

A REPORT OF DATA COLLECTION
Social Cohesion and International Migration in a Globalizing Era
Prepared by Wei Wei Da for the Latin American Research Group (LARG)
2002

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Introduction

This report seeks to contextualize the migration process of populations from six Latin American countries, including Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico and Ecuador to Canada over the past decades. The objective of the report is to collect comparative data from the six Latin American countries that is the context of departure, as well as data on Canadian context that receive migrants and refugees. The contexts of departure and arrival determine the mode of migrants' entry to Canada, and affect and shape the pattern of their settlement process. Specifically, it will look at the factors that contribute to the departure in the country of the origin, the socio-political and economic situation as well as human rights status. In the Canadian context, the information collected in this report will focus on immigration and refugee policy, social services and programs that the Canadian government provides for migrants and refugees, and the roles of NGOs and ethnic and religious groups who have a role to lobby government to assist refugees coming to Canada and provide various support for their settlement in Canada. The report will also identify links between the country of origin and Canada that help explain the direction of the refugee flows to Canada.

The report consists three parts. One part is the context in Canada. It provides an overview of the refugee flows from the six countries to Canada, then it reviews Canadian state immigration and refugee policies: the major federal policy shifts affecting the management of migrants coming to Canada; the federal or provincial settlement related policies; inter-state relations if available; major provincial or municipal policies affecting the group and media. It will also look at the civil society how they receive migrants, including ethno-specific resources and mainstream society or non-ethno specific groups that provide support to migrant groups in general.

The second component of data in the report is the country profiles for each of the six cases (the country profiles are available in separated documents). Data gathered from each country will include two parts. One is the context of departure, including the incoming population, the time period of flows and demographic information; and the state policies that contribute to displacement, and issues broadly related to the departure, such as the political system and neoliberal adjustment policies, wars and conflicts, economic situation and money devaluation, environmental problems, labour market and potential linkage to cross-country migration. The second part is context of arrival, which focuses on Canadian policies and services/programmes that directly relate to the coming of each group and their settlement process, and ethnic resources and connections with mainstream society, as well as the pattern of settlement in the Canadian context.

The last component is a bibliography which gathered data from a wide ranging set of resources including books, journal articles, research reports, newspaper articles, newsletters, bulletin, organizational directory, Blue Book, and website sources.

I. Context in Canada

Overview of the Refugee Flows

Current statistics on refugees from the six countries to Canada before 1989 are not available. Census data in general tends to classify migrants and refugees by geographic regions, or by languages, rather than by country. The following figures of refugee claimants from the six countries are provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Table 1. Refugee claimants by the six Latin America countries, 1989-2002

Year	By Country					
	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador
1989	1136	330	112	133	56	43
1990	2094	580	277	191	79	137
1991	1364	512	213	240	78	127
1992	811	674	273	189	50	193
1993	413	496	214	100	63	71
1994	385	452	264	88	82	93
1995	392	451	612	1637	71	96
1996	291	339	947	2625	75	66
1997	351	316	1039	53	90	47
1998	295	173	1191	45	283	51
1999	291	176	1169	73	654	65
2000	270	201	1422	78	1257	102
2001	536	198	1731	108	1653	89
2002	191	161	1384	65	1963	54

Source: Elmagraby, 2002

As the above table shows, refugee claimants from Mexico and Colombia have been on the rise over the past few years, while refugee claimants from the other countries are decreasing. The numbers of refugees from Chile during 1995 to 1996 are significant. However, information on what basis these people made their claims are unavailable from IRB because of confidentiality. Individual interviews may help find out the details.

Canadian State Immigration and Refugee Policies

a) Major Federal Policy Shifts Affecting the Management of Migrants Coming to Canada

Canadian government policy towards refugees has been through many changes in response to social and political changes nationally and internationally since the Second World War. The following section will outline the major changes in Canadian policy towards immigration and refugee issues since then.

