

Commentaires du Y des femmes de Montréal (YWCA) Concernant le document intitulé : « L'itinérance : des visages multiples, des responsabilités partagées » de la Ville de Montréal

Avril 2008 Rédigé par Claudette Demers Godley Directrice générale Y des femmes de Montréal 1355, boul. René-Lévesque Ouest Montréal (Québec) H3G 1T3

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Le Y des femmes de Montréal

Le Y des femmes de Montréal (YWCA) est un organisme sans but lucratif créé par et pour les femmes. Depuis 1875, l'accueil et l'hébergement des femmes est au cœur même de sa raison d'être. Les problèmes de pauvreté, de violence et d'isolement ne sont pas de nouveaux phénomènes mais chaque génération développe des programmes et des services qui reflètent la réalité et les besoins de la communauté.

Le Y des femmes, dès les années 1980, a pris en compte cette réalité qu'est l'itinérance des femmes et a développé une expertise qui, aujourd'hui, se traduit non seulement par une offre d'hébergement transitoire pour 34 femmes mais aussi un programme de réinsertion sociale qui permet aux femmes de reprendre le contrôle sur leur vie et de se fixer des objectifs de séjour sur une période de temps allant jusqu'à 18-24 mois, selon leurs besoins.

Notre regard sur l'itinérance n'est donc pas celui présenté par votre document qui choisit d'ignorer le facteur déterminant menant à l'itinérance qu'est la pauvreté, surtout dans une ville telle que Montréal, où 29 % des citoyens et des citoyennes vivent sous le seuil de la pauvreté : nous parlons de 514 925 personnes.

Définition de l'itinérance

L'itinérance se définit encore de nos jours de la façon suivante : une personne qui n'a pas d'adresse fixe, qui n'a pas d'assurance de logement stable, sécuritaire et salubre pour 60 jours à venir, à très faible revenu, avec une accessibilité discriminatoire à son égard de la part des services, avec des problèmes de santé physique, de santé mentale, soit d'alcoolisme et /ou de toxicomanie, et/ou de désorganisation sociale et dépourvue d'appartenance stable.

L'itinérance des femmes demeure un phénomène invisible mais nous estimons que 30 % des personnes répondant à la définition précédente sont des femmes, surtout lorsqu'elles se retrouvent dans des populations dites à risque telles que : les autochtones, les travailleuses pauvres ou au chômage, les toxicomanes, les femmes ayant un handicap, ne bénéficiant d'aucun soutien familial ou communautaire, sortant de prison, de l'hôpital psychiatrique, les victimes de violence physique, sexuelle ou mentale, les jeunes sortant des Centres jeunesse, les travailleuses du sexe qui vivent dans un contexte d'itinérance. Donc, au-delà des types d'itinérance décrites dans le document « L'itinérance : des visages multiples, des responsabilités partagées », il y a des personnes.

L'itinérance à Montréal est un scandale public

Le calcul du nombre de personnes de ce document est erroné car il comptabilise les nuitées en hébergement d'urgence et non les diverses stratégies de survie utilisées par les femmes pour s'héberger avec ou sans enfants.

Dans le document, une donnée identifie que 697 nouvelles femmes et 1 264 nouveaux hommes ont été reçus par 2 services d'hébergement d'urgence l'an dernier. Vous indiquez avec fierté

que la Ville a développé 611 logements sur 5 ans pour cette population. Je vous épargne une critique acerbe devant ce peu de solutions considérant l'ampleur des besoins.

Vous nommez également l'investissement du gouvernement fédéral de 62 millions \$ ces dernières années. Cet investissement a permis à la Ville et au Québec de se désinvestir de leur responsabilité face aux pauvres de Montréal, qui vivent quotidiennement la menace de se retrouver à la rue. La Ville de Montréal a, à son tour, une responsabilité non seulement de concertation et de partenariat mais aussi dans le développement de services concrets qui touchent le logement, la gestion de l'espace public et l'intégration des personnes itinérantes. Une politique d'habitation doit tenir compte des réels besoins de la population et interpeller les paliers gouvernementaux supérieurs, ce qui exige un courage et une détermination politiques hors du commun.

