



FACTSHEETS ●●●●●●●●

Guide to Meaningful Engagement and Integrating a Human Rights- based Approach into Encampment Responses



Office of the
Federal Housing
Advocate

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du logement

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Introduction to the Resource

“A neighborhood that does not seek to meet the needs of all people, whether housed or not, is not a successful community. Too often, people living in encampments are seen as obstacles rather than as human beings” (Stakeholder).

In February 2024, the Federal Housing Advocate released her report, [Upholding dignity and human rights](#), presenting her findings and recommendations following a systemic review of homeless encampments across Canada.¹ The report highlighted that governments have human rights obligations to people living in encampments and called for the adoption of a human rights-based approach.²

This resource has been developed to provide additional guidance to governments on how they should adopt a human rights-based approach when it comes to encampment responses. It is particularly relevant for municipal decision-makers and officials, who are most often on the frontlines when it comes to encampment responses. However, it can also be used as a tool for other levels of government, service providers and advocates. Recognizing that forced evictions of encampments are a violation of human rights and that they are inherently harmful, this guide encourages municipalities to explore alternatives rooted in a human rights-based approach and to value meaningful engagement of people living in encampments. The use of a human rights-based approach, which includes people living in encampments in the design and delivery of durable solutions, is a win-win for a community. This approach not only improves the quality of life and health of people living in encampments, but it also helps to find long-term solutions that address people’s real needs.

The resource also attempts to respond to concerns expressed by people living in encampments and human rights advocates, who have noted that the language of human rights, reconciliation and consultation has been co-opted in some instances and even used to

1. The term “encampments” refers to emergency accommodations established by people who are unhoused, usually on public property or privately-owned land, and often without permission. The Advocate has chosen to use the term “homeless encampment” as the language most commonly in use for now. She recognizes, however, that the term may not reflect everyone’s reality or experience and that it differs from terms commonly used internationally, such as informal settlements. Some people refer to “tent cities” and others prefer terminology which speaks of “people living on the street”.

2. A full list of recommendations for municipalities is available at this [link](#) and for provinces and territories at this [link](#).

justify processes that cause harm. The Federal Housing Advocate is concerned about some examples she has heard about where municipalities put consultation processes in place without a willingness to change their practices or after they had already determined what the outcome will be. One example that was shared, which does not demonstrate the spirit of reconciliation with First Nations peoples, was a municipality adding territorial acknowledgement to an eviction notice.

A human rights-based approach to encampments requires commitment to a paradigm shift and to doing things differently. It is not enough to claim to adopt and to be applying a human rights-based approach; it is essential to take actions that lead to rights being protected and a real improvement in the lives of people living in encampments. This must not be limited to efforts to ensure access to adequate housing but must also include immediate measures to respect human dignity and protect lives until such time as adequate long-term housing solutions are available in sufficient quantities and adapted to meet people's needs.

This resource articulates eight key principles that are necessary to guide municipal decision-makers and staff in ensuring meaningful engagement is carried out and to implement a human rights-based approach in their encampment responses. For each principle, there is a fact sheet that identifies actions needed to put the principle into practice. It is important to note that there is not one road map that can be applied systematically to all situations. Each community is unique and every person living in an encampment has their distinct experience and needs.

Readers are encouraged to reflect individually and collectively on their role in implementing these principles and to apply the principles and actions into concrete policies, protocols, plans and laws. Adopting a human rights-based approach begins with understanding the realities and perspectives of people living in encampments and that they are rights-holders and taking action to protect safety, dignity and human rights.

When a human rights-based approach to encampment is put in place, it will build trust, encourage participation and engagement as well as empower people to contribute to solutions that will provide appropriate, accessible and adequate long-term housing solutions and services as well as measures to address their immediate needs.

It is also important to recognize that all levels of government have a role to play. Municipalities do not always have the powers, capacity and resources to address the systemic nature of homelessness and encampments across Canada. This shared responsibility requires all levels of government to support municipalities, including funding, to develop appropriate housing solutions and adapted services. However, regardless of the budgets available, it is important to remember that the starting point remains the same – genuine engagement with people living in encampments to understand their individual and collective needs is essential for a human rights-based approach. They are in the best position to determine what actions will improve their living and health conditions, and therefore to assess whether a municipality is truly implementing a human rights-based approach.

The information contained in this resource is the fruit of pan-Canadian engagement with a range of stakeholders which has continued since the Advocate launched her review of homeless encampments in February 2023. This resource builds on the perspectives of people with lived experience in encampments, advocates and municipal officials who contributed to the Advocate's review and participated in follow up engagement activities that took place between October 2024 and March 2025.

