

16 March 2021

Official Response for Country Data Dashboard

CANADA

This document transposes Official Responses that were submitted by email to info@delta87.org or the completion of an online survey conducted by Delta 8.7.

##

Below is the Official Response for the CANADA Dashboard.

Date received: 16 March 2021

Submitted via: Email

2. Name of the government department/organization submitting comments:

Global Affairs Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada

3. What response, if any, do you have to the data presented on the country dashboard?

The Government of Canada welcomes the work of Delta 8.7 in helping to close an important knowledge gap in countering trafficking in persons.

Canada notes that the data on international aid predates the SDGs and strongly recommends that updated information be used in the dashboard. In light of this, we have not validated the data. Nevertheless, we welcome initiatives to improve the collection and use of data to monitor and track the SDGs and would be pleased to review updated data when it becomes available.

Moreover, Canada would need more information on the Labour Indicators section in order to validate data and provide useful and targeted input, namely on the indicators we are seeking to measure, the source of the data included on vulnerable employment, and definitions of terms used like “vulnerable employment”. We would be pleased to review data when more information becomes available.

4. Is any relevant data missing from the country dashboard? If yes, where can it be found?

a) Please include Statistics Canada data from the following link:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.htm>

Please also include information below:

Police-reported trafficking in persons in Canada, 2017 (Data Source: UCR2 Survey)
--

VARIABLE	NUMBER
Number of police-reported incidents involving a violation of human trafficking (no victim information is captured for the human trafficking violation under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> . As a result, it is possible to have more incidents of human trafficking than victims-see row below)	375
Number of victims associated with police-reported incidents involving a violation of human trafficking (<i>detailed table attached to this email</i>)	298
Number of accused associated with police-reported incidents involving a violation of human trafficking	291
In 2017, information on 298 victims were reported in 271 violent incidents involving trafficking in persons. In 7% of those incidents, more than one victim was identified.	

Note:

Counts include where human trafficking was found anywhere on the incident (violations 1 through 4). The offences which comprise the category of human trafficking in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include: trafficking in persons (CCCs.279.01); trafficking in persons under 18 (CCCs. 279.011); material benefit (CCCs. 279.02); and, withholding or destroying documents (CCCs. 279.03). In addition, it also includes some offences in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act which target cross-border trafficking. In addition, no victim information is captured for the human trafficking violation under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. As a result, it is possible to have more incidents of human trafficking than victims.

This analysis is based on data from the victim file of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Survey Trend Database (2009 - 2017) which covers 99% of the population of Canada.

In addition, no victim information is captured for the human trafficking violation under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. As a result, it is possible to have more incidents of human trafficking than victims.

Key concepts and Terminology for the UCR2 Survey

The "incident" is the basis for counting reported crime in the UCR Surveys. An incident is the set of connected events usually constituting an occurrence report. Information for each incident is reported individually. Incident captures the violation regardless of whether an accused is identified.

A key aspect of the incident-based UCR survey is the capture of victim and accused information which is directly linked to the incident.

Accused Refers to any person who has been identified by police as being involved in a criminal incident and against whom an information could be laid as a result of sufficient evidence/information. Accused persons include those charged as well as those not charged for a variety of reasons, including diplomatic immunity, use of alternative measures or diversion,

and death. Individuals involved only for investigative purposes and subsequently released without being charged or formally processed in some other official manner will not be identified as an accused.

Victim Refers to anyone who is the victim of a violation against the person (as defined by the Incident-based UCR2 Survey). These include all violent violations and any traffic violations that cause bodily harm or death to anyone other than the accused. Persons who are the victim of other types of incidents of crime are not captured. There may be more than one victim in an incident.