Depuis l'année internationale des sans-abris, en 1987, nous avons développé, dans le milieu communautaire, une expertise tant au niveau du logement que de l'intervention. Toutefois, ces efforts demeurent fragiles et à la limite insignifiants devant l'ampleur du phénomène qu'est la pauvreté montréalaise dans le développement de solutions concrètes et durables. La Ville de Montréal n'exerce aucune stratégie de développement d'unités de logements sociaux sur une période de 10 à 25 ans, ne s'engage pas dans sa propre politique d'inclusion en visant le développement de grands projets qui contribuent à l'exclusion des populations locales démunies et elle cherche elle-même des dérogations à sa propre politique. Il faudra beaucoup plus que 62 millions \$ du fédéral par 5 ans pour sauver la donne. Au-delà d'héberger les personnes en situation d'urgence l'hiver, la Ville a une responsabilité de loger de façon sécuritaire et à prix abordable toutes les personnes vulnérables.

<u>Initiatives mises sur pied par d'autres villes</u>

New York, qui ne peut s'afficher comme une ville progressiste, a développé une stratégie intéressante pour aider les personnes itinérantes par :

- Une campagne de sensibilisation du public en les informant des ressources disponibles dans leur quartier, par exemple composer le 311 pour que l'on vienne en aide à une personne;
- Des unités nommées « Safe Heaven », qui reçoivent 15 à 20 personnes à la fois pour les stabiliser et les accompagner dans une démarche d'intégration qui vise un logement social avec soutien communautaire. Ces centres sont dispersés dans 5 zones de la ville pour venir en aide aux personnes qui refusent toute forme d'hébergement;
- Le développement du logement social avec soutien communautaire (voir l'annexe 1).

Une autre pratique intéressante est Path Malls (People assisting the homeless) en Californie, qui se veut un centre commercial pour les sans-abris. On leur offre alors une panoplie de services. Imaginez le Marché Bonsecours offrant :

- Un centre d'employabilité;
- Des ateliers de préparation à la recherche d'emploi
- Des salles de classes d'alphabétisation et d'informatique;

- Des services de formation à l'emploi;
- Un centre de référence à divers services et programmes en matière d'hébergement, de logements, de santé, de sécurité du revenu et de soins personnels (voir l'annexe 2).