It is strongly recommended that the reader take the time to review all the information in every fact sheet to gain a full understanding of how to implement a human rights-based response to encampments. The fact sheets are not designed as a series of steps to be followed in a precise order, but as a guide to encourage deeper reflection and action to advance human rights. Individual fact sheets can also be consulted if the reader is seeking guidance to address a specific principle or situation.

The Advocate will continue to monitor the implementation of her recommendations and looks forward to continuing her work with municipalities and others that are making genuine efforts to implement a human rights-based approach to encampments.

This resource was produced to advance human rights for people experiencing homelessness and guide actions to improve the living conditions of people living in encampments. It is not a legal opinion and is not legal advice, but a guide to support a stronger commitment to meaningful engagement with people living in encampments and more effective action to put in practice a human rights-based approach in municipal encampment responses.

The Eight Principles to Guide Meaningful Engagement with People Living in Encampments

1 Understand and respect the realities of people living in encampments

Many people, including people responsible for municipal responses to encampments, make assumptions about the reality of people living in encampments without taking into account their voices, which means that the measures put in place may not adequately meet their needs. Homeless encampments exist because of the lack of adequate alternative housing options, colonialism, racism and systemic discrimination. People are choosing to live in encampments because, for most, a makeshift shelter in a public space is still often the best or only option available to them. Before proposing solutions, it is important to take time to learn about and understand their experiences and to consider that people choose to live in encampments because housing and emergency shelters are unavailable, inaccessible or do not provide the safety and security they need.

Durable solutions will only come about when the responses address the real issues and needs identified by the people living in encampments. This cannot be done without a commitment to meaningful engagement.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

2 Publicly recognize the human rights of people living in encampments

All governments in Canada, including municipalities, have legal obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. People experiencing homelessness and living in encampments have the same human rights as everyone else in Canada.

In 2019, the *National Housing Strategy Act* reaffirmed Canada's commitment to housing as a fundamental human right and recommitted Canada to the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as defined in the [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#). The right to adequate housing is clearly defined in

international human rights law³, and interconnected rights such as the right to life⁴ and freedom from discrimination, are part of *Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Explicit recognition that people living in encampments are entitled to the protection of their human rights is a critical first step to changing the conversation and moving away from enforcement approaches that have failed in the past and continue to cause harm. Forced evictions are a violation of international human rights law and inherently harmful. If a proposed action risks infringing on human rights, it must be reconsidered and an adequate alternative found that meets the needs of the people living in encampments.

Adopting a human rights-based approach to encampments aligns with Canada's human rights obligations. It provides an alternative to enforcement approaches which criminalize people for experiencing homelessness and cause further harm. It also provides a framework to understand and address the systemic nature of homelessness in Canada and design and implement long-term solutions to realize the human rights of people living in encampments.

A human rights-based approach to encampments is focused on finding sustainable solutions that will provide access to adequate housing. It ensures that all policies and plans to support people living in encampments are designed following meaningful engagement and implemented in compliance with international human rights standards. In the absence of concrete possibilities to be adequately rehoused, a human rights-based approach requires taking immediate actions to protect the human rights of people experiencing homelessness, including the right to life and making available services that meet their fundamental needs.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

3. See the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights general comments [No. 4 \(1991\) on the right to adequate housing](#) and No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions.

4. See the Committee on Civil and Political Rights' [general comment 36 on the right to life](#), Article 26 which states: "The duty to protect life also implies that States parties should take appropriate measures to address the general conditions in society that may give rise to direct threats to life or prevent individuals from enjoying their right to life with dignity. These general conditions may include high levels of criminal and gun violence, pervasive traffic and industrial accidents, degradation of the environment, deprivation of indigenous peoples' land, territories and resources, the prevalence of life-threatening diseases, such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, extensive substance abuse, widespread hunger and malnutrition and extreme poverty and homelessness."

3 Recognize and uphold the rights of First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples living in encampments

As a direct result of colonization and displacement, First Nations, Inuit and Métis people are acutely over-represented in Canada's population of people experiencing homelessness and living in encampments. Encampment responses must integrate the rights found in the *United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP). Métis, Inuit, and First Nations governments must be supported in managing and implementing housing solutions that reflect self-governance and community-specific needs.

Urban Indigenous populations are over-represented in encampments and face distinct housing challenges, including inadequate access to culturally appropriate services as well as systemic barriers to affordable housing. It is critical to establish dedicated financial mechanisms to bridge jurisdictional gaps and provide sustainable housing solutions for Indigenous communities regardless of where they live.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

4 Build and maintain the trust of people living in encampments

Meaningful engagement with people living in encampments is an essential component of a human rights-based approach and a necessary step in finding sustainable housing solutions. It must be built upon relationships of trust that demonstrate transparency, accountability and integrity. All too often, people living in encampments have been asked for their opinions, but their ideas were not taken into consideration. Engagement processes that are sincere and focus on the real interest of people living in encampments help to establish and strengthen bonds of trust.