Historically, Canada faced challenges, for the first time, to accept refugees in 1938. When a number of individuals, religious groups, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and Jewish community called on the government to admit Jewish refugees to Canada. But groups, such as the Native Sons of Canada, the Leadership League, rejected them. Voices of anti-Semitism were particularly strong in Quebec. Then-government was reluctant to make any

commitment for offering asylum to refugees, but it did not get public support. Finally, the government restated its policy: the refugee claimants could enter Canada if they fit the categories established for immigration. However, Canada began to admit refugees for the first time in 1938. About 83 refugees from Czech arrived in Canada. Then in April 1947, the Displaced Person movement began. Canada had accepted 186,154 displaced people during the period of 1947 to 1952. The Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted in 1951. Canada did not become a signatory country due to security consideration in the first place. But Canada admitted several hundreds of tubercular refugees during the World Refugee Year –1959, which marked the first time the country accepted refugees without health requirement.

Canada introduced the Bill of Right in 1960, and the immigration point system in 1967, which removed the element of racial discrimination, and also allowed visitors to apply for immigration.

Canada acceded the 1951 Convention Relating to Refugee Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol in 1969. Becoming a signatory country was a turning point in relation to Canadian domestic and foreign policies toward refugee issues, and it has a fundamental role in shaping Canadian policy to address refugee issues in the following decades. A series of related policies have been introduced since then. The first was the Multiculturalism policy introduced in 1971, which indicated that the composition of its population would move away from its originality of Anglophone and Francophone.

Since the early of 1970s, there were several large refugee flows to Canada, mainly from Asian and Caribbean countries. The federal government then launched Immigration Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) through which funding for settlement services has been provided till now (see <http://www.cic.gc.ca>).

Changes in Refugee Categories.

Refugee became a category in 1976 under the Canada's revised Immigration Act of 1976. According to the Act, people were regularly permitted to enter the country (Kowalchuk, 1999).

In 1978, a new Immigration Act came into force. The new Act created 4 classes of immigrants: **Refugees, family class, assisted relatives and independent immigrants**. The incorporation of key provisions of the Refugee Convention directly into the Immigration Act was an important milestone. Since then, Canada opened its door to thousands of refugees from non-traditional source countries.

Three designated classes were created by regulation in January 1979. Latin American political prisoners and oppressed persons was one of them. In 1997, the government further expanded the refugee class by adding the **Humanitarian Classes: the Country of Asylum Class and the Source Country Class**, apart from **Convention Refugee Class**. The initial list consisted El Salvador, Guatemala, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Sudan.

There are four refugee categories in Canada. They are:

- Government assisted
- Privately sponsored

- Inland determination
- Refugee dependents

(See <http://www.cic.gc.ca>)

Structural and Organizational Changes

There were structural changes within governmental departments in relation to how to manage migration and process the application, for example:

- Extra positions on the Immigration Appeal Board were created in 1985 to adjudicate refugee claims.
- The Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) was established as a result of the Bill C-55 tabled in 1987. The IRB is an independent Canadian organization that makes decisions on claims for refugee protection in Canada. See the details about the function of IRB in the following section.

The IRB is an independent Canadian organization that makes decisions on whether the protection for refugee claims is conferred. IRB has three divisions:

- Refugee Protection Division
- Immigration Appeal Division
- Immigration Division

The IRB headquarters is in Ottawa, and it has three Regional Offices that are located in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver; and two District Offices in Calgary and Ottawa/Atlantic.

The Refugee Protection Division (RPD), previously named the Convention Refugee Determination Division (CRDD), is an independent quasi-judicial body established under the Immigration Act 1988. The division takes responsibility for determining whether the refugee claimant, who is referred by a senior immigration officer, has a well-grounded fear of persecution based on a Convention ground. The RPD's responsibilities include the following:

- Allocates the government-assisted refugee targets to points of service abroad, consistent with the Annual Immigration Levels Plan;
- Operates a Matching Centre responsible for determining the destination in services to refugees and humanitarian cases;
- Designs policies and programs related to the resettlement of government-assisted refugees and matching refugees with potential sponsors;
- Manages a budget that provides income support, loans and essential assisted and privately-sponsored refugees and humanitarian cases,
- Undertakes the development of the Refugee Resettlement Model to address concerns about the inconsistent application of eligibility and selection criteria, the protection of the most vulnerable, keeping refugee families intact, and relationships with partners.