Table 2. Number of victims associated with police-reported incidents involving human trafficking, by sex, Canada, 2014-2017

Sex	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	159	253	284	298
Males	8	10	16	6
Females	151	241	266	290
Unknown	0	2	2	2

Note: Counts include where human trafficking was found anywhere on the incident (violations 1 through 4). The offences which comprise the category of human trafficking in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include: trafficking in persons (CCCs.279.01); trafficking in persons under 18 (CCCs. 279.011); material benefit (CCCs. 279.02); and, withholding or destroying documents (CCCs. 279.03). In addition, it also includes some offences in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act which target cross-border trafficking. This analysis is based on data from the victim file of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Survey Trend Database (2009 - 2017) which covers 99% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

b) Temporary Foreign Workers data:

Please include data from 2011-2018 available from the following website:
<https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/76defa14-473e-41e2-abfa-60021c4d934b>

5. Is there additional information you would like to share with Delta 8.7 about your country’s fight against modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour?

Canada would encourage the UNU to add the following information and related links to the dashboard:

1. Overview page – Key Ratifications section:

Please update the status of the **ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, P029: Not ratified** – to “Ratified”.

2. Overview page – Government Efforts - National Strategies section:

- a) Please add the **National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking**. See link below:
<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2019-ntnl-strtgq-hmnn-trffc/index-en.aspx>
- b) Please update name and link. Change “**National Human Trafficking Hotline**” to “**Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline**” in the list, link is provided below.
<https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/>
- c) Please add Public Safety’s “**National Consultations Discussion Paper: The Way Forward to End Human Trafficking**” to the list, the link is provided below.
<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/wy-frwr-d-hmn-trffcng-ppr/index-en.aspx>
- d) Please add Public Safety’s “**2016-2017 Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking**” to the list, the link is provided below.
<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/vltn-nap-ht/index-en.aspx>
- e) Please fix **The National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, 2012** link. please see correct link below:
<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/ntnl-ctn-pln-cmbt/index-en.aspx>
- f) Please include the RCMP National Human Trafficking Section. Please see link below:
<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm>

3. Measurement – Human Trafficking section:

Please add the Statistics Canada link to the most recent Police Reported Crime Statistics released in July 2018. Please see link below:

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54974-eng.htm>

4. Context - Vulnerable Groups section - Temporary Foreign Workers: Agriculture

a) Please update:

According to Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC), the objective of the TFWP is to provide employers with access to foreign workers on a temporary basis when Canadians or Permanent Residents are not available, (DEL: and ensures foreign workers are protected.) (ADD: while making foreign workers’ protection a priority. Indeed, while in Canada, temporary foreign workers (TFWs) have the same rights and protections as Canadians and permanent residents under applicable federal, provincial and territorial employment standards and collective agreements.)

- b) Please add, after “The [Primary Agriculture Stream](#) of the TFWP is composed of 4 sub-Streams: (1) the Season Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) for workers from participating countries; (2) the Agricultural Stream for work that involves production included on the National Commodities List; (3) Primary Agriculture — High-Wage Stream; and (4) Primary Agriculture — Low-Wage Stream for production not included on the National Commodities List. The data displayed is of the number of Vulnerable TFWs from the Agricultural Stream, the SAWP and the Primary Agriculture — Low-Wage Stream.” :

The Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) Program has a comprehensive employer compliance regime in place to protect TFWs and the Canadian labour market. Employers must meet specific requirements to hire foreign workers and are expected to be aware of their ongoing responsibilities and obligations. There are also additional requirements to employing foreign workers in the Low-wage and Agricultural Streams, where workers may be particularly vulnerable. These generally include providing an employment contract, private health insurance until foreign workers are eligible for provincial/territorial insurance, round-trip transportation and, where applicable, suitable and affordable accommodations. ESDC, under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), has the authority to review the activities of any employer using the TFW Program.

The cornerstone of the compliance regime is the authority to conduct inspections, including unannounced on-site inspections, to verify whether employers meet conditions set out in the IRPR and other Program requirements. Inspections can be launched for up to six years from the first day of an employment of a TFW based on a reason to suspect Program non-compliance, previous non-compliance or random selection. When an employer fails to meet Program requirements or does not cooperate during an inspection, a range of consequences can be imposed, such as administrative monetary penalties (AMPs), or bans.