Meaningful engagement takes time and requires the investment of resources. To achieve this, it is essential to provide people living in encampments with the support they need to overcome obstacles to their participation in engagement processes and to ensure they see that their voice has a real impact.

When such engagement processes are implemented authentically with genuine intention to bring about positive change, it leads to concrete solutions that respect the rights of people living in encampments— instead of band-aid fixes that waste time

and taxpayer money, and further harm the people affected. Meaningful engagement with people living in encampments requires a proactive approach to involve them in finding solutions that can pre-empt community concerns.

If no individuals from encampments wishes or is able to participate meaningfully in an engagement process, it is crucial to examine the reasons for this. Was the process authentic? Was it implemented with integrity? Was every effort made to create truly accessible spaces and to ensure that the interests of people living in encampments were represented effectively? Did their perspectives inform decisions?

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

Provide services adapted to the needs and realities of people living in encampments

People living in encampments do not have access to the same basic services as those who are living in adequate housing, particularly in terms of protections from the elements, access to potable water and waste collection for example. They face challenges accessing the care they need to protect their physical and mental health, including harm reduction supports to save the lives of people who use substances. Although in Canada the recording of mortality rates for people experiencing homelessness is inconsistent or even absent in several provinces, research demonstrates that the difficult living conditions experienced by people experiencing homelessness are clearly a risk factor for mortality.⁵

To save lives and uphold the dignity of people living in encampments, it is critical to also advance the right to health of people living in encampments, ensuring that the services are available to address their fundamental and complex mental and physical health needs of people.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

5. Roncarati, J. S., Baggett, T. P., O'Connell, J. J., Hwang, S. W., Cook, E. F., Krieger, N., & Sorensen, G. (2018). Mortality among unsheltered homeless adults in Boston, Massachusetts, 2000–2009. *JAMA Internal Medicine*, 178(9), 1242. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2018.2924> ; Roncarati, J. S., O'Connell, J. J., Hwang, S. W., Baggett, T. P., Cook, E. F., Krieger, N., & Sorensen, G. (2020). The use of high-risk criteria to assess mortality risk among unsheltered homeless persons. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 31(1), 441–454. <https://doi.org/10.1353/hpu.2020.0032>

6 Facilitate participation in decision-making of people living in encampments

Excluding people living in encampments from decision-making processes perpetuates their marginalization and undermines their right to autonomy. This kind of exclusion undermines trust and compromises efforts to build meaningful relationships.

It is important that engagement processes begin as early as possible and that they be ongoing to facilitate the participation of people living in encampments. They must be included in decision-making processes concerning policies, programs, practices and laws that affect them. Their perspective must be taken into account in the decisions that directly influence their own lives if we are to achieve real sustainable solutions.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

7 Support the self-determination and autonomy of people living in encampments

Encampment responses should be designed to uphold the dignity of people living in encampments as well as their autonomy to be part of decisions that affect their lives. Consultations are a mere formality when decisions have already been made, making it clear to encampment residents that their input is not important. It is critical to stop instrumentalizing people living in encampments solely to satisfy consultation requirements. It is important to remember that people living in encampments are able to think critically and have the ability to organize and make decisions about their own lives.

It is also important to put in place measures which help to empower and build the confidence of people living in encampments by, for example, supporting their shared responsibility for managing and maintaining their encampment. This can enhance a sense of belonging in the community, provide stability, and can be an important step in a person's journey to adequate housing.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

8 Continue to work towards long-term adequate housing solutions

Encampments are not a solution to the housing and homelessness crisis. Municipal efforts must continue to prioritize adequate housing that meets the international standard for security of tenure, availability of services, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy⁶ at the same time as efforts are undertaken to protect the human rights of people living in encampments.

To adopt a human rights-based approach, it is essential for municipalities to quickly establish services that meet the immediate needs of people living in encampments and protect their lives and dignity. They must also continue to fully mobilize their own resources to facilitate access to adequate housing, along with the necessary and desired support services. It is important that municipalities continue their advocacy with other levels of government to secure funding to achieve these ends. People should not be forced or required to go to an emergency shelter before being considered for a permanent and adequate housing solution.