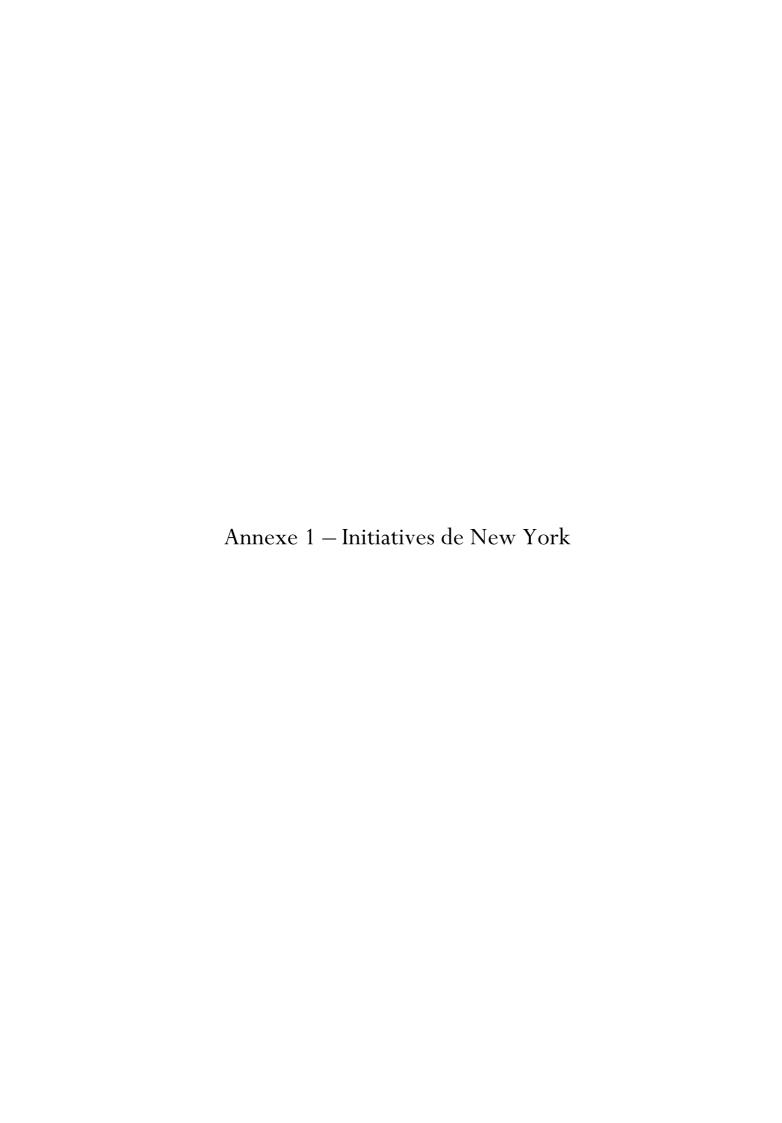
Ce programme connaît un bon succès pour sortir les gens de l'itinérance et leur offrir une autonomie individuelle.

L'urgence d'agir

En 2000, lors d'une rencontre avec le nouveau maire, M. Tremblay, nous avions identifié le besoin de rattraper le manque d'unités non-développées dans les années 1990, que nous estimons à 5 000 unités par an, pendant 5 ans. Huit ans plus tard, nous ne pouvons qu'imaginer la transformation de notre ville si cet objectif avait été atteint, ne serait-ce qu'à 50 %! 611 logements développés en 5 ans, c'est bien peu! Nous ne pouvons ignorer l'urgence d'agir. S'il y a urgence de convoquer la communauté à cette consultation avec de si courts délais, vous devez, comme administration municipale, vous engager car s'il y a problème, il y a solution. Une nuit dans une urgence/toxico coûte 550 \$, une nuit en prison coûte 160 \$, une nuit en refuge coûte 24 \$. À 365 jours par année pour 30 000 personnes, nous parlons de beaucoup d'argent.

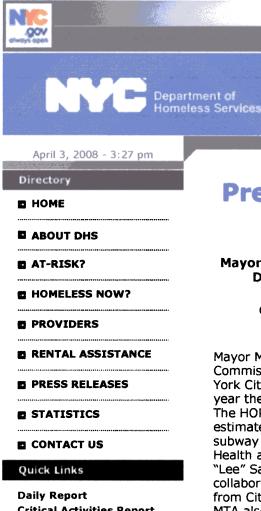
Notre travail nous permet de croire au potentiel des personnes et à leur capacité d'agir malgré leurs difficultés. Nous vous demandons de faire tout simplement comme elles! En guise de conclusion, nous ajoutons à ce document (annexe 3) une motion déposée il y a deux semaines à Ottawa visant à consacrer le droit à un logement convenable comme droit humain universel.

Merci.



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Press Releases

Mayor Bloomberg And Homeless Services Commissioner Hess Ar Decline in Street Homelessness for the Third Consecutive Y

City and MTA Unveil 'Give Real Change' Public Education Campaig to Help the Homeless

Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg and Department of Homeless Services (DHS Commissioner Robert V. Hess today announced that street homelessness York City is down 12 percent since last year and 25 percent since 2005 - year the City conducted the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate, or The HOPE survey is conducted annually in January to produce an accural estimate of the total number of unsheltered individuals on the streets an subway system. The Mayor and Commissioner were joined by Deputy Ma Health and Human Services Linda Gibbs, MTA Executive Director and CE "Lee" Sander, former New York Jets running back Curtis Martin, who is collaborating with the City on efforts to reduce homelessness, and represers from City agencies and homeless services non-profit providers. The City MTA also unveiled a new public education campaign, called 'Give Real Che which reminds New Yorkers that the best way to help homeless individual streets or in subways is to call 311 to have an outreach team sent to help

"Tackling homelessness in its many forms has been a priority for our Administration – and I'm pleased to announce further progress in our eff help people leave the streets for a better life," said Mayor Bloomberg. "T news, from both humanitarian and quality of life perspectives, is that a c fewer New Yorkers live on city streets today than when we started meas 2005. We will continue to bring innovation and focused management attithis longstanding urban challenge."

"The annual HOPE count not only provides an estimate of the street hom population but it also enables us to evaluate and improve our approach t services," said Commissioner Hess. "Used along with other information, informs the development of programs and partnerships that have produce results we see today—nearly 1,100 fewer New Yorkers living on our street

Behind the Numbers: City Points to Successful Strategies

The City credits the decline in street homelessness to stepped-up strategundertaken over the last two years. These include the Homeless Encamp Initiative, through which DHS and more than a dozen city and state ager partnered to clear 70 targeted encampments and "hot spots" throughout boroughs, and the NYC Street to Home outreach program—a major over the City's approach to outreach efforts citywide. In addition, the introducinnovative housing options like Safe Havens and a partnership with the I positively impacted this year's results.

NYC Street to Home, provides for the first time, a citywide approach to s outreach. NYC Street to Home further changes DHS contracting by comb new outreach approach with increased accountability for providers. Instemany contracts being managed by multiple city agencies, for the first tin maintains oversight for all outreach contracts, with one non-profit provides responsible for each borough, ensuring a higher level of coordination. Ny to Home moves away from conventional outreach methods that focus on number of times a team contacts particular clients to one that emphasize the longest-term or most chronically homeless individuals into permaner housing. Providers work independently and share best practices and area concern at monthly StreetStat meetings, held by DHS to ensure teams he necessary resources. In its six short months, NYC Street to Home provide collectively placed 450 individuals with some of the longest histories—so decades—of street homelessness into permanent or transitional housing.

DHS works closely with its sister agency, the Department of Health and I Hygiene (DOHMH), to provide clinical expertise and guidance on the contine providers are: Goddard Riverside Community Center (Manhattan Consortium), Manhattan; Common Ground Community, Brooklyn/Queen Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB), Bronx; and Project Hospitality, Staten Isla

A Safe Haven from the Street

In November 2006, New York City piloted its first Safe Haven, in partner the Bowery Residents Committee (BRC), a non-profit service provider, at the support of a grant from The Betty and Norman F. Levy Foundation on the Mayor's Fund to Advance New York City. Safe Havens offer a safe, but the temporary housing option for street homeless individuals who otherwise not come off the streets. The size and atmosphere of Safe Havens, which be smaller and have few restrictions, are an innovative alternative for the individuals who choose not to come into shelter. In its first year, the BRC Haven partnership had served 52 clients with an average length of streethomelessness of seven and a half years. Seventeen of these clients—sor were chronically homeless for more than 20 years—have moved into perhomes of their own.

Based on the success of the pilot program, Mayor Bloomberg provided futhe City's budget to replicate the Safe Haven model citywide. There are a more than 200 Safe Haven beds across the City at five sites, and by the 2008 there will be more than 500 beds. The new Safe Havens will follow pilot program's approach, reserving capacity for the hardest-to-reach str homeless individuals who consistently have rejected placement in the sh system, and who instead, opt to stay on the streets.

