORUM PANCANADIEN SUR LA TRAITE DES PERSONNES

Quelques enjeux principaux, novembre 2014

A. L'ACCÈS DES NON-CITOYENS AYANT SUBI LA TRAITE À LA PROTECTION

Les non-citoyens ayant subi la traite au Canada ont trois moyens principaux pour demander la protection :

- Les permis de séjour temporaire (PST)
- Les demandes d'asile
- Les demandes en raison de considérations humanitaires (CH)

➤ Les permis de séjour temporaire

Les PST offrent parfois un statut d'immigrant légal, quoique temporaire, aux non-citoyens ayant subi la traite. C'est le principal instrument de protection offert par la législation canadienne sur l'immigration.

Contexte :

En mai 2006, le gouvernement canadien a émis des lignes directrices concernant les PST pour les non-citoyens ayant subi la traite. Il s'agissait d'une étape importante vers la reconnaissance du besoin de protection des personnes ayant subi la traite.

Émis par Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC), les PST leur offrent :

- Une « période de réflexion » de 180 jours, durant laquelle elles peuvent demeurer au Canada;
- L'accès, durant la période de réflexion, à des soins de santé via le Programme fédéral de santé intérimaire (PFSI), incluant des consultations médicales et psychologiques;
- Le droit de demander un permis de travail.

Suite à la période de 180 jours, un agent d'immigration peut prolonger le permis selon les circonstances particulières présentes dans chaque cas.

Les lignes directrices ont été révisées en avril 2015. Elles ont pris la forme d'instructions relatives à l'exécution des programmes, *Permis de séjour temporaire (PST) : victimes de la traite de personnes – points à examiner* : cic.gc.ca/francais/ressources/outils/temp/permis/victim.asp

Commentaires du CCR sur les PST

Bien que ces permis offrent certains avantages, l'expérience a démontré que des lacunes dans l'accès à la protection et dans la reconnaissance des droits des personnes ayant subi la traite existent toujours. Voici quelques lacunes identifiées par le CCR :

- L'accès au PST est limité dans la pratique et, depuis les modifications récentes, dans la loi ;
- Lorsqu'une personne ayant subi la traite reçoit un PST, ses droits sont limités;
- Les options disponibles pour accéder à une protection permanente sont incertaines;
- Les personnes ayant subi la traite continuent d'être mises en détention et déportées.

Le CCR a élaboré un rapport détaillé concernant les *Permis de séjour temporaire : limites à la protection des personnes ayant subi la traite*, disponible en ligne à l'adresse suivante:

<http://ccrweb.ca/fr/traite/rapport-permis-sejour-temporaire>.

L'IRCC avait prévu une évaluation des PST commençant en 2014-15 et à finir en 2015-2016. Ils ont indiqué que des ajustements ont été faits à l'évaluation et sa conclusion prévue vers le troisième trimestre de 2016.

➤ **Les demandes d'asile**

Dans certains cas, la définition de réfugiés s'applique à la situation d'une personne ayant subi la traite. Elle peut donc être reconnue en tant que réfugié. Dans ce cas, elle peut présenter une demande de résidence permanente.

Restrictions :

La situation de certaines personnes ne cadre pas avec la définition de réfugié, qui n'a pas été conçue pour ce type de problématique. De plus, une demande d'asile n'offre pas l'accès à autant de services que le fait un PST.

➤ Les demandes en raison de considérations humanitaires

Une personne ayant subi la traite peut également demander de demeurer au Canada sous des considérations humanitaires (CH) afin que les difficultés occasionnées par la traite soient prises en compte.

Restrictions :

- L'évaluation d'une demande CH est longue;
- Il n'y a pas de dispense du paiement des frais de traitement pour une demande CH; par conséquent, le requérant devra acquitter les frais de 550 \$;
- Une demande de CH ne retardera pas un avis de déportation; c'est-à-dire que la personne peut être renvoyée du Canada avant que sa demande soit évaluée.
- Lors du traitement de la demande, le requérant n'a pas accès à un permis de travail, à la protection médicale du gouvernement fédéral ou à d'autre protection.
- Certaines personnes ayant subi la traite sont empêchées par la loi de faire une demande CH (voir ci-dessous).

Commentaires du CCR sur l'accès à la protection des non-citoyens ayant subi la traite

Les lois en vigueur concernant la traite des personnes punissent la traite en poursuivant les trafiquants mais elles ne protègent pas spécifiquement les droits des personnes ayant subi la traite. Par ailleurs, les mesures existantes concernant la régularisation du statut d'un non-citoyen ayant subi la traite ne fournissent pas une protection adéquate pour l'ensemble des personnes ayant subi la traite. Une protection législative plus claire est nécessaire pour les non-citoyens ayant subi de la traite.

