

# Refugee Hearing Preparation

**Presented by Joshua Eisen  
In-House Lawyer  
FCJ Refugee Centre**

**This presentation is  
possible thanks to  
the support of:**



# Disclaimer

- Please note that the presentation is provided for general information purposes only and is not intended to be, and does not constitute, legal advice.

# Land Acknowledgement

The land we are standing on today is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 signed with the Mississaugas of the Credit, and the Williams Treaty signed with multiple Mississaugas and Chippewa bands.



# Service and Resources



**SETTLEMENT &  
INTEGRATION**

- Shelter for women & children
- Refugee Housing Hub
- Women's services
- Food distribution
- English Classes
- Clinic
- Youth
- Access to Education

**IMMIGRATION  
SUPPORT**

- Refugee process
- Immigration orientation
- PRRA (risk assessment)
- Refugee appeal
- H&C (Humanitarian & Compassionate App.)
- Sponsorship
- Work permit
- Etc.

**ANTI-HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING**

- Migrants Workers Mobile Clinic
- Direct services to trafficked persons
- Migrant Women's Counter Trafficking Alliance
- Youth Alliance Against HT

**PUBLIC  
EDUCATION &  
NETWORKING**

- Webinars & training sessions
- Borderless Voices podcast
- YouTube channel
- Resources
- Country research
- Newsletter & annual reports

**FCJ  
REFUGEE  
CENTRE**

- ☎ 416-469-9754
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- ✉ info@fcjrefugeecentre.org
- 🌐 fcjrefugeecentre.org
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- 🐦 @RefugeeCentre
- 📺 FCJ Refugee Centre

[WWW.FCJREFUGEECENTRE.ORG](http://www.fcjrefugeecentre.org)



# What is BOC Narrative

- Refugee claims are much more likely to be successful if they have a lawyer/consultant. Many lawyers are willing to accept payment plans at previous legal aid rate.
- If you cannot afford a lawyers ask community organization for help;
- Review RPD rules and Refugee Claimant's Guide

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada / Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada

Canada

Client I.D. Number

Claimant's first name(s) and family name(s)

PROTECTED WHEN COMPLETED

RPD file number (for IRB office use)

**Basis of Claim Form**  
(for persons claiming refugee protection in Canada)

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS ON THIS FORM.**

- If you are making your claim at an immigration office inside Canada, complete this form and bring the completed form and one copy with you to give to the Officer who will decide if your claim is eligible.  
- If you made your claim on arrival at a port of entry into Canada, complete this form and provide the completed form and one copy to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB). You must make sure that the IRB receives the completed form not later than 15 calendar days after the day that the Officer refers your claim to the Refugee Protection Division.  
- Make sure that you make a copy of the completed form for yourself.

If the Officer or the IRB, as the case may be, has not received your completed Basis of Claim Form (BOC Form) by the dates mentioned above, the IRB will have a special hearing and may decide to declare your claim abandoned which means you would not be allowed to continue with your claim.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING COUNSEL AND DOCUMENTS THAT MAY SUPPORT YOUR CLAIM**  
You have a right to be represented by counsel at your own expense, but the counsel you choose must be available on the date fixed for the hearing.  
You are responsible for obtaining and providing to the IRB any documents that may support your claim. Please see the appendix at the end of this form for details on providing documents to the IRB.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM**

**IMPORTANT:** You can find instructions to help you complete your BOC Form both in the appendix at the end of this form and in the Claimant's Guide in your Claimant's Kit. Please read these instructions carefully. Before giving your original BOC Form to the IRB, **remove the appendix.** If you have written additional information on other sheets of paper, please provide those sheets of paper with your BOC Form.

**PLEASE COMPLETE LEGIBLY.** Print or type the details about your claim in the spaces provided below. If you need more space, use additional sheets of paper the same size as this form. On each additional sheet, write your name and Client I.D. Number (and IRB file number, if known) in the top right-hand corner, and write the page number at the bottom. Also, indicate which question you are answering on the additional sheet, and number the lines.

