

Canada's Immigration History

1920's	
1930's	
1940's	
1950's	
1960's	
1970's	

Immigration Program:

Key Points/Requirements:

Canada's Refugee History

In the right column, identify the reason(s) for refugee status. Reasons include: war, politics, religion, and ethnicity.

1920's	-The second wave of Ukrainians fled from Communism, civil war and Soviet occupation.	
1930's	-The second wave of Ukrainians fled from Communism, civil war and Soviet occupation.	
1940's	-The third wave of Ukrainians fled Communist rule. -250,000 displaced persons (DPs) from Central and Eastern Europe came to Canada, victims of both National Socialism (Nazism) and Communism, and Soviet occupation.	
1950's	-250,000 displaced persons (DPs) from Central and Eastern Europe came to Canada, victims of both National Socialism (Nazism) and Communism, and Soviet occupation. -Canada admitted Palestinian Arabs, driven from their homeland by the Israeli-Arab war of 1948. -A significant influx of Middle Eastern and North African Jews fled to Canada. -The <i>United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees</i> was created. -37,000 Hungarians escaped Soviet tyranny and found refuge in Canada.	
1960's	-Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, whose grandfather was a German refugee of the Napoleonic Wars, introduced Canada's first Bill of Rights. -Chinese refugees fled the Communist violence of the Cultural Revolution -11,000 Czech refugees fled the Soviet and Warsaw Pact Communist invasion. -Canada signed the <i>United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees</i> , and its Protocol, agreeing not to return a person to their country of origin if that person had grounds to fear persecution.	
1970's	-7,000 Chilean and other Latin American refugees were allowed to stay in Canada after the violent overthrow of Salvador Allende's government in 1973. -Deprived of political and religious freedom, 20,000 Soviet Jews settled in Canada. -After decades of being denied adequate political representation in the central Pakistani government, thousands of Bengali Muslims came to Canada at the outbreak of the Bangladesh Liberation War. -Canada admitted some 228 Tibetans. These refugees, along with their fellow countrymen, were fleeing their homeland after China occupied it in 1959. -Following Idi Amin's expulsion of Ugandan Asians, 7,000 Ismaili Muslims fled and were brought to Canada. -Iranian refugees fled Iran following the overthrow of the Shah and the imposition of an Islamic Fundamentalist regime. -More than 60,000 Boat People found refuge in Canada after the Communist victory in Vietnam	
1980's	-Khmer Cambodians, victims of the Communist regime and the aftershocks of Communist victory in the Vietnam War, fled to Canada. -The Constitution of Canada was amended to entrench the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> . -The United Nations awarded Canada the Nansen Medal for its outstanding humanitarian tradition of settling refugees.	
1990's	-By the 1990s, asylum seekers came to Canada from all over the world, particularly Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa. -5,000 Bosnian Muslims were admitted to Canada to escape the ethnic cleansing in the Yugoslav Civil War. -Canada airlifted more than 5,000 Kosovars, most of whom were Muslim, to safety.	
2000's	-Canada resettled over 3,900 Karen refugees from refugee camps in Thailand. Karen refugees were part of a humanitarian resettlement movement - durable solution to the plight of various ethnic communities fleeing Burma's military regime (officially known as Myanmar). -Canada began the process of resettling more than 5,000 Bhutanese refugees over five years. Bhutanese are members of an ethnic minority population living in southern Bhutan began to flee rising levels of violence and persecution at the hands of the Bhutanese government.	
2010's	-Refugees from more than 140 countries were either resettled or were granted asylum in Canada. -Canada expands its refugee resettlement programs by 20% over three years.	

Read the attached information from the Canadian government regarding the current Syrian refugees and highlight the key information.

#WelcomeRefugees: How it will work

The Government of Canada's plan to resettle 25,000 Syrian refugees will be implemented in five phases. It is intended to provide rapid protection for vulnerable Syrian refugees while continuing to protect the health and safety of Canadians.

Progress update (January 10, 2016)

- 7,671 Syrian refugees have arrived in Canada
- 6,064 refugee applications have been finalized
- 16,487 resettlement applications in progress

Phase 1: Identifying Syrian refugees to come to Canada

Canada will work with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to identify people in Jordan and Lebanon, where they have an extensive list of registered refugees.