City-MTA Partnership

Many homeless individuals seen on the streets also spend time in the M transit systems. The MTA Connections Outreach Program has provided to homeless individuals on subways, and in stations and terminals for mi years. In 2007, the City and the MTA embarked on a partnership to bett coordinate efforts on the streets and in the subways. As a result of this partnership, homelessness is down by 30 percent in the subways from la

The City-MTA collaboration includes improved access to housing, such a Haven beds, and other resources; MTA Connections' participation in mon StreetStat meetings to promote sharing of best practices and learning at outreach providers; and an ongoing initiative targeting Penn Station, one highest density transit hubs in terms of homelessness. This ongoing coll has included coordinated efforts with NYPD, MTA PD, MTA agency staff, and Midtown Community Court to conduct outreach to the homeless at F Station and NYC Transit terminal stations.

"Through the MTA Connections Outreach Program, the MTA hademonstrated its commitment to addressing homelessness on our syster professional services provided by BRC, offer the homeless a better alterr living on the street or subway. The collaboration with the City has impr

services MTA Connections Outreach can provide its clients," said MTA Expirector and CEO Elliot G. Sander. "The results have been very positive f homeless individuals and the riding public."

'Give Real Change' Public Education Campaign

To further reduce street homelessness, Mayor Bloomberg, Commissione and MTA Executive Director Sander also unveiled a new public education campaign called 'Give Real Change', which is currently going up in subward stations around the city. The spots inform subway riders that the behelp homeless individuals on the streets or subways is to call 311 to hav outreach team sent to help. The campaign emphasizes that New Yorkers make a difference by joining the efforts already underway to house the h

The MTA provided premium subway squares and one-sheet posters in si cars and stations for this campaign, which should extend into the spring.

By the Numbers

New York City has an estimated 3,306 unsheltered individuals according 2008—a ratio of 1 unsheltered homeless individual to 2,485* of the gene population. San Francisco has a 1 in 269 ratio; followed by Seattle with 295; Miami-Dade County with 1 in 1,741; and Chicago with 1 in 1,798.

There were an estimated 1,263 unsheltered individuals in Manhattan; 27 Bronx; 336 in Brooklyn; 135 in Queens; and 152 in Staten Island for a to 2,165 on the surface (meaning streets and parks). There were 1,141 unsindividuals in the subways. Additionally, the Single Adult Shelter Census a decline by 19 percent from 8,687 in 2005 to 6,998 in 2008.

HOPE volunteers—this year 1,700 strong—walked a total of 8,291 miles surveyed more than 1,000 subway cars. The HOPE survey is nationally r by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as the natio standard for this type of homeless count.

*This represents a list of the largest U.S. cities with a similar street cour methodology for which DHS was able to confirm a recent census.

To View the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate Results click here.

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NATIONAL COALITION for HOMELESS VETERANS



<u>Homeless Veteran Service Providers > PATH (People Assisting the Homeless)</u>

HOMELESS VETERAN SERVICE PROVIDERS

PATH (People Assisting the Homeless)

A Social Services Mall to Help the Homeless

The shopping mall has become an American icon within our society. We flock to it to purchase consumer goods, to see movies, to take walks around miles of corridors, or to simply hang out. It's a place for families, seniors, teens — a place for everyone. It's a one-stop haven for just about all of our needs and wants.

PATH (People Assisting The Homeless) has created a new kind of American mall in Los Angeles, California. Instead of a shopping mall, however, PATH has created a service mall for people who are homeless or living in poverty. The PATHMall houses dozens of private and public social service agencies in suites along a modern mall corridor. There's a full-service employment agency, a substance abuse counseling and treatment center, a mental health care office, a free medical clinic, a public benefits center, community court, and even a beauty salon. If a person is living in poverty or living on the streets, this mall provides every service that she or he would need to overcome the barriers and access to permanent housing and steady employment.

PATH opened the PATHMall in 2002. It is a collaborative of 20 community-based organizations and government social service agencies that form a "one-stop shopping center" for homeless individuals and families. It is part of a 40,000-square-foot facility known as the PATH Regional Homeless Center. In the span of one year, the mall transforms the lives of thousands of people, providing mental health services to about 1,200 people; employment placement assistance to more than 500; health care to about 850, and free haircuts and manicures to more than 6,000.