**WARNING: It is a serious offence to provide false or misleading information. Your claim may also be rejected - and any favourable decision, if already given, revoked, if you give information that is not true or is misleading, or if you try to hide important information.**

Date Stamp (for IRB office use)

Version française disponible sur demande / RPD.02.01 (November 2012)

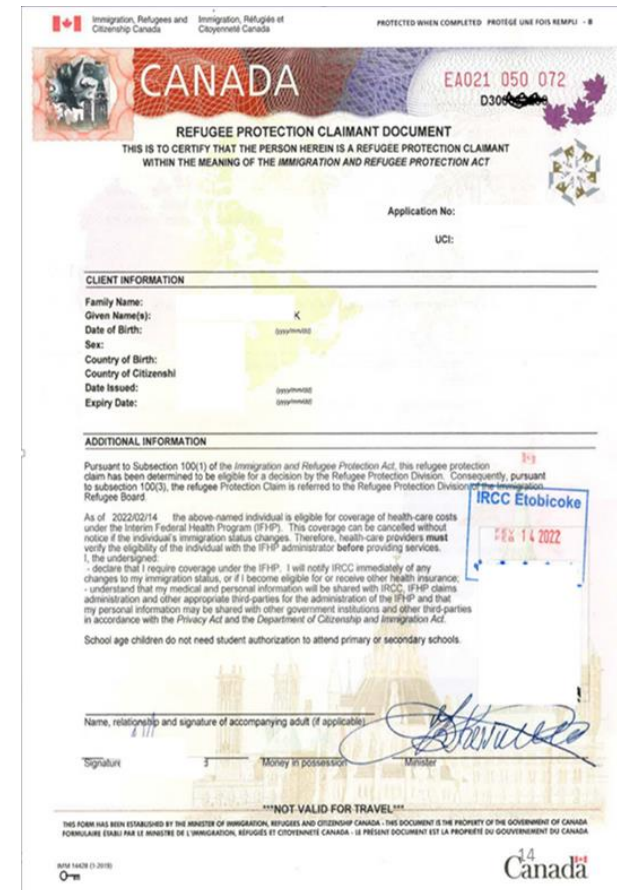
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada / Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada / <http://www.irb-cisq.gc.ca>

Basis of Claim Form / Page 1 of 10



# Refugee Protection Claim Document

- A work permit will only be issued after the eligibility interview.
- To request a work or study permit, applicants must check the appropriate box in the revised Schedule 12 form and include their name



Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

PROTECTED WHEN COMPLETED - PROTÉGÉ UNE FOIS REMPLI - 8

**CANADA** EA021 050 072  
D3066666

**REFUGEE PROTECTION CLAIMANT DOCUMENT**  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PERSON HEREIN IS A REFUGEE PROTECTION CLAIMANT  
WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT

Application No: EA021 050 072  
UCI: D3066666

**CLIENT INFORMATION**

Family Name: K  
Given Name(s):  
Date of Birth: (app/année)  
Sex:  
Country of Birth: (app/pays)  
Country of Citizenship: (app/pays)  
Date Issued: (app/année)  
Expiry Date: (app/année)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Pursuant to Subsection 100(1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, this refugee protection claim has been determined to be eligible for a decision by the Refugee Protection Division. Consequently, pursuant to subsection 100(3), the refugee Protection Claim is referred to the Refugee Protection Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board.

As of 2022/02/14, the above-named individual is eligible for coverage of health care costs under the Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP). This coverage can be cancelled without notice if the individual's immigration status changes. Therefore, health care providers must verify the eligibility of the individual with the IFHP administrator before providing services. I, the undersigned:

- declare that I require coverage under the IFHP. I will notify IRCC immediately of any changes to my immigration status, or if I become eligible for or receive other health insurance;
- understand that my medical and personal information will be shared with IRCC, IFHP claims administration and other appropriate third-parties for the administration of the IFHP and that my personal information may be shared with other government institutions and other third-parties in accordance with the Privacy Act and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act.

School age children do not need student authorization to attend primary or secondary schools.