- Integration-Net was created by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) as a communications and research tool to support the good work of the Canadian settlement community.

- Leadership.gc.ca - be a leader, discover your leadership qualities

- The Canadian Council for Refugees was established in 1977, which is a coalition of approximately 180 organizations across Canada, and administered from its office in Montreal (<http://www.web.net/~ccr/>)

Changes in Refugee Determination Process

The 1987 Bill C-55 proposed a “two stage” process that stated that refugees who had passed through a “safe third country” are excluded from the process. This rule has caused concerns by a coalition of Canadian refugee advocacy. The fact is that the US has not been seen a “safety third country” for many refugee claimants. The abandoned negotiations with the US on a Memorandum of Agreement on refugee claim determination in 1998 would have led to the US to be a “safe third country”. The consequence of this agreement is that most of refugees who came to Canada from the US have to return to the US. It was expected the agreement would be signed in late 2002. It has been strongly opposed by the CCR and other advocates on both sides of the border.

There is evidence that the Canadian government is becoming stricter in its application of immigration and refugee policy. The Bill C-86 that was tabled in 1992 is an example. In this Bill, it proposed revisions to the refugee determination system, which introduced new grounds of inadmissibility. The Bill required refugee applicants to have a valid passport and travel documents or other satisfactory documents. Apparently, this requirement would undermine the opportunity of refugee claimants to come to Canada. Following the Bill, a Post-Determination Refugee Claimant Class (PDRCC) was added in regulation in 1993, which was seen as mostly relevant to a more sophisticated class of migrants and applicable to practically no one.

In January 1997, the government introduced the Undocumented Convention Refugees in Canada Class (UCRCC), which offered means for some refugee claimants who failed to show satisfactory ID to become permanent residents, but it imposed a five-year waiting time. This class was only applied to refugees from Somali and Afghanis.

However, Canada was the first country in the world that issued *Guidelines on Women Refugee Claimants Fearing Gender-related Persecution* in 1993. The gender-based Guidelines recognize a wide range of persecutions specific to women, including rape, genital mutilation and force sterilization that are all grounds for refugee status. The same rule applies to women failing to wear a veil or wearing makeup in countries where these are unacceptable. Wife battery also fits under this category. CCR and other non-government organizations had been active in drawing attention to gender issues.

Right of Landing Fee (RLF) - \$975 was imposed in 1995, which has been widely known as a head tax and had been seen as a sign that tended to stop refugees coming to Canada. The policy had been criticized. In 2000, the RLF was rescinded for refugees but not for immigrants (Aiken, 1999).

A new registration was introduced in 2002 to facilitate processing of refugee claims. It requires that an immigration officer at CIC have a maximum of THREE days to refer an asylum claim to the Refugee Protection Division.

Major arguments about immigration and refugee policy in Canada:

Refugee Determination Framework

Art Hanger, M.P. Calgary Northeast, proposed a proposal to eliminate the Immigration and Refugee Board. The proposal was released in a press conference in Jan. 1995. In his proposal, Hanger criticized current IRB determination policy that was betrayed the original definition of refugees and had broaden its definition at the expense of the taxpayers and of real refugees. He proposed a new framework that was targeted to overseas refugees whose needs were greater, while restricting inland refugee claims. (Communique - News Release, 1995).

Stephen Gallagher (2001) also criticizes the current refuge policies as dysfunctional and for most part as simply a humanitarian immigration system. The understanding of convention refugee betrays far from international norms. In many cases, failed claimants absorbed into various immigration categories and naturalized (Gallagher, 2001).

A Third Safety Country

This concerns the “A Third Safety Country Agreement” between Canada and the US. Many asylum seekers from the US to Canada, according the agreement, have to return to the US. The fundamental issue is that the US in fact is not perceived as a “safety country” by many asylum seekers. Members of NGOs are calling this agreement is the new version of “None Is Too Many Agreement”, as it will close the Canadian border to most asylum seekers. Several NGOs, including CCR, Amnesty International, The Refugee and Migration Program KAIROS: Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiative and OCASI, have been urging the government to have public debates about this issue.