[Click here to go directly to the actions that will help put this principle into practice.](#)

6. The Right to Adequate Housing, UN Habitat Fact Sheet 21, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

Human Rights, Indigenous Rights and a Human Rights-Based Approach⁷

The Human Rights of People Living in Encampments

According to the former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, Leilani Farha:

“Homelessness is a profound assault on dignity, social inclusion and the right to life. It... violates a number of other human rights in addition to the right to life, including non-discrimination, health, water and sanitation, security of the person and freedom from cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment.”

With the 2019 *National Housing Strategy Act*, recognition of the right to adequate housing, as defined in international human rights law, is now also explicitly enshrined in domestic federal law.

The right to adequate housing is more than four walls and a roof. Adequate housing under international law⁹ includes:

- **Security of tenure:** Housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats.
- **Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure:** Housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage and refuse disposal.

7. For a more detailed description of human rights and legal obligations, see Flynn, A., Kiiwetinepinesik Stark, H., Van Wagner, E., 2024, Encampments and legal obligations: Evolving rights and relationships. The Office of the Federal Housing Advocate.

8. Leilani Farha, Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing: Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, UN Doc. A/HRC/43/43, UN Human Rights Council (2019), para. 30 [Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing].

9. The Right to Adequate Housing, UN Habitat Fact Sheet 21, https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

- **Affordability:** Housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights.
- **Habitability:** Housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety and provide adequate space as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards.
- **Accessibility:** Housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account.
- **Location:** Housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, healthcare services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if it is located in polluted or dangerous areas.
- **Cultural adequacy:** Housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity.

It is important for municipalities and municipal actors to recognize that forced evictions¹⁰ of encampments make people more unsafe and expose them to a greater risk of violence and harm a person's safety, health, dignity and may even cost them their life. Evictions destabilize people, remove them from their support systems, and cause them to lose the tools and equipment they need to survive.

International human rights law also prohibits measures that would arbitrarily and unnecessarily deprive individuals of housing, including temporary or informal shelters such as encampments.¹¹ The prohibition of forced evictions requires that individuals and communities be relocated only after adequate consultation. People should not be displaced without somewhere to go. They should not be expected to move to a situation that results in worse conditions or diminished access to services. For example, if they have access to toilets in their current location, they should have similar access if another location is being

10. To better understand the prohibition on forced evictions under international law, see Principle 3 in the [National Protocol for Homeless Encampments in Canada](#), Leilani Farha and Kaitlin Schwan, 2020.

11. The obligation of States to refrain from, and protect against, forced evictions from homes and land arises from several international legal instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 11, para. 1), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 17, 23 and 27) the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 27, para. 3), the non-discrimination provisions found in article 14, paragraph 2 (h), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and article 5 (e) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In its resolution 1993/77, the Commission on Human Rights stated that the "practice of forced eviction constitutes a gross violation of human rights, in particular of the right to adequate housing." <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-housing/forced-evictions>

proposed. A short-term offer of an emergency shelter bed is not enough to not meet the requirements of adequate housing.

Relocation without consent must be limited to exceptional circumstances. When individuals or communities do not consent to be relocated because the proposed alternatives do not meet their real needs, municipalities have an obligation to be transparent and demonstrate to the people living in the encampment, to their advocates and to the public that the relocation is genuinely necessary, that all options have been explored and that the actions being taken respect human rights principles. If it is determined that an eviction is justified, it should only take place with a clear, long-term plan for where people will go during both the night and daytime, a strategy for how they will move, and a plan for equivalent or improved shelter and services.

Furthermore, it is important to note that forced evictions include evictions by coercion. One thing commonly reported by unhoused people is being told that if they do not accept a certain shelter or other housing option they believe is unsafe or unsuitable for them, they will be blacklisted from future housing offers (including of permanent housing). Similarly, people are frequently told if they do not take certain offers, their shelters will be destroyed, and they will be forced to live without shelter.

Governments must also accept that people living in encampments are entitled to defend their human rights, and they should have access to legal aid and the support of community advocates in doing so. Making available legal aid, support from community advocates and independent monitors can reinforce respect for rights and demonstrate a willingness to act with transparency and compassion.

It is also important not to assume that a space in an emergency shelter or other temporary accommodation is necessarily a better solution for someone living in an encampment. Spaces in emergency shelters do not offer security of tenure and may be inaccessible or unsafe for many people. They do not always take into account the cultural needs of Indigenous people and can be unsafe for women and members of the LGBTQIA2S+ community. Emergency shelters should not be seen as a mandatory step before someone can access permanent and adequate housing. People have the capacity to transition directly to permanent housing without going to a shelter first. This underlines the need to assess the individual and collective needs of people living in encampments and to avoid putting in place obstacles to their social integration and ability to access adequate housing.