Name, relationship and signature of accompanying adult (if applicable):  
Signature: Money in possession: Minister

\*\*\*\*NOT VALID FOR TRAVEL\*\*\*\*

THIS FORM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA. THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. FORMULAIRE ÉTABLI PAR LE MINISTRE DE L'IMMIGRATION, RÉFUGIÉS ET CITOYENNETÉ CANADA. LE PRÉSENT DOCUMENT EST LA PROPRIÉTÉ DU GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA.

IRCC Étobicoke  
FEB 14 2022

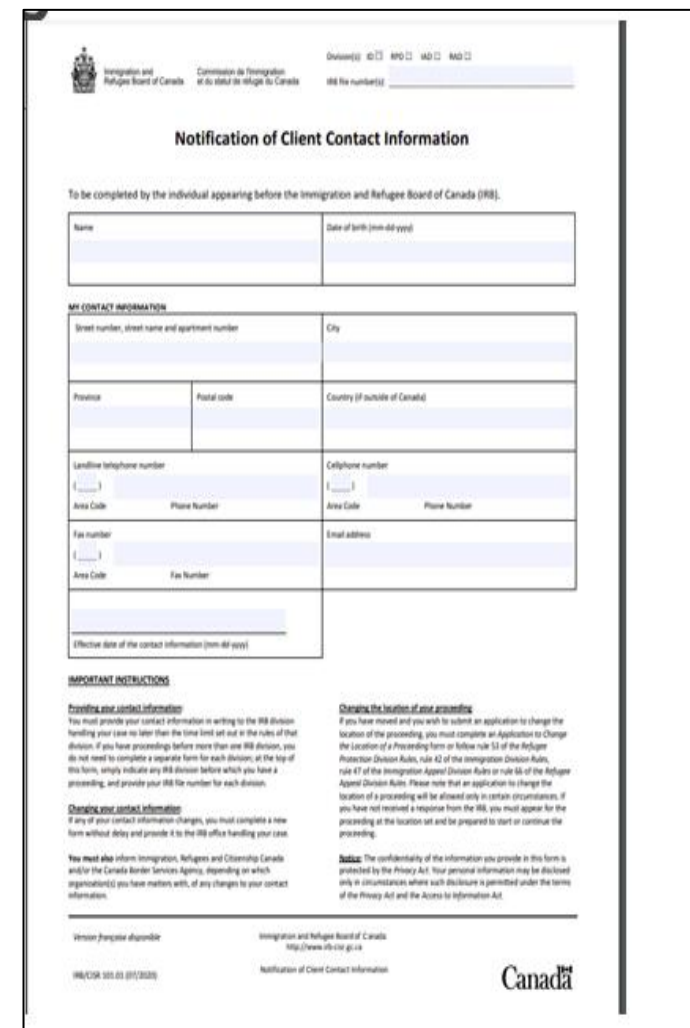
1.4 Canada



# Preparing for a Refugee Claim After the BOC

# Change of Address

- If the individual already possesses their refugee ID, and their case has been referred to the Refugee Protection Division (IRB), they must also complete the change of address form (found on the yellow page provided in the refugee package) and fax a copy to the IRB
- Email to change venue/location of refugee claim from Montreal to Toronto
- Send request to this email: [CTU-PUBLIC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca](mailto:CTU-PUBLIC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca)



Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada  
Commission de l'immigration et des réfugiés du Canada  
IRB file number(s):

### Notification of Client Contact Information

To be completed by the individual appearing before the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB).

Name		Date of birth (mm-dd-yyyy)	
Street number, street name and apartment number		City	
Province	Postal code	Country (if outside of Canada)	
Landline telephone number Area Code Phone Number		Cellphone number Area Code Phone Number	
Fax number Area Code Fax Number		Email address	
Effective date of the contact information (mm-dd-yyyy)			

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

**Providing your contact information:**  
You must provide your contact information in writing to the IRB division handling your case no later than the time limit set out in the rules of that division. If you have proceedings before more than one IRB division, you do not need to complete a separate form for each division; at the top of this form, simply indicate any IRB division before which you have a proceeding, and provide your IRB file number for each division.