The total operating budget of PATH is \$3.8 million (FY 03-04). The program first began in 1993, and Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP) funding through the Department of Labor-Veterans' Employment and Training Service (DOL-VETS) was approved in April 2000. During the first year of HVRP funding, the program received \$103,441, and in the subsequent years it has received \$102,000 annually. The PATHFinders Job Center/PATHAcademy program utilizes HVRP funding with a total budget of \$127,000. The program is also supported by the Department of Veteran Affairs Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program, Employees Community Foundation of Boeing Southern California; and the Carrie Estelle Doheny Foundation.

Through its unique layout and design PATHFinders/PATHAcademy is able to offer the following services to participants:

- Employment counseling: Employment associates meet regularly with clients to perform individualized skills assessments, provide career counseling and provide linkages to prospective employers.
- Job preparation workshops: Workshops on resume-writing, interviewing

- techniques and dressing for success are provided.
- Classroom training: LAUSD instructors teach computer classes that help participants learn the necessary skills to operate Microsoft Office Suite 2000 programs, including Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel and Powerpoint.
- On-the-Job Training: Vocation training and certification are offered through CSC Certification, Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, and community partners in Forklift Operation, Warehousing, Security and Maintenance.
- Employment Resources: The job center provides access to on-site office resources (computers, phones, fax, voice mail) for job hunting.
- Referrals to Supportive Services: Clients gain access to the full range of service providers located on-site in the PATHMall, including transitional housing, healthcare, legal assistance, benefits and personal care services.

Since the inception of the program, PATH has made several adjustments to respond to the unique service needs of its homeless veteran clients. Staff have increased their emphasis on providing training and job placement activities in specific vocations, such as security guards, forklift operation and building maintenance. They have also increased their efforts to ensure that clients are aware of and have access to on-the-job training (office managing, building maintenance) and basic computer training. These newer classes are very popular with the veterans, and have a much higher rate of enrollment than the longer, 15-week computer training course, which is often a problem for veterans who are looking for immediate employment.

These services are provided through strategic partnerships with several local organizations that offer comprehensive employment and supportive services for homeless veterans, including:

- DVOP/LVERs PATH works closely with Department of Labor Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) and Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER) to provide weekly specialized services to eligible veterans.
- WIA/One-Stop PATH maintains a service contract with the United Auto Worker Labor Employment and Training Corporation (UAW-LETC) WorkSource Center in South Los Angeles, which is funded by the Workforce Investment Act. The contract expands employment assistance services to complement PATH's development and training programs, and often creates cross-referrals to other employment opportunities.
- Department of Veterans Affairs As a Homeless Provider Grant and Per Diem Program grantee, PATH partners with the VA to provide transitional housing and linkages to supportive services for homeless veterans who come through the program and the PATHMall.
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) The organization has maintained service contracts with HUD for more than eight years, and current grants support PATHFinders, the regional street outreach team; the Access Center at the Regional Homeless Center; and PATHWays Housing.
- Coordination of other Resources for Homeless Veterans PATH offers a
 wealth of services beyond employment for homeless veterans. At the
 PATHMall, veterans can access more than 20 private and public service
 agencies, including Los Angeles County Department of Public Social
 Services, CLARE Foundation, Gateways Hospital, Traveler's Aid Society
 and legal aid. Staff also coordinate activities with larger, national veterans
 service providers such as U.S. Veterans Initiative, which provides
 PATHFinders a full-time intern and service referrals for clients.

understanding (MOUs) and constant communication between PATH and the personnel of participating agencies.

The unique aspect of this program is the central location of the service providers. Clients are able to walk into the mall, complete a single intake process and begin addressing all of the complex issues relating to their homelessness in one place. With this coordinated approach, each program enhances the likelihood of success of the others, thus reducing the chance that people will get frustrated or overwhelmed.