The Government of Canada is committed to taking further measures so that foreign workers, particularly vulnerable workers, do not experience mistreatment, abuse or unsafe working conditions during their time working on a temporary basis in Canada.

ESDC recently introduced a risk-based approach that has enabled the employer compliance regime to better target employers who employ the most vulnerable workers, such as those in low-wage occupations, primary agriculture, and in-home caregivers. In addition, ESDC has increased the number of on-site inspections, which has proven to be an effective tool in identifying and correcting employer non-compliance. Further, Budget 2018 announced \$15 million over three years, beginning in 2018-19, to fully implement unannounced on-site inspections in order to further strengthen the protection of TFWs’ rights in Canada. ESDC is working with its federal, provincial and territorial partners to increase availability and access to information pertaining to TFW rights. Further, steps are being taken to provide information to foreign workers about their rights when they arrive in Canada. Since March 2018, ESDC officials provide TFWs with basic information on their rights and protections when ESDC issues their Social Insurance Number.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers/reports.html#publications>.

A webpage on TFW rights and protections is available online:

https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/campaigns/foreign-worker-rights.html?utm_campaign=ForeignWorkerRights&utm_source=One-Page+Posters+JobBank&utm_medium=VanityUrl&utm_term=en&utm_content=canada-ca_foreign-worker-rights.

Furthermore, a pamphlet on the rights of foreign workers is also available online in English, French and Spanish:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers/protected-rights.html>

Canada is also working with migrant worker support organizations devoted to the protection of vulnerable foreign workers to inform workers of their rights and protections.

Budget 2018 announced the Government's commitment to invest 3.4 million over two years, beginning in 2018–19, to establish a Migrant Worker Support Network (MWSN) on a pilot basis for temporary foreign workers dealing with potential mistreatment or abuse. The MWSN pilot was launched in British Columbia in October 2018. The Network supports migrant workers in understanding and exercising their rights. It also supports employers in understanding and meeting TFW Program conditions and requirements. Network members include migrant workers, migrant worker support organizations, settlement agencies, government officials of sending countries, Government of BC representatives, academics and legal professions, unions, industry representatives, employers, and federal government representatives. Network members collaborate on key issues facing migrant workers and propose recommendations to better support, protect, and empower migrant workers. In addition, the Federal Government is also providing funding to non-profit organizations to better support migrant workers in understanding and exercising their rights and to support employers in understanding and meeting Program conditions and requirements.

5. Context - Vulnerable Groups section - Temporary Foreign Workers: Domestic Work

- a) We suggest that the heading “domestic work” be changed to “caregivers”.
- b) Please delete following language:
“The TFWP is jointly administered by: ESDC; Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). In addition to the Primary Agriculture Stream, the TFWP is accessible through the High-Wage and Low-Wage Streams. [Public Safety Canada \(PSC\)](#) notes that low-wage migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse due to factors such as language barriers, working in isolated/remote areas, lack of access to support, and lack of access to information on their rights. These factors are common to the experiences of exploited migrant workers in domestic work.

[According to the ESDC](#), caregivers including home child care providers and home support workers such as housekeepers are processed through the High- and Low-Wage streams. The graph visualizes data on the number of TFW positions issued for home child care providers and home support workers from 2015-2017.”

- c) Please add the following language:

Temporary foreign caregivers come to Canada primarily through the High-Wage and Low-Wage Streams of the TFW Program. The TFW Program provides caregivers with the same protections afforded to agriculture workers (as discussed in the previous section). Recently, Canada announced new permanent residence programs for caregivers: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2019/02/caregivers-will-now-have-access-to-new-pathways-to-permanent-residence.html>.

d) Please edit the last two sentences in the first paragraph to read:

Public Safety Canada (PS) notes that low-wage migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse (ADD: **including sexual exploitation,**) due to factors such as language barriers, working in isolated/remote areas, (ADD: **employer-specific work permits, lack of employer oversight and review/enforcement mechanisms,**) lack of access to support, and lack of access to information on their rights. These factors are common to the experiences of exploited migrant workers in domestic work.