Official recognition of the six countries as refugee producing country
See the detail in each country profile.

Programs in Refugee Camp.

Reception centre is the house where government-sponsored refugees stay on their first arrival. Staff there provides initial settlement support, health examination, and orientation and help residents find permanent housing.

A 2000 survey conducted by the Survivors of Torture and Trauma Working Group in Kitchener with a sample of 45 refugees found that the Reception Centre (RC) was ranked the first in providing settlement services, then followed by relatives, and friends (Garay, 2000).

Number of Visa Offices and Staff in Country/Region

Canadian Visa Offices are primarily located in the capital of the six countries. See each country profile for details.

- Santiago, Chile. The Visa Section provided services for immigrants, visitors, workers, and students, responsible for applications from Chile.
- Bogotá, Colombia. Its service lines include immigrants, workers, visitors and students, and it is responsible for applications from Colombia and Ecuador.
- Quito, Ecuador. It provides services only for visitors.
- San Salvador, El Salvador
- Mexico city, Mexico. It provides full services for immigrants, workers, visitors and student, and processes applications only from Mexico.
- Guatemala city, Guatemala. It provides full services for immigrants, workers, visitors and students, and processes applications from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Information about staffing in the Visa sections is not available from website.

Rates of refugee acceptance for selected periods of time

Table 2. Acceptance rate of refugee claimants by the six Latin America countries, 1999 – 2002

Year	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador
1999	18%	23%	18%	18%	50%	17%
2000	16%	17%	26%	24%	67%	32%
2001	16%	21%	21%	35%	78%	38%
2002	22%	22%	20%	28%	77%	0%

Source: Elmagraby, 2002.

Impact of point system on flow

Need to interview IRB officers, lawyers and communities.

*Canadian political parties – positive or negative relations with group(s) in question.
Data are not found yet.*

b) Federal or provincial settlement related policies

Types of benefits and services available.

Programs Provided by Federal Government

Programs for Refugees

There are six types of program offered for refugees by the Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and implemented by IRB. The first is named **Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program**, which is a model of successful partnership between the government and non-government organizations. The government takes responsibility of selecting refugees, processing application, the provision

of transportation loan, medical emergency service, referrals and integration. The sponsoring groups commit to provide the sponsored refugees with financial assistance, emotional and moral support during the first 12 months, or extended to 24 months in exception.

Second is **Joint Assistance Sponsorship Program**, which is available to refugees, and humanitarian cases which requiring extra assistance. Under the program, government provides income support up to two years and private sponsors provide emotional and other support.

Third is **Immigration Loans Program (ILP)**. This program was first introduced back to 1951 with an aim to assist displaced persons during the 2nd World War who traveling in Canada. Over the past decades, various loan options were introduced. In 1995, a loan for the Right of Landing Fee (ROLF) was put into effect to assist immigrants 19 years of age or older for permanent resident in Canada, who are in need and also demonstrate the ability to repay the loans. In practice, the loans operate primarily for refugees and their dependents. The loans have the top ceiling of \$10 million. Repayment on the loans is important to replenish the fund to help finance for refugees in need. Interest is charged on ILP loans, except those abroad who may have a period of one to three years when they will not be charged interest on ILP.

Fourth is **Women at Risk Program**, which was implemented in 1988. The purpose of the program is to address special needs of women who are vulnerable and may not be able to have opportunities for support. An international workshop on Women at Risk was held in April 1998. the result of the workshop will form the basis for improvements to the program and work out a more precise definition and facilitating the process of the urgent and regular cases. So far, the program has offered a home to 2,250 women and children in Canada.

Fifth is the **Resettlement Assistance Program**, which came into force in 1998. The aim of this program is to provide assistance to Convention Refugees and members of Humanitarian Designated Class coming to Canada as government-assisted refugees. The funds will help pay for: basic household items, income support up to 12 months and a range of immediate services including port of entry reception services, temporary accommodation, financial orientation, links to federal/provincial programs, basic orientation and assessment and referral to a broad services, till the refugees become self-sufficient, whichever comes first.