B. MODIFICATIONS AUX POLITIQUES D'IMMIGRATION ET AU SYSTÈME DE PROTECTION DES RÉFUGIÉS

D'importants changements à la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* (LIPR) sont entrés en vigueur en 2012, modifiant notamment le système de protection des réfugiés. Ces modifications empêchent les migrants dont la demande d'asile a été refusée, retirée ou abandonnée de présenter une autre demande de statut.

Les trafiquants forcent parfois leurs victimes à déposer une demande d'asile, ayant peu de chance d'être acceptée ou qui n'est pas poursuivie, ce qui expose ces personnes à un renvoi et facilite pour les trafiquants la menace et la servitude. Le CCR a décrié cette situation. Il est évident que pour les personnes ayant subi la traite, ces modifications ont créé de nouveaux obstacles quant à leur accessibilité à un statut légal au Canada, les rendant encore plus vulnérables.

Ces modifications aux lois peuvent limiter l'accès aux instruments suivants :

- PST : pendant 1 an, ou 5 ans pour les « étrangers désignés »⁶;
- Demande pour considérations d'ordre humanitaires (CH) pendant 1 an;
- Système de détermination du statut de réfugié :
 - Interdiction d'un an pour la présentation d'une demande d'examen des risques avant renvoi (ERAR) qui permettrait d'évaluer leurs risques sur la base des informations révélées après avoir fui leurs trafiquants;
 - Interdiction de présenter une demande d'ERAR pendant 3 ans pour les demandeurs d'asile provenant des pays d'origine désignés (POD).⁷

⁶ Des personnes ayant subi la traite peuvent faire partie d'un groupe d'étrangers désignés par le ministère de la Sécurité publique puisqu'un des critères de désignation est que l'arrivée irrégulière du groupe soit prise en charge par ou pour une organisation criminelle. Un groupe de personnes exploitées amené au Canada par un groupe organisé de trafiquants correspondrait à ce profil. Si le groupe est désigné, les personnes ayant subi la traite n'auront pas accès au PST même si c'est le seul recours qui a été conçu pour elles (LIPR 24(5) et 201.1).

⁷ Les POD sont des pays désignés à la discrétion du Ministre de l'immigration selon les institutions démocratiques du pays et selon le faible taux d'approbation des demandes d'asile de ressortissants de ce pays. Le CCR a soulevé des inquiétudes quant au schéma des POD.

- Court délais (15 jours) pour présenter un fondement de la demande d'asile à la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié au Canada, pour se préparer à l'audience sur la demande de statut de réfugié et pour trouver un représentant juridique.

Ces mesures risquent de faciliter l'arrestation et la déportation des personnes ayant subi la traite au lieu de leur fournir l'accès à un statut et à la protection.

Le CCR a soulevé ces modifications avec l'IRCC, qui a reconnu que les changements législatifs ont involontairement limité l'accès aux PST pour les personnes ayant subi la traite. Par conséquent, les lignes directrices ont été révisées afin de tenir compte de l'interdiction législative et de préciser que l'article 24 de la LIPR permet à un agent d'immigration d'envisager de délivrer ou réfuter, de son propre chef, un PST à une victime potentielle de la traite de personnes.

Le gouvernement est en train de réviser le système de demande d'asile et prévoit déposer une législation apportant des modifications dans les mois à venir. Cela peut être l'occasion d'améliorer la protection des personnes ayant subi la traite.

C. LE TRAVAIL FORCÉ ET LA TRAITE DES PERSONNES

Au cours des dernières années, le Canada a privilégié l'immigration temporaire à l'immigration permanente, ce qui rend les personnes plus vulnérables qu'avant. Ce virage a augmenté le risque de traite à des fins de travail forcé, car les trafiquants profitent de cette nouvelle situation pour exploiter les personnes.

Les personnes dont le statut d'immigration est précaire, ou qui vivent sans statut, sont dangereusement exposées à la traite à des fins de travail forcé. Qu'elles soient travailleurs étrangers temporaires, demandeurs d'asile, étudiants, touristes ou sans statut, leurs droits au Canada sont limités et les menaces de déportation et d'emprisonnement sont constantes. Les trafiquants peuvent donc tirer profit de cette situation. Depuis les modifications à la législation sur l'immigration, on constate une augmentation des personnes dont le statut est temporaire et précaire.

Le CCR a développé un *Document d'information sur la traite des personnes à des fins de travail forcé* soulignant les différentes dimensions de la traite à des fins de travail forcé au Canada. Il est disponible en ligne à : <http://ccrweb.ca/fr/traite-travail-force>.