In addition to promoting longer client retention and more comprehensive care, the mall service model reduces wasteful duplication of existing services and promotes greater cost-effectiveness through shared resources, overhead and a coordinated intake process. This collaboration allows each agency to build its capacity by providing more comprehensive care with improved outcomes at a lower cost-per-service. In addition to being a convenient location for the clients, a sense of community is created around a centralized mission.

During the 2002-03 fiscal year, the program had difficulty achieving its goals. The average wage at job placement was \$8.49, with 44 employment placements. The actual goal for the year was 65, but the slow pace of the economy and the stagnant state of the job market adversely impacted the program's success. As a result, the organization created a community advisory board comprised of business owners, entrepreneurs, corporate leaders and economic development agency representatives. The board uses its professional expertise and networks to connect PATH clients to employment opportunities. This initiative has allowed PATH to greatly improve their placement goals in the current fiscal year.

Another area where there was difficulty meeting program goals was permanent housing placement. Staff discovered that most of the veterans referred to the PATH program already had access to acceptable shelter, and if they were not already housed, they were able to acquire housing at nearby shelters without too many problems. In order to assist clients who are not housed, PATH has strengthened partnerships with local agencies that place homeless veterans. They have also been successful in reserving a number of beds for veterans through PATH's housing programs.

The PATHMall has had considerable success moving people from homelessness to self-sufficiency, and has been able to sharing its innovative model with other communities in need. The program has been featured in national and international media. ABC World News Tonight highlighted the PATHMall and stated it is the only facility of its kind in the nation. Community leaders throughout California, and representatives from Japan, Ireland and England have visited the PATHMall to learn more about replicating the program in their own cities.

Staff are currently engaged in developing resource and technical assistance information to help organizations replicate the social and supportive services mall model, and are close to publishing the PATHMall Handbook, a how-to guide for building effective community and government partnerships.

HVRP Program Outcomes – July 2002 to June 2003:

	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Program Enrollments	80	106	133%
Vocational Assessments	80	106	133%
Educational Assessments	0	4	400%
Employment Placement	65	44	68%
Permanent housing placement	70	59	88%

Average wage @ placement

\$8.00 \$8.49

106%

- For more information about the PATH HVRP program, email Margaret Willis at: margaretw@epath.org.
- For information on HVRP, go to: http://www.dol.gov/vets/grants/ new_hvrp_grants.htm.

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Annexe 3 – Motion déposée à Ottawa

Bill	Projet de loi
DIII	rroiet de ioi

MOTION FOR FIRST READING

MOTION DE PREMIÈRE LECTURE

Ms DiNovo

M^{me} DiNovo

moves that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled

propose qu'il soit permis de déposer un projet de loi intitulé

"An Act to establish the right to adequate housing as a universal human right

Loi visant à consacrer le droit à un logement convenable comme droit humain universel"

and that it be read for

and that it now be read the first time.

et que ce texte soit maintenant lu une première fois.

Right to Housing Act, 2008

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Bill enacts the Right to Housing Act, 2008, which recognizes that every person has a right to adequate housing.

The Minister is responsible for developing and implementing policies relating to adequate housing. In addition, the Government of Ontario undertakes to recognize, promote and protect the right to adequate housing.

Bill 2008

An Act to establish the right to adequate housing as a universal human right

Preamble

The right to an adequate standard of living, which includes adequate food, clothing and housing, is a universal human right that is recognized by Article 11 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as proclaimed by the United Nations.

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Act is to recognize that every person has a right to adequate housing.

Definitions

2. In this Act,

"adequate housing" means housing that is available at a reasonable cost and that provides adequate shelter, adequate privacy, adequate space, adequate security, adequate lighting and ventilation, adequate basic infrastructure and adequate location with respect to work and basic facilities; ("logement convenable")

"Minister" means the member of the Executive Council to whom administration for this Act is assigned under the Executive Council Act. ("ministre")

Minister's responsibility

3. The Minister is responsible for developing and implementing policies that recognize, promote and protect the right to adequate housing.