Lastly is the **Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP)**. This program is to ensure the emergence and essential health services for needy refugees who are not yet covered by provincial health care.

Programs Provided for Immigrants (including refugees)

- The Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) helps pay for temporary accommodations, necessary clothes, household effects and living expenses for up to one year for indigent Convention Refugees. In 1998, the AAP was replaced by RAP (see the above section).
- The Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP) provides funds for services such as orientation, para-professional counseling, translation and job-finding help.

- Host Program funds are provided to match Canadian volunteers with new comers to facilitate settlement and integration.
- The language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC) Program provides funds for basic language training in one official language to adult immigrants to facilitate their social, cultural, economic and political integration. The LINC program intended to provide language training services overseas, but the result was unsatisfied. It was replaced with Overseas Orientation Session (five days), which was delivered in several locations, and its contents include culture, rights and responsibilities and employment.
- Grants under the Canada-Quebec Accord and to other provinces in recognition of the importance of immigrant settlement services.

Under the Canada-Quebec Accord, the Quebec province has exclusive responsibility for settlement and integration services and receives compensation.

Source: Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch, 1999.

c) Inter-State Relations

Foreign policy/Temporary and permanent labour recruitment programs/Investor programs.

North American Free Trade Agreement

The US-Canada Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA) was signed in 1987 and implemented in 1989. The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed by the US, Canada and Mexico in 1992 and was taken in effect in January 1994.

The Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement

The Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement (CCFTA) came into force in 1997. The agreement covers trades, services and investment. This agreement is modeled the NAFTA. Under the CCFTA, persons under the following four categories are granted for an entry to Canada: business visitor, professional, intra-company transferee, and trader and investor.

According to Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch, CIC (1999, p. 89), people came to Canada under NAFTA and CCFTA, during 1996-1998 are summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Business people with employment authorization to Canada under NAFTA and CCFTA, 1996-1998.

Categories*	1996		1997		1998	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Trade	8	0.11	6	0.06	6	0.06
Investor	11	0.16	19	0.20	23	0.21
Professionals	6,281	82.45	7,698	81.87	8,665	81.19
Intra-Company						

Transfers	1,317	17.29	1,680	17.87	1,979	18.54
Total	7,618	100	9,403	100	10,673	100

Notes:

* Does not include Business Visitors

** Business persons who are qualified with these categories are required employment authorization.

Source: Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch, 1999.

d) Major provincial or municipal policies affecting the group

Funding for community groups

Table 4. Federal government settlement program cost (\$millions), by fiscal year 1996-1998

Name of Program	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999
AAP	34.0	37.2	-
ISAP	14.5	25.1	28.5
Host Program	2.2	2.4	2.7
LINC	93.5	102.2	119.0

Source: Strategic Policy, Planning and Research Branch, 1999.

The Canadian Heritage, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), Ontario Ministry of Citizenship traditionally provided funding for ISAP and LINC settlement services provincially. Among the total funding for migrants and refugees, there were about 35% from federal government, 42% from Ontario, 8% from Municipal, 7% from United Way and 8 % from foundations. NGOs are the major recipients of government funding for settlement services (Richmond, 1996; Mwarigha M.S., 1997).

Funding for migrant services has been frozen and experienced a cutback of about 10 percent per year since the early of 1990s. Another major loss was the elimination of the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services' Multicultural Access to Social Assistance Initiative (MASAI). The MASAI used to support ISAP in helping clients with access to social assistance and supportive programs to facilitate employment (Richmond, 1996).

However, a shift in funding policy from “investment in the public sector to public/partnership/competitive marketplace” by provincial and federal government and a restructuring of settlement programs and services have had a major impact on the delivery of services to migrants in the process of settlement to the new setting (Mwarigha M.S., 1997).

Outreach towards specific groups.

Information about this not found.

Ties with politicians, MPs.

Information about this not found.

e) Media

Mainstream

Newspaper:

- National Post
- Toronto Star
- Global and Mail

Newsletter.