6. Government Efforts page – International Aid Commitments:

Please add the following information:

Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy recognizes that supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the most effective way to eradicate poverty, build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world, and achieve progress on all the SDGs. The policy outlines an integrated and comprehensive framework for Canada's international assistance. This framework adopts a feminist approach that is human rights-based and inclusive and allows the Government to work across the SDGs, supporting both targeted programming on specific issues in SDG 8.7 and addressing the root causes and drivers of child and forced labour and trafficking. Canada supports the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and notes that success for SDG 8.7 requires accelerated action across numerous SDGs. The data on international aid for 8.7 therefore reflects only Canada's targeted programming and not the broader work that addresses the root causes and drivers.

For example, the approach to addressing child labour has been three-pronged: 1) investing in standalone initiatives that aim to prevent and protect children from exploitative child labour and the unlawful recruitment of child soldiers; 2) strengthening gender-responsive education and child protection systems; and 3) supporting activities to reduce poverty and vulnerability of individuals, families and communities in developing countries including through women's economic empowerment; supporting micro, small and medium enterprises; building climate resilience; supporting initiatives on social protection and decent work for all; and expanding equitable access to fair justice and law enforcement services that serve to advance the human rights of the poorest and most marginalized people. Canada also works with multi-stakeholder initiatives that promote human rights and responsible business conduct. This includes support and dissemination of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) due diligence guidance documents that aim, among others, to identify, prevent and respond to child and forced labour in the minerals and garment supply chains. Likewise, Canada engages with organizations including the UN Food and Agriculture

Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme to take action to eliminate child labour in food systems.

7. Government Efforts page – Policy Coordination section

Unsure if there is a proper place for this information or if another section of the website would fit best, but please include following information:

Canada's criminal laws prohibit trafficking in persons for any exploitative purpose (e.g., sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude), regardless of whether the trafficking occurs wholly within Canada or involves the bringing of persons into Canada. The [Criminal Code of Canada](#) contains six specific human trafficking offences, including: trafficking in adults; child trafficking; materially benefitting from human trafficking; and withholding or destroying documents to facilitate this crime. Canadian citizens or permanent residents who commit any of these offences abroad can be prosecuted in Canada. These offences are punishable by maximum penalties of high as life imprisonment, with mandatory minimum penalties ranging from one to six years. The [Immigration and Refugee Protection Act](#) also contains a human trafficking-specific offence, which addresses the trafficking of persons into Canada.

In Canada, the federal government is responsible for the criminal law and provinces enforce the Criminal Code within their respective jurisdictions, which includes investigating and prosecuting most Criminal Code offences. The Government of Canada is responsible for investigating and prosecuting all Immigration and Refugee Protection Act offences and Criminal Code offences in territories. .

Official Definitions

Trafficking in persons

[Criminal Code of Canada](#)

279.01 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or

(b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of four years in any other case.

(2) No consent to the activity that forms the subject-matter of a charge under subsection (1) is valid.

279.011 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or

harbours a person under the age of eighteen years, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person under the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence and liable

(a) to imprisonment for life and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of six years if they kidnap, commit an aggravated assault or aggravated sexual assault against, or cause death to, the victim during the commission of the offence; or

(b) to imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of five years, in any other case.

(2) No consent to the activity that forms the subject-matter of a charge under subsection (1) is valid.

279.02 (1) Everyone who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.01(1), is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years.

(2) Everyone who receives a financial or other material benefit, knowing that it is obtained by or derived directly or indirectly from the commission of an offence under subsection 279.01(1), is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years.

279.03 (1) Everyone who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.01(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status — whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic — is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years.