**Changing your contact information:**  
If any of your contact information changes, you must complete a new form without delay and provide it to the IRB office handling your case.

**Changing the location of your proceedings:**  
If you have moved and you wish to submit an application to change the location of the proceeding, you must complete an Application to Change the Location of a Proceeding form or follow rule 53 of the Refugee Protection Division Rules, rule 42 of the Immigration Division Rules, rule 47 of the Immigration Appeal Division Rules or rule 54 of the Refugee Appeal Division Rules. Please note that an application to change the location of a proceeding will be allowed only in certain circumstances, if you have not received a response from the IRB, you must appear for the proceeding at the location set and be prepared to start or continue the proceeding.

**You must also inform Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and/or the Canada Border Services Agency, depending on which organization(s) you have matters with, of any changes to your contact information.**

**Notes:** The confidentiality of the information you provide in this form is protected by the Privacy Act. Your personal information may be disclosed only in circumstances where such disclosure is permitted under the terms of the Privacy Act and the Access to Information Act.

Version / version disponible: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada / Commission de l'immigration et des réfugiés du Canada  
IRB/IRB 301.01 (01/2020) Notification of Client Contact Information






# Important

- Refugee claims are much more likely to be successful if client hires a lawyer.
- Check to see if client qualifies for legal aid!
- Many lawyers are willing to accept payment plans.
- If client cannot afford a lawyer and doesn't qualify for legal aid, FCJ may be able to help.
- [Review the RPD rules and Refugee Claimant's Guide;](#)

# Updating Your Story

- You may want to change your story or add to it because:
- Subsequent events have occurred since you submitted your story or
- You've noticed a mistake or omission in your story (if this happens, you should be prepared to explain why there was a mistake or omission in the first place).

# Updating Your Story

- Examples of events that you should add to your story:
- Your family/friends back home receive threats or are attacked.
- You've received new threats not mentioned in your original claim.
- You participated in events in Canada that could lead to danger for you if you return home (religious conversion, demonstration, pride parade)

# Updating Your Story

- When making corrections or updating your story send a copy of your story with anything you want to delete crossed out and anything you want to add underlined.
- Sign and date any page with a change.
- Sign a declaration at the end.
- If you require an interpreter, they should sign an interpreter's declaration.
- Your lawyer can help you with this!

# Gathering Evidence

- First, review your narrative, incident by incident, to make a list of possible evidence; then, think about how that evidence could be obtained.
- It is important:
  - that you start trying to obtain evidence ASAP
  - Keep a written diary of:
    - who you contacted to ask;
    - how you contacted them;
    - on what date;
  - and their response or lack of response.

# Why to Keep A Diary for Personal Evidence?

- The RPD will expect you to be able to answer questions at your hearing about the efforts you made to try to obtain supporting documents.
- Keep all envelopes and packaging that the documents arrive in. This helps to prove that the documents really came from your country.

# Gathering Evidence

- **There are two types of documents:**
- Personal Evidence:
  - Documentary evidence that relates to your personal situation and incidents described in your narrative.
  - Good personal evidence should help establish that the events described in the narrative really happened.
- Country Conditions Evidence:
  - That relates to the conditions/situations in the country or countries affecting you.

# Example of Personal Evidence

## Proof of identity and relationships

- Birth Certificates, death certificates, marriage certificates, identity cards, affidavits of identity, etc.



# Example of Personal Evidence

Proof of membership in group  
(Political, Religious, Ethnic, Etc.):

- Membership card, notarized letters or affidavits from officials, etc.

# Example of Personal Evidence

Documents that prove the incidents  
in your narrative:

- Medical reports, police reports, notarized letters or affidavits from witnesses, warrants, text messages.
- All these pieces of evidence could be supported by photographs.

# Example of Personal Evidence

- Psych reports should:
- Explain the credentials of the person writing the report
- talk about any diagnoses or symptoms you are experiencing
- Explain how they will impact your:
  - Your life
  - Your ability to testify

# Personal Evidence

- All documents not in English or French must be translated into one of those languages and be accompanied by a declaration from the translator.
- The translator can use the following certification:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of the City of Toronto, declare that I am competent to translate from Spanish to English and that the above documents have been faithfully and accurately translated from Spanish into English.