- Behind the Headline,
- Catholic New Times
- Canadian Press Newswire

Ethnic Media

Newspapers (Doucet, 2001, p. 69) Toronto

Name of Newspaper	Ethnic Group	Frequency	Circulation
De Norte A Sur	Spanish	Monthly	60,000
El Expreso	Spanish	Weekly	15,000
Mi Gente	Spanish	Monthly	120,000
El Mundo Latino News	Spanish	Weekly	5,000
El Popular	Spanish	Daily	16,200
Que Pasa	Spanish	Quarterly	10,000
Correo Canadiense	Spanish	tri-weekly	

3. Home country

See country profile in detail.

Diaspora media networks

See country profile in detail.

f. Civil Society Reception

Ethno-specific resources

Look at CCR Directory

Residential concentration

Table 4. Population of migrants in Canada by country of origin and residential distribution by major provinces, 1996 census

Country of Origin	Estimated Numbers		
	Canada*	Ontario**	GTA**
Chile	40,443		11,580
Colombia	19,258		
Ecuador	38,517		
Guatemala	34,665	2,410	1,290
Mexico	29,962	4,380	1,010
El Salvador	46,221	6,570	3,655
Total			

Note:

* See Garay (2000) in the references

** See 1996 Census, recent immigrants by place of birth, in Community and Neighbourhood Services, Table 4 & 5.

Business “enclaves” – as employers and as suppliers of ethnic goods

Information may exist but not found yet.

Co-national presence, co-linguistic or other construction of co-ethnic

Information not found yet.

Ethno-specific education

Information not found yet.

Religious institutions

Information not found yet.

Housing

Cooperative Housing Federation of Canada

<http://www.chfc.ca/eng/chf/home.htm>

http://www.coophousing.com/app/coop_homepage.asp?coop_id=439

Co-operative Housing

Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada <http://www.chfc.ca>

Co-operative Associations

Canadian Co-operative Association <http://www.coopcca.com/>

International Co-operative Alliance <http://www.coop.org>

National Association of Housing Co-operatives <http://www.coophousing.org>

North American Students of Co-operation <http://www.umich.edu/~nasco>

A co-operative may be formed in accordance with:

- a provincial co-operative statute setting out its corporate form and mode of operation.
- or the Canada Cooperatives Act when the co-operative has a place of business in at least two provinces.

The Co-operative Secretariat has published an information kit called Forming Our Co-operative which is online at: www.agr.ca/policy/coop/kitcoop/index.html

An information kit on federally incorporating a co-operative is on Industry Canada's Strategies web site at www.strategies.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/corpdirengdoc/9c.html

Information on starting a co-operative in specific regions of Canada is available from our regional affiliates.

Cooperative Housing Federation of Toronto (CHFT) is a non-profit housing co-operatives which set up a small organization to promote the development of new co-ops in 1974. Since 1975, CHFT has provided assistance to non-profit housing co-operatives.

CHFT provides a 24-hour housing information line which is available in six languages: English, French, Spanish, Polish, Somali, and Tamil.

A list of housing coops in Ontario can be found at:
<http://www.canconet.com/pages/listontario2.html>

A list of housing co-operatives in Toronto can be found at:
<http://www.finditintoronto.com/app/search/cat-102858/>

2 Mascot Co-Operative Homes Inc. (Establish in 1991) 2 Mascot Place, North York	(416) 633-2405
55 Howard Park Co-Operative Homes Inc. 55 Howard Park Avenue, Toronto	(416) 588-9961
Agincourt Co-Operative Homes 4675 Sheppard Avenue East, Scarborough	(416) 293-6454
Ahneen Co-Operative Homes Inc. 2333 South Millway #3, Mississauga	(905) 607-4393
Ann Marie Hill Housing Co-Operative 170 Galloway Road, Scarborough	(416) 281-5313
Applemead Co-Operative Homes Ltd 3000 Driftwood Drive, Burlington	(905) 332-1919
Arauco Housing Co-op (Established in 1986)	(416) 530-4162

120 Lambertlodge Avenue, Toronto Arcadia Housing Co-Operative Inc.	(416) 260-6611
680 Queens Quay West, Toronto Art Burke Housing Co-Op Inc	(416) 297-8468
309 Washburn Way, Scarborough Ascot Co-Operative Homes Inc. (Established in 1992)	(416) 674-8121
930 Queens Plate Drive, Etobicoke	

Majority of these co-ops were established during the mid of 1980s and early 1990s with funding from federal government, and there were no ethnic groups involving in the initiatives of these co-ops, and information about the co-ops' history does not exist except Romero House..