This resource aims to better equip municipalities to respect the human rights of people living in encampments and to provide a framework of intervention that recognizes them as rights holders with the autonomy to act and make decisions about their own lives. It identifies actions that are needed right away to protect the lives, dignity and human rights of people living in encampments. It also encourages all levels of government to continue efforts to progressively realize the right to adequate housing and ensure that appropriate services are available for everyone.

The Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) identifies “the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of Indigenous peoples of the world.” (Art. 43) The following UNDRIP articles are particularly relevant:

- **Article 10** prohibits forced removal of Indigenous Peoples from their lands or territories;
- **Article 20** guarantees Indigenous Peoples’ right to their own means of subsistence and development;
- **Article 21** guarantees the right to the improvement of economic and social conditions, including housing;
- **Article 23** guarantees the right to determine and administer programs and services, including housing; and
- **Articles 26–28 and 32** set out Indigenous Peoples’ right to own, use, develop and control their traditional lands, territories and resources, the requirement that states recognize Indigenous land tenure systems and the right to redress and compensation for the occupation, use or development of Indigenous territories without their free, prior and informed consent.

On June 21, 2021, the Parliament of Canada enacted the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDA), which commits the federal government to achieving full implementation of UNDRIP, including by ensuring that federal laws, regulations and policies are consistent with its requirements. The government of British Columbia had previously adopted provincial legislation with similar requirements and intent.

Indigenous homelessness is not only defined by the lack of stable, permanent and adequate housing, but also by the separation of people's relationship with land, water, region, family, fellow human beings, others, animals, cultures, languages and identities.¹² It is crucial to recognize that First Nations people have been dispossessed of their land, and thus their experience of "home" is felt differently than that of non-Indigenous people. Indigenous homelessness is part of the legacy of this dispossession, discrimination and colonial laws and policies such as the *Indian Act*, residential schools and child welfare legislation.

A Human Rights-Based Approach

Adopting a human rights-based approach to encampments aligns with Canada's human rights obligations and provides a framework for understanding and addressing the systemic nature of homelessness in Canada and designing and implementing long-term solutions to realize the human rights of people living in encampments.

As the name suggests, a human rights-based approach requires a commitment to upholding and being accountable for all human rights for all people, without discrimination. It is also founded on the principles of participation, empowerment and accountability and requires the investment of time and resources in ensuring meaningful engagement with people living in encampments.

A human rights-based approach does not criminalize people experiencing homelessness. It takes care to ensure that responses do not inflict additional harm on people living in encampments. It respects autonomy and choice and attempts to meet people where they are and to support them in accessing adequate housing while respecting their dignity, autonomy and human rights.

A human rights-based approach and an approach that respects Indigenous rights in encampments must also be complemented by Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus), cultural safety and trauma and violence-informed approaches.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus)¹³ is an intersectional analytical tool used to support the development of responsive and inclusive policies, programs and other initiatives. GBA Plus goes beyond biological (sex) and sociocultural (gender) differences to consider

12. Aboriginal Standing Committee on Housing and Homelessness. (2012). Plan to End Aboriginal Homelessness in Calgary. University of Calgary. <https://homelesshub.ca/resource/plan-end-aboriginal-homelessness-calgary/>

13. Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus). WAGE. <https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/gender-based-analysis-plus.html>. Published February 21, 2025.

other factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic status, geography (including rurality), language, race, religion and sexual orientation.

Cultural safety¹⁴ is the result of a respectful engagement that recognizes and strives to address power imbalances inherent in public systems. It results in an environment free of racism and discrimination where people feel safe when receiving healthcare.

A trauma and violence-informed approach¹⁵ requires changes in the way we engage with people living in encampments and how systems are designed. It is crucial in such an approach to understand and recognize the influence and impact of our actions on their lives and behaviour and to create spaces that are both psychologically and physically safe. It is also important to create opportunities where people living in encampments can choose, collaborate and strengthen their capacities. A table of the values and principles of a trauma-informed approach is available for reference.

14. Common Definitions on Cultural Safety: Chief Public Health Officer Health Professional Forum. (June 20, 2023). <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/health-system-services/chief-public-health-officer-health-professional-forum-common-definitions-cultural-safety.html#a4%60>. For more information: First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission. Cultural Safety: A Human Rights Issue. <https://cssspnql.com/en/cultural-safety-a-human-rights-issue/>. Published December 6, 2024.

15. Public Health Agency of Canada. Trauma and violence-informed approaches to policy and practice. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/health-risks-safety/trauma-violence-informed-approaches-policy-practice.html>. Published February 2, 2018.