Declared on Toronto, \_\_\_\_\_, 2025

# Affidavits/notarized Letters

Affidavits/notarized letters from family and others inside or outside your country should include:

- Photo/scan of ID documents (passport, national ID, etc);
- Your full name;
- Their full name, Date of birth, nationality, how they know you;
- Their first-hand knowledge regarding events in your narrative.

# Country Condition Evidence

- Examples of country conditions include: academic journals, reports written by experts, and reports produced by NGOs.
- News articles are useful, but preferably they should be from a reliable source.
- That explains the conditions in the country or countries where you fear persecution.
- The RPD already has documents about your country; these documents are called the national documentation package (NDP).
- Your lawyer should be able to help you gather country condition evidence.
- <https://irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/country-information/ndp/Pages/index.aspx>

# All Evidence, Personal Evidence or Country Conditions Must:

- Be either in English or French.
- You must submit your evidence at least 10 days before your hearing date.
- If you want to submit evidence late you must make an application with an explanation for why it is late and why the evidence is important.

# Before you submit your evidence, review it. Not all evidence will help your claim!

- Personal evidence example: your story says “attacked by a group of men in December 2015” but, a letter from a witness says “attacked by one man in November 2015”, it might be better to keep the letter to yourself.
- Country evidence example: if you are afraid of a gang and you find a newspaper article that says the gang has now disbanded, do not submit the article.



# Submitting Evidence

- When you submit the evidence, include a cover page with a table of contents. Number the pages.
- Submit scanned copies of the documents but hold onto the originals; the decision-maker may want to inspect the originals to determine their authenticity.

# Communicating with the RPD

- Communicate with the RPD to:
- change your address or contact information, or request a postponement/extension
- be aware that the RPD is separate from Immigration Canada (IRCC), and the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA).
- Changing your contact information with one does not change it with all. You must communicate with all of them separately.

# Communicating with the RPD

- Keep a copy of all communications with the RPD (including evidence disclosure and updates to your story)
- Keep proof that they received your communication (if handed in, ask them to stamp your copy; if faxed, keep the transmission receipt)

# Communicating with the RPD

- If you want a witness to testify in your hearing, you must communicate it to the RPD.
- Be very careful, sometimes a witness who is trying to help can say something that hurts your claim.
- The witness should have first-hand knowledge about an important aspect of your claim.

# To be considered a refugee in Canada

## CONVENTION REFUGEE :

- well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and are unable or, because of this fear, unwilling to seek protection from your country of origin.

# To be considered a refugee in Canada

## PERSON IN NEED OF PROTECTION:

- if it is determined that you would face a risk to your life, a risk of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment, or a danger of torture if you were to return to your country of origin.



# Key issues expected to be answered

- Identity
- Credibility
- Internal flight alternative
- Subject fear
- Generalized risk
- State of Protection

# Protected Persons & Convention Refugees

- During your hearing, you will have a chance to tell the decision maker why you are afraid, and about whom and what you fear
- Board Members may make their decisions right away at the end of the hearing, or they may reserve their decision for later.



# Preparing Your Testimony

- Review your story
- Make sure your story matches with your forms/portal, and be prepared to explain any contradictions. (e.g. – if your portal says you were living in China in 2015 and your story says you were in Nigeria in 2015 you will have to provide an explanation).

# Preparing Your Testimony

- Review the evidence you submitted.
- Review any evidence that was disclosed to you.
- Review the national documentation package for your country.
- Think about how:
  - your story lines up with the country's evidence
  - your story shows that you have a genuine fear in your country (i.e. how did your actions reflect your fear.)

# Preparing Your Testimony

- Sometimes we act in a way that makes it seem like the fear is not genuine:
- e.g. we stay in Canada for months or years before making a refugee claim, we don't leave our home country right away, or we travel through other countries without making a claim.
- Prepare an explanation about why you acted the way you acted.