(2) Everyone who, for the purpose of committing or facilitating an offence under subsection 279.01(1), conceals, removes, withholds or destroys any travel document that belongs to another person or any document that establishes or purports to establish another person's identity or immigration status — whether or not the document is of Canadian origin or is authentic — is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year.

279.04 (1) For the purposes of sections 279.01 to 279.03, a person exploits another person if they cause them to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service by engaging in conduct that, in all the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide, or offer to provide, the labour or service.

(2) In determining whether an accused exploits another person under subsection (1), the Court may consider, among other factors, whether the accused

(a) used or threatened to use force or another form of coercion;

(b) used deception; or

(c) abused a position of trust, power or authority

(3) For the purposes of sections 279.01 to 279.03, a person exploits another person if they cause them, by means of deception or the use or threat of force or of any other form of coercion, to have an organ or tissue removed.

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act

118(1) No person shall knowingly organize the coming into Canada of one or more persons by means of abduction, fraud, deception or use or threat of force or coercion.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), “organize”, with respect to persons, includes their recruitment or transportation and, after their entry into Canada, the receipt or harbouring of those persons.

8. Government Efforts page – Policy Coordination section – International Commitments:

Unsure if there is a proper place for this information or if another section of the website would fit best, but please include following information:

Canada joined the following initiatives:

- A Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
- Principles To Guide Government Action To Combat Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains
- G7 Foreign and Security Ministers commitments to counter trafficking in persons
- G20 Strategy to eradicate child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery in the world of work
- Global Compact for Migration

Global Supply Chains: Multi-Pronged Approach: The Government of Canada has taken a multi-pronged approach toward eliminating the use of child labour and forced labour in global supply chains, including participation in international fora, such as the OECD, the ILO, G7 and G20.

Free Trade Agreements: Canada’s labour provisions negotiated as part of its free trade agreements include binding and enforceable commitments to prohibit forced and child labour, including measures to eliminate all forms of forced or compulsory labour. In support of its commitments, Canada monitors and fosters compliance amongst its partner countries of their labour obligations, by providing technical assistance to support capacity building in developing partner countries and help them meet their labour obligations.

Initiatives to Motivate Businesses to Eliminate Child and Forced labour: The Government of Canada will carefully consider the issue of advancing initiatives to motivate businesses to eliminate child and forced labour in their supply chains as it initiates consultations on possible supply chain legislation and continues to study options in a Canadian context. The Government of Canada is currently studying the effectiveness of initiatives in other international jurisdictions that seek to motivate businesses to eliminate the use of any form of child labour in their global supply chains. The Government of Canada is engaged in discussions with like-minded nations and in international fora on this topic, including at the ILO, G20, the G7 and the UN. The Government recognizes that bringing about improvements to working conditions in global supply chains is a complex and multi-

faceted challenge, and must involve the participation of provinces and territories, industry and civil society, as well as a number of Government of Canada departments. The Government of Canada will initiate consultations in 2019 on possible supply chain legislation.

9. Government Efforts page – Policy Coordination section – National Strategies:

- a) Please add the “**National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking**” to the list, the link is provided below.

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/2019-ntnl-strtgq-hmnn-trffc/index-en.aspx>

Please include the following description:

On September 4, 2019, the Government of Canada announced the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (National Strategy) which brings together federal efforts under one strategic framework, and is supported by an investment of \$57.22 million over five years and \$10.28 million ongoing. The National Strategy will help ensure that Canada and individuals are protected from all forms of human trafficking and harms associated with the crime. The National Strategy builds on the internationally recognized pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships, and incorporates a new pillar of “empowerment” to ensure considerable focus is put towards enhancing supports and services to victims affected by this crime. Investments under the National Strategy will also support a national public awareness campaign that will target Canadian youth, parents and the general public with the aim of increasing awareness of human trafficking, addressing public misconceptions of the crime, creating awareness of the warning signs and ways to report suspected incidences. The National Strategy will also enhance support services for victims and at-risk populations, develop training tools to help key sectors identify victims, and increase capacity to detect and respond to suspected cases.