Un mot sur les travailleurs migrants et la traite des personnes

Suite au virage vers une politique d'immigration canadienne plus restrictive, un nombre grandissant de travailleurs étrangers viennent occuper un emploi temporaire au Canada afin de combler les besoins de main-d'œuvre. Ils ne disposent pas des mêmes droits que les autres

travailleurs. Cette situation et les restrictions concernant leur emploi les exposent aux mauvais traitements et à l'exploitation.

Au Canada, la traite à des fins de travail forcé concerne surtout les travailleurs migrants. Les personnes les plus touchées par les mauvais traitements et l'exploitation détiennent souvent un permis de travail valide obtenu sous le volet « professions peu spécialisées » du Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires (PTET). Les travailleurs migrants sont particulièrement vulnérables à l'exploitation et à la traite des personnes puisqu'ils n'ont pas de protection juridique et sociale.

L'accès à la protection pour les travailleurs migrants est limité pour les raisons suivantes :

- Le permis de travail rattaché à un seul employeur
- L'isolement et le manque d'accès à l'information à propos de leurs droits
- Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ne supervisent pas suffisamment les lieux de travail des travailleurs étrangers. La supervision a reposé essentiellement sur un système de plaintes qui est peu utilisé par les travailleurs migrants, car cela risque de mener à la déportation

Le CCR a publié plusieurs documents analysant les risques, les abus et l'exploitation qui existent dans le PTET, notamment la traite des travailleurs et travailleuses migrant(e)s à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail. Ces ressources sont disponibles en ligne : <http://ccrweb.ca/fr/travailleurs-migrants>.

En 2016, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé qu'il examinerait le PTET. Le CCR a accueilli l'évaluation et a soumis un [mémoire](#) au Comité permanent des ressources humaines, du développement des compétences, du développement social et de la condition des personnes handicapées. L'examen s'est conclu en septembre et le CCR a publié des [recommandations](#) concernant les mesures à prendre afin d'améliorer l'intégrité du programme en protégeant les droits des travailleurs migrants au Canada (<http://ccrweb.ca/fr/rapport-huma-reponse-ccr>).

D. PROPOSITIONS DU CCR POUR DES MODIFICATIONS LÉGISLATIVES VISANT À ASSURER LA PROTECTION DES PERSONNES AYANT SUBI LA TRAITE

Le CCR demande des mesures qui assureront une protection adéquate des droits des personnes ayant subi la traite au Canada, notamment par le biais de modifications législatives. Une *Proposition d'amendement à la Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* a été élaborée afin de présenter des modifications législatives qui assureraient une protection inconditionnelle des droits des personnes ayant subi la traite et qui offrirait une protection temporaire et permanente à ces personnes. Le CCR demande aux parlementaires d'agir afin que la proposition devienne loi.

Le CCR a identifié les principes suivants pour répondre à la traite :

- Pas de sanction : les mesures ne doivent pas pénaliser les victimes.
- Les droits humains : les mesures doivent être prises dans le strict respect des droits des victimes de la traite.
- Les droits économiques : les mesures doivent être prises dans le strict respect des droits économiques des victimes de la traite.
- Les services de soutien : des services de soutien sont nécessaires pour les victimes de la traite.
- La prise en considération du sexe et de la race : une analyse du genre et de la race devrait être prise en considération dans les enjeux de la traite.
- Inclusion des victimes de la traite : les discussions relatives aux victimes de la traite devraient inclure ces dernières.

La proposition entière est disponible à l'adresse suivante:

<http://ccrweb.ca/fr/proposition-protection-la-traite>.

E. LE CCR DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEMENT DE RATIFIER LE PROTOCOLE RELATIF À LA CONVENTION SUR LE TRAVAIL FORCÉ

Le 11 juin 2014, l'[Organisation internationale du travail](#) (OIT) a adopté un nouveau [Protocole relatif à la convention sur le travail forcé, 1930](#). Le protocole concerne la traite des personnes et précise des mesures qui visent à empêcher la traite des personnes à des fins de travail forcé et à protéger et à venir en aide aux survivants.

Le CCR demande au gouvernement du Canada de ratifier le Protocole de 2014 relatif à la convention sur le travail forcé, et de mettre en œuvre toutes ses dispositions. Le CCR incite également au gouvernement à adopter la recommandation du protocole.

Plus de renseignements sur les mesures du Protocole et la demande du CCR à sa ratification sont disponibles à : <http://ccrweb.ca/fr/protocole-2014-convention-travail-force>.