# Preparing Your Testimony

Think about why:

- Your country (the police/state) can't protect you.
- Did you try to go to the police? What was the result?
- Why do you think the police would not/could not protect you in the future?
- you cannot move to another part of your country and be safe, or if you could, it would be unreasonable for you to try to live there

# Joint claim

- Sometimes, two or more people make a joint claim for refugee protection, such as when a family files a claim together.
- All adult claimants may speak for themselves during the hearing, but typically, one person acts as the family spokesperson.
- Children under 12 years old, accompanied by an adult making a claim, are usually not required to appear before the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) unless specifically requested by the presiding member.

# Scheduling of Hearing

- The Notice to Appear provides details on the date, time, and location of your hearing.
- Most hearings are now remote. Join the Microsoft Teams link at the time specified in your notice.
- Failure to Attend:
  - Missing your hearing will require attending a special abandonment hearing within 5 days, where you must provide a valid explanation (e.g., a doctor's note).
  - A second failure to attend or lack of a credible explanation may result in your claim being declared abandoned, meaning you must leave Canada without having your refugee claim considered.
- Special Accommodations:
  - If you need accommodations (e.g., for health reasons), inform your legal representative well in advance and provide supporting evidence like a doctor's note.

# Day of your Hearing

- Follow the instructions and link on your NOTICE TO APPEAR
- If you fail to show up for your hearing you will have to attend a special hearing within 5 days and provide an explanation for not attending the hearing (bring proof)
- Failure to show up at your hearing a second time can lead to your hearing being abandoned.
- If you don't have access to a quiet place, a computer, or a good internet connection, this can be arranged in advance with the RPD.

# The Hearing

- Who will attend the hearing: you, your lawyer, The Board Member, and possibly an interpreter. Sometimes minister's counsel, if the minister is intervening.
- Hearings are generally scheduled for 2 hours or 3 hours, although they may be longer or shorter.



# Attending Your Hearing

At the Start of the hearing:

- If you have an interpreter, make sure you understand them, and they understand you;
- Inform the RPD member of any relevant considerations:
- If you are nervous... if you are feeling ill...
- If you will require medicine...
- If you just noticed a mistake in your story or any other part of your BOC
- Be aware that you can request a break; ask for a break.

# Attending Your Hearing

At the Start of the hearing:

- Go over the evidence with the RPD member.
- Make sure:
  - they have everything you submitted,
  - that you have everything.
- If you don't have everything, ask for a copy and for the hearing to be rescheduled so you have an opportunity to review the document.

# Attending Your Hearing

The golden rule of answering questions:

- Do not attempt to answer a question unless you understand the question.
- If you don't know the answer, it's okay to say "I don't know." Avoid speculating (or lying).
- Before you answer, get them to clarify until you understand or say that you don't know the answer.
- You will be asked similar questions in different wordings... answer the same way.

# Decision maker Expectations

- The decision maker will expect you to be able to answer a number of important questions at your hearing, such as:
- What do you fear will happen to you if you return to your country of origin?
- Do you think you will be harmed if you return to your country of origin?
- Did you seek help from authorities, including the police or any other organizations, in your country?
- Did you try to move to another part of your country?

# Answering Questions (Cont.)

- For 'when,' 'where,' or 'who', provide short answers.
- For questions asking 'explain,' 'tell me about,' or 'describe,' provide a longer answer.
- Don't assume that the Board Member knows anything about you beyond what is in your narrative.

# During Your Hearing

At the end of your hearing, the RPD member may:

- give you a decision and reasons either positively or negatively right there, or
- they may say that they need time to come to their decision.