- b) Please update name and link. Change Canada’s “**National Human Trafficking Hotline**” to “**Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline**”

<https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/>

Please include the following description:

The Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline is a multi-lingual, toll-free service available 24/7 that refers victims to law enforcement, and a range of supports and services that will allow victims to easily access the help they need. The Hotline will also support data collection efforts to better understand the scope of human trafficking in Canada, increase public awareness around human trafficking and provide resources for those seeking information on human trafficking.

- c) Please add Public Safety’s “**National Consultations Discussion Paper: The Way Forward to End Human Trafficking**” to the list, the link is provided below.

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/wy-frwr-d-hmn-trffckng-ppr/index-en.aspx>

Please include the following description:

The National Consultations Discussion Paper was prepared by Public Safety Canada in consultation with the federal Human Trafficking Taskforce. The Discussion Paper guided a series of in-person consultations, which brought together over 200 stakeholders, to identify issues, gaps and challenges affecting Canada's ability to counter human trafficking and to identify potential actions and initiatives to address them. The consultations informed the Government of Canada in the development of the *National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking*.

- d) Please add Public Safety's "**2016-2017 Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking**" to the list, the link is provided below.

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/vlt-nap-ht/index-en.aspx>

Please include the following description:

The 2016-17 Horizontal Evaluation of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking provides recommendations to enhance Canada's ability to address human trafficking. Some recommendations include forging closer partnerships with other levels of government, Indigenous communities, civil society, the private sector as well as bilateral and multilateral partners; implementing a mechanism to connect victims with access to dedicated services and facilitate reporting of human trafficking; and improving capacity to collect national data on human trafficking.

- e) Please remove the brief description of the **National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking – 2012**, but please keep the link online. Please see correct link:

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/ntnl-ctn-pln-cmbt/index-en.aspx>

- f) Please include the RCMP National Human Trafficking Section. Please see link below:

<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ht-tp/index-eng.htm>

Please include the following description:

The RCMP National Human Trafficking Section (NHTS) centrally facilitates the RCMP's effort in countering Human Trafficking through awareness, education and community outreach, as well as building and enhancing partnerships, supporting operations, and advancing operational policy and internal / external reporting. The RCMP remains committed to support national and local efforts to effectively combat human trafficking by investigating, disrupting and bringing to justice those who are involved in this crime.

10. Government Efforts page – Policy Coordination section – International Ratifications

Please include:

As indicated during the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in 2017, the Government of Canada is firmly committed to the elimination of forced labour. In close collaboration with Canadian jurisdictions and social partners,

Canada is pursuing extensive efforts towards the ratification of the ILO Protocol 29 at the earliest possible opportunity.

Canada has also ratified the two following key Conventions:

ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour, 1930 (ratified in 2011);
ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age, 1973 (ratified in 2016)

11. Government Efforts page – Targeted Government Action – Programs and Agencies for Victim Support and Addressing Risk

- a) Please add the following information under Justice Canada Victims Fund:
In 2018, the Government increased funding available through the Victims Fund from \$500,000 annually to \$1 million, beginning in 2019-20.
- b) Please replace the information under Public Safety Canada to the following description:
Public Safety Canada is working to advance efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, under the Contribution Program to Combat Serious and Organized Crime (CPCSOC). CPCSOC supports initiatives, research, partnership building, specialized police services, projects and programs to increase knowledge, raise awareness and/or help advance efforts to combat serious and organized crime, such as human trafficking, through funding allocations to eligible recipients. In 2020, Public Safety Canada announced \$8.4 million in funding for organizations that are working to prevent and address human trafficking and support at-risk populations and survivors.
- c) Please add “Provinces and territorial governments” to the list and the following description:
The protection of victims and survivors of human trafficking is a shared responsibility of the federal, provincial and territorial governments, with provinces and territories providing the majority of services (e.g., health and social services; emergency housing; and legal aid) to victims and survivors. A range of government agencies at the provincial and territorial level are involved in efforts to combat human trafficking, with participation ranging depending on the jurisdiction. Support services for victims and survivors of human trafficking vary across provinces and territories as each province and territory has its own model of support and service delivery standards.
- d) Please add the following information under “Policies for Assistance”:

A Handbook for Criminal Justice Practitioners on Trafficking in Persons

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/tp/hcjpotp-gtpupjp/toc-tdm.html>

Fact Sheets # 1 to 6,

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/tp/index.html>

- Fact Sheet #1: Trafficking in Persons Specific Offences
- Fact Sheet #2: Trafficking in Persons and Human Smuggling
- Fact Sheet #3: Trafficking in Persons - Victims
- Fact Sheet #4: Testimonial Aids for Victims

- Fact Sheet #5: Trafficking in Persons - Sentencing
- Fact Sheet #6: Trafficking in Persons - Pre-trial Detention/Release

e) Please add the following information under “Policies for Assistance”:

Foreign Worker Rights, 2018

[https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/campaigns/foreign-worker-rights.html?utm_campaign=ForeignWorkerRights&utm_source=One-
Pager_Posters_JobBank&utm_medium=VanityUrl&utm_term=en&utm_content=canada-
ca_foreign-worker-rights](https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/campaigns/foreign-worker-rights.html?utm_campaign=ForeignWorkerRights&utm_source=One-Pager_Posters_JobBank&utm_medium=VanityUrl&utm_term=en&utm_content=canada-ca_foreign-worker-rights)

12. Government Efforts page – Targeted Government Action – Programs and Agencies for Enforcement:

a) Under Project PROTECT, please replace the Discussion Paper source with the following source: <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/publications/ar/2018/1-eng.asp>

Please add the following information:

Project Protect, first launched in 2016, is a unique public-private sector partnership that targets human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation by focusing on the money laundering aspect of the crime. This innovative initiative has helped to protect some of Canada's most vulnerable citizens and to make the fight against human trafficking in the sex trade a collective priority. The first of its kind in the world, Project Protect has received tremendous international interest with possibility of foreign partners seeking to further replicate it.

Through Project Protect, FINTRAC, Canada's financial intelligence unit, has worked closely with Canada's private sector financial institutions to increase awareness and understanding of money laundering in relation to human trafficking in the sex trade. In collaboration with Canada's major banks and law enforcement, FINTRAC developed an Operational Alert “Indicators: The Laundering of Illicit proceeds from Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation”. The publication has helped to significantly increase awareness of financial transaction patterns that may be linked to money laundering related to human trafficking in the sex trade so that businesses recognize when to submit a suspicious transaction report to the Centre.

As a result of these efforts, FINTRAC saw a significant increase in suspicious transaction reporting from businesses relating to Project Protect from 2017-18 to 2018-19. With the increased suspicious transaction reporting from Canadian businesses since April 2018 to January 2019, FINTRAC has been able to provide 191 disclosures of actionable financial intelligence to Canada's municipal, provincial and federal police forces in support of their human trafficking investigations.

b) For GAC's Anti-Crime and Capacity Building Program, please add the following information:

The Government of Canada supports anti-human trafficking efforts abroad through GACs' Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP) – a Program with a mandate to enhance the capacity of beneficiary states to prevent and respond to threats posed by international criminal activity, with a focus on the Americas. One of the thematic priorities of the Program is to combat human trafficking. Since 2014, ACCBP has invested over \$14.3M CAD in the fight against human trafficking and the program currently has four (4) projects that continue to be funded in fiscal year 2019-2020:

- **Enhancing Border Security in Mexico and Guatemala** (\$595,000 CAD over 3 years until 2020-21) - This project, implemented by CBSA, will enhance the capacities of Mexico's Customs Administration (Servicio de Administración Tributaria – SAT) and Immigration Department (Instituto Nacional de Migración - INM) to better identify and interdict contraband, drugs and imposters, in order to disrupt smuggling routes and irregular migration that could facilitate international trafficking in persons.
 - **Detection and prevention of human trafficking within indigenous communities in Mexico** (\$995,000 CAD over 3 years until 2020-21) - In an effort to reduce human trafficking among indigenous communities in Mexico, UNODC in partnership with the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) and with the support of the Attorney General's Office (AGO) will implement a technical assistance project in selected pilot communities with the objective of detecting, preventing and combating human trafficking. The project aims to address not only the local dimensions of human trafficking but also human trafficking as part of transnational organized crime networks.
 - **Cross-border Crimes against Women and Girls in the Northern Triangle** (\$4.318 million CAD over 3 years until 2020-21) - This project, implemented by Avocats sans frontières Canada, aims to strengthen the capacity of justice actors working in state institutions specializing in the criminal law enforcement of cross-border crimes, which can include trafficking in persons, against women, girls and other vulnerable people to help reduce impunity for these crimes.
 - **Empowering Actors of Change against Human Trafficking and Exploitation, Particularly for Women and Girls, in Honduras** (\$2.499 million CAD over 3 years until 2021-22)- This project aims to build the professional capacities of key actors involved in the prosecution, protection and prevention of human trafficking in Honduras. It's objective is to improve the Honduran authorities' institutional and community level response to human trafficking. More specifically, it will integrate a permanent, mandatory and specialised training course into the curricula of the National Police Academy, the Judicial School, the labor inspection department of the Ministry of Labor and social security, and within the CICESCT. This will enable civil servants to build the technical capacity to address human trafficking with a gender and child sensitive approach.
- c) With regards to the CBSA, please add the following information:

The CBSA is a member of the Public Safety (PS) Human Trafficking Task Force. From April 1, 2018 to January 1, 2019, the CBSA opened five investigations involving offences for trafficking in persons, pursuant to s. 118 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA).

The CBSA provides Trafficking in Persons (TIP) training to Border Service Officer (BSO) recruits as part of the Officer Induction Training Program (OITP). The CBSA also provides online TIP training for BSOs, Criminal Investigators, Liaison Officers, Intelligence Officers, Inland Enforcement Officers and other officers who may come in contact with a victim or perpetrator. This course provides the information needed by CBSA staff to help prevent or intercept TIP cases, promote victim safety by referring individuals to government services and NGOs for assistance, and support investigations.

Guidelines on special provisions for dealing with child victims of trafficking (provided to IRCC and CBSA officers) are consistent with Canada's international commitments, involving established programs to recover missing, abducted and exploited children such as the "Our Missing Children" program which is comprised of four federal government departments or agencies: RCMP, GAC, JUS and the CBSA. These four departments or agencies work together to locate and return children to their parents/legal guardians, through the issuance of border alerts, developing profiles and indicators to identify and intercept abductors, and working closely with local services when a child's safety is at risk.

- d) With regards to the RCMP, please add additional information below:

Suggestion: RCMP, Spotlight sections could be merged under a RCMP header.

Training: The RCMP provides human trafficking awareness sessions to its personnel and Canadian law enforcement officials deploying on international missions, including RCMP Liaison Officers and Canadian police deploying to United Nations missions. TIP awareness is also included in the RCMP national academy curriculum in Regina, Saskatchewan, so that RCMP recruits are equipped with basic TIP awareness before they enter the field.

The RCMP National Human Trafficking Section (NHTS), in consultation with law enforcement, lawyers and service providers, continues to collaborate with the Canadian Police College to provide an eight-day Human Trafficking Investigators Course offered in class to law enforcement personnel. Furthermore, an introduction to human trafficking on-line course for law enforcement personnel is offered by the RCMP and the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN).

Additional information: Please feel free to use information from the US Trafficking in Persons Report under country narratives, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/>