Ethnic-specific Initiated Housing Organizations

Chileans

Arauco housing cooperative
http://www.coophousing.com/app/coop_homepage.asp?coop_id=399

Arcadia housing coop
http://www.coophousing.com/app/coop_homepage.asp?coop_id=400

Atahualpa Cooperative Homes
http://www.coophousing.com/app/coop_homepage.asp?coop_id=368

El Salvador

La Paz Cooperative Homes (former name Cooperative Romero)
http://www.coophousing.com/app/coop_homepage.asp?coop_id=439

Mainstream society or non-ethno-specific groups who support refugees/immigrants in general;

NGOs and Community Centres and Immigrant Advocacy

- Pueblito Canada promotes and fosters the well being of children in Latin America and Canada. We work in partnership with local organizations to improve the well being of children. We provide both financial support and capacity-building resources. Our foremost interest is in the area of early childhood care and development. Pueblito also advocates for the rights of children under six in Canada. We are funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, as well as other foundations and individual donors. PueblitoCanada is a registered Canadian charity since 1974. Our office is small and based in Toronto. Staff is dedicated to the mission of the organization and maintains strong performance as individuals and as a team.

Pueblito Canada
 304-720 Spadina Ave.
 Toronto, Ontario
 M5S 2T9 Canada

Tel. (416) 963-8846; Fax. (416) 963-8853; pueblito@pueblito.org
<http://www.pueblito.org/>

Canadian government and government mandated organizations in general

- Access to Justice Network
- Citzine - The web magazine for Canadians
- Department of Canadian Heritage
- Embassies and Missions of Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade)

Other Mainstream society or non-ethno specific groups who support refugees/immigrants in general (which are not limited to the six refugee groups)

Faith based organizations

The following organizations had provided private group sponsorships to refugees who came to Canada from 1982-1987, which are not limited to refugees from the six Latin countries.

- Canadian Polish Congress
- Roman Catholic Church
- Council of Christian Reformed Churches
- Mennonite Central Committee
- United Church
- Anglican Church
- Ukrainian Canadian Committee
- Presbyterian Church
- Polish Alliance of Canada
- World Vision of Canada
- Canadian Lutheran World Church
- Czechoslovak National Association
- Baptist Church
- National Baha's Assembly
- World University Service of Canada
- Seventh Day Adventist Church
- Christian and Missionary Alliance
- Inter-Church Committee for Refugees
- Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada,
- Council of Muslim Communities
- Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church
- St. Barnabas Refugee Society

Source: See Refugee Affairs Division (1987) in references.

NGOs and Community Centres and Immigrant Advocacy

- Hispanic Development council
- Survivors of Torture and Torture Working Group, Kitchener Downtown Community Health Centre, Kitchener, ON N2H 2G9

- The Lutheran Refugee Committee, 248 Highland Road E. Kitchener, ON N2M 3W2
- Amnesty International - (Canada)
- Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture
- Canadian Ethnocultural Council
- Canadian Council for Refugees
- Centre for Refugee Studies - (York University)
- International Centre (Citizenship Council of Manitoba)
- Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants - contains links to refugee and immigrant serving organizations in Ontario
- Victoria Immigrant and Refugee Centre Society
- Walk A Mile - The Immigrant Experience in Canada
- World University Service of Canada
- Kairos program

Source: www.refugees.org/

Immigrant settlement/service delivery

There are about 180 organizations and agencies across Canada to provide immigrant settlement services according to CCR Directory).

II. Country Profiles

The country profiles of the six countries included in this study are also in this website. Please search for each document.

III. Resources

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PAIS

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