In an effort to minimize security risks and provide a new home for vulnerable refugees, Canada has asked the UNHCR to prioritize vulnerable refugees who are a low security risk, such as women at risk and complete families. This is consistent with Canada's overall approach to refugee resettlement.

As refugees in Jordan and Lebanon are identified, the UNHCR will be contacting them by SMS (text message) to determine if they are interested in being resettled to Canada. Those who express interest will be referred to Canadian officials for processing, following a confirmation of their identity by the UNHCR using an iris scan.

Canada is implementing a similar process in Turkey, where refugees are registered with the state and not the UNHCR.

The government also has several thousand applications in processing for privately sponsored refugees (PSRs) and government-assisted refugees (GARs) under way which will continue to be processed as part of this initiative.

Phase 2: Processing Syrian refugees overseas

Interested refugees will be scheduled for processing in dedicated visa offices in Amman and Beirut. Visa processing capacity will also be enhanced in Turkey.

Approximately 500 officials, including temporary visa officers, are being deployed to staff these offices.

An interview will be scheduled with professional, experienced visa officers who will collect information to facilitate issuing visas. Not all applicants interviewed will be selected as part of this initiative but their application may be re-considered in the future.

Immigration processing will be completed overseas. This includes full immigration medical examination, including screening for communicable diseases such as tuberculosis. Security screening will include collecting biographical information, and biometrics, such as fingerprints and digital photos, which will be checked against immigration, law enforcement and security databases.

Upon completion of the screening, refugees will be given permanent resident visas and preparations will be made for their transportation to Canada.

Phase 3: Transportation to Canada

Beginning in December, transportation via privately chartered aircraft, with military aircraft assisting if needed, will be organized to help bring refugees.

Flights will be destined to either Montréal or Toronto. These cities naturally have the capacity to accept a large number of flights daily, and the necessary facilities and services available to process this volume of refugees for a short time.

Prior to refugees departing for Canada, the CBSA will confirm the identity of the individual refugee.

Phase 4: Welcoming in Canada

Upon arrival in Canada, all refugees will be welcomed and processed by Border Services Officers (BSOs) for admission into Canada. This will include final verification of identity.

All refugees will be screened for signs of illness when they arrive in Canada, as per the *Quarantine Act* and treatment will be available if anyone is ill upon arrival. After being admitted into Canada by BSOs, refugees who came to Canada as privately sponsored refugees will then continue directly to the community where their private sponsor is located.

Significant work is underway to ensure communities across the country are ready to accept government assisted Syrian refugees. These refugees will be

matched with communities where there are already settlement supports in place, with consideration given to whether they have family members in Canada, as well as the availability of schools, housing, language training, etc.

After arriving, most government assisted refugees will continue on to their new home communities across Canada. However, for those whose final destination has not yet been determined, temporary accommodation will be provided before they are moved to new host communities across Canada. This period of temporary accommodation will give additional time for Canadian officials to work with provinces, territories and settlement service providers to determine which communities will become home to these refugees.

Phase 5: Settlement and community integration

Syrian refugees will be transported to communities across Canada, where they will begin to build a new life for themselves and their family. They will be provided with immediate, essential services and long-term settlement support to ensure their successful settlement and integration into Canadian society.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada is working with settlement partners, private sponsors, provincial, territorial and municipal governments to coordinate and welcome these refugees into their new communities. Support that will be available includes orientation to life in Canada, access to healthcare, permanent housing, counselling, language services, schooling and other federal, provincial, territorial and municipal support services.

Syrians being resettled to Canada will be processed as either Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs) or Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSRs).

Support for GARs is provided by the Government of Canada and seeks to align with provincial and territorial social assistance rates. This support covers items such as clothing, food, shelter and basic household needs, including household goods, linen and furniture.

Refugees arriving in Quebec receive similar support items, but these are provided by the province.

PSRs are supported by sponsors who agree to provide them with care, lodging, settlement assistance and social support. Normally, a private sponsor supports a refugee for 12 months, starting from the refugee's arrival in Canada or until the refugee becomes self-sufficient, whichever comes first.

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/welcome/overview.asp>