# Decision After Refugee Hearing

## Positive Decision

- If a claim is accepted... that person is granted protected person status in Canada.
- Protected persons can apply for Landing (Permanent Residence).
- When eligible, permanent residents can apply for Canadian Citizenship

# Decision After Refugee Hearing

## Negative Decision

Some cases:

- are allowed to appeal to RAD-IRB
- Can only make an application to the Federal Court for Judicial Review
- may decide to make a Humanitarian and Compassionate Application





# Refugee Appeal Decision

- The Refugee Appeal Division (RAD) is the tribunal where most refugee claimants (with some exceptions) can appeal if the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) rejects their claim for refugee protection.
- **Exceptions:** Claimants cannot appeal to the RAD if their claim was withdrawn or abandoned.
- Refused claimants can appeal a negative decision to the RAD and may submit new evidence, but only if that evidence was not available at the initial hearing. In most cases, submissions to the RAD are made entirely in writing.
- The Minister can also appeal a positive refugee determination.

# Pre-Removal Risk Assessment PRRA

- A Pre-Removal Risk Assessment (PRRA) is an evaluation conducted by IRCC to assess the risk of removing an individual from Canada to their country of origin.
- The PRRA applies to individuals who:
- Are under a removal order that is in force or "removal ready."
- Have passed the 12-month bar since the last decision from the IRB was received.



# Refugee Appeal Division, RAD and Federal Court

- If there is no appeal to the RAD, after receiving a negative decision from the IRB, the rejected refugee claimant has 30 days to leave Canada voluntarily and cover the cost of the airline ticket... in theory the rejected claimant does not face restrictions to comeback to Canada.
- If the rejected refugee claimant does not leave during that 30 days, even if they cover the cost of the airline ticket... the Canadian Law considered this forced removal... the person is ban to comeback to Canada for life.

## Other options




- Make an application to the Federal Court for Judicial Review



# Removal Process

- The removal process varies for each case and can take weeks, months, or years. You'll know CBSA is taking steps to remove you when you receive a letter to attend an interview.
- A guide for individuals in the deportation process is available, providing answers to questions like:
  - What to do after receiving a letter for an interview with CBSA?
  - What does the CBSA removal officer do?
  - What are the legal options?
- For more details, refer to the guide here: Know Your Rights.

**Removals Process:** NOVEMBER 2022  
A Guide for People with a Refused Refugee Claim

STAGE 1 WAITING AFTER REFUSAL OF REFUGEE CLAIM	STAGE 2 ACTION	STAGE 3 OUTCOME
 Refugee(s) Refugee claim refused Removal officer	 Get legal advice Legal options Pre-removal interview Steps to removal	 Leave Canada Stay in Canada Removal delayed, may start again Outcome

**STAGE 1**

**Q: When will CBSA start working on my removal?**  
A: It is different in every case. It could take weeks, months, or years. You will know that CBSA is taking steps to remove you when you receive a letter telling you to attend an interview with CBSA.

**Q: What should I do when I get the letter for an interview with CBSA?**  
A: You should ask for help, especially if you are afraid to go back to your country of citizenship. You can speak to a refugee support organization. They can help you prepare for your interview and understand your options.

**Q: What does the CBSA removal officer do?**  
A: The removal officer plans your removal. They make sure you have a travel document (for example a passport), and arrange a ticket for travel. Removal officers have the authority to detain you if they think you will not show up for your flight. Removal officers do not make decisions about whether you are removed.

**Q: How can I find a legal representative (a refugee lawyer or consultant)?**  
A: A refugee support organization can help you find an experienced legal representative. If you are in Ontario, this guide can help you: <https://stepstojustice.ca/steps/refugee-law/find-legal-help/>



# Refugee Claimant Resources

- The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, IRB, facilitates the refugee hearing information sessions: Virtual Ready Tours
- This is a unique opportunity for refugee claimants to learn what is going to happen during their refugee hearing
- The Refugee Appeal Division, RAD, Also facilitates the session for rejected refugees that want to learn how to appeal the negative decision

## VIRTUAL READY TOUR

**A FREE PROGRAM FOR  
REFUGEE CLAIMANTS**

*Every other Thursday, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM*

A great opportunity to meet IRB/RPD officers who will explain the refugee hearing process.



### Learn:

- What is a virtual refugee hearing
- How to be prepared
- What to expect
- Who participates

### REGISTRATION:

<https://www.fcjrefugeecentre.org/refugee-orientations-online/>



# Thank You



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