Government undertaking

- 4. The Government of Ontario undertakes, as far as it considers it reasonable and appropriate to do so,
 - (a) to ensure that adequate housing is accessible to those entitled to it;
 - (b) to provide protection from violations of the right to adequate housing, including forced evictions;

- (c) to provide housing subsidies for those unable to obtain affordable adequate housing; and
- (d) to take such other measures as it sees fit to recognize, promote and protect the right to adequate housing.

Advisory committee

- 5. The Minister may establish one or more advisory committees,
 - (a) to consider issues relating to adequate housing and any other matters that the Minister considers appropriate; and
 - (b) to advise the Minister on those issues.

Commencement

6. This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.

Short title

7. The short title of this Act is the Right to Housing Act, 2008.

Loi de 2008 sur le droit au logement

NOTE EXPLICATIVE

Le projet de loi édicte la Loi de 2008 sur le droit au logement, qui reconnaît que toute personne a droit à un logement convenable.

Le ministre est chargé d'élaborer et de mettre en oeuvre des politiques relatives au logement convenable. En outre, le gouvernement de l'Ontario s'engage à reconnaître, à promouvoir et à protéger le droit à un logement convenable.

Projet de loi 2008

Loi visant à consacrer le droit à un logement convenable comme droit humain universel

Préambule

Le droit à un niveau de vie suffisant, y compris une nourriture, un vêtement et un logement suffisants, est un droit humain universel qui est reconnu au paragraphe 1 de l'article 11 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels proclamé par les Nations Unies.

Pour ces motifs, Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement de l'Assemblée législative de la province de l'Ontario, édicte :

Objet

1. La présente loi a pour objet de reconnaître que toute personne a droit à un logement convenable.

Définitions

- 2. Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent à la présente loi.
- «logement convenable» Logement qui est disponible à un coût raisonnable et qui offre un abri adéquat, suffisamment d'intimité, suffisamment d'espace, une bonne sécurité, un éclairage et une aération convenables, des infrastructures de base adéquates, et un endroit bien situé par rapport au lieu de travail et aux services essentiels. («adequate housing»)
- «ministre» Le membre du Conseil exécutif chargé de l'application de la présente loi en vertu de la Loi sur le Conseil exécutif. («Minister»)

Responsabilité du ministre

3. Le ministre est chargé d'élaborer et de mettre en oeuvre des politiques visant à reconnaître, à promouvoir et à protéger le droit à un logement convenable.

Engagement du gouvernement

- 4. Le gouvernement de l'Ontario s'engage à faire ce qui suit, dans la mesure de ce qu'il estime raisonnable et indiqué :
 - a) veiller à ce qu'un logement convenable soit accessible aux personnes qui y ont droit;
 - b) offrir une protection contre les violations du droit à un logement convenable, notamment les expulsions forcées;

- c) fournir des subsides en matière de logement aux personnes qui ne peuvent obtenir un logement convenable qui soit abordable;
- d) prendre les autres mesures qu'il juge appropriées pour reconnaître, promouvoir et protéger le droit à un logement convenable.

Comité consultatif

- 5. Le ministre peut former un ou plusieurs comités consultatifs aux fins suivantes
 - a) examiner les enjeux du logement convenable et toute autre question qu'il estime indiquée;
 - b) le conseiller en la matière.

Entrée en vigueur

6. La présente loi entre en vigueur le jour où elle reçoit la sanction royale.

Titre abrégé

7. Le titre abrégé de la présente loi est Loi de 2008 sur le droit au logement.

BILL

PROJET DE LOI

An Act to establish the right to adequate housing as a universal human right	Loi visant à consacrer le droit à un logement convenable comme droit humain universel
Right to Housing Act, 2008	Loi de 2008 sur le droit au logement
1st Reading	1 ^{re} lecture
Ms DiNovo	M ^{me} DiNovo
(Private Member's Bill)	(Projet de loi de député)