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| **FF**  | **Unwelcome Guests: Iran’s Violation of Afghan Refugee and Migrant Rights.** Human Rights Watch, November 2013 , https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iran1113\_forUpload\_0.pdf  **“In practice, Amayesh card-holders face an increasingly complex and bureaucratic process with the Iranian authorities to retain their status, in which the smallest mistake can result in the permanent loss of refugee status**. Amayesh card holders are regularly required to renew their cards…  The cards, which refugees must pay for, are generally valid for one year. **When cards expire, the card holder is considered to be unlawfully present in Iran and may be deported. If a card holder fails to register for a new card as soon as the old card has expired, he or she becomes undocumented and is subject to deportation**. Hurdles making it difficult to retain refugee status include frequent re-registration requirements, a lack of assistance to help understand procedures which particularly affect people with limited literacy, and onerous fees which many poor refugees cannot afford. **Human Rights Watch has documented instances in which registered Afghan refugees have lost their refugee status because the Iranian authorities imposed difficult and unclear bureaucratic hurdles relating to retention of their status or because the authorities encouraged them to forfeit that status in exchange for other types of status that ultimately gave them fewer rights or led to their deportation…**  Another problem is that Afghans being deported from Iran are given no opportunity to challenge their deportation, such as by explaining that they previously had refugee status but lost it through no fault of their own, or that they were prevented from requesting asylum or protection**. The Iranian government has also encouraged Amayesh card holders to give up their cards in return for a residency and work permit valid for one year, with a possibility to renew for at least another year.** While it is within the Iranian government’s prerogative to deport people who have relinquished their refugee status**, it is not clear that refugees who have signed up to do this have been fully aware of the ramifications and have given their informed consent prior to agreeing to give up their refugee status**. Given that Iranian authorities may decide not to renew the residency permits and deport the permit holders, this has grave implications for Afghans who continue to fear persecution in Afghanistan….  • Discrimination and Restrictions on Afghan Nationals: Afghan nationals in Iran face severe restrictions on freedom of movement, as well as arbitrary limits on access to education, employment, Iranian citizenship, and marriage rights. All foreign nationals are subject to travel restrictions in many areas of the country, **but such restrictions are particularly burdensome for Afghans as compared to others. In some cases, Human Rights Watch documented refoulement of refugees who were alleged to have violated such travel restrictions**. Iranian rules restrict Afghans with legal immigration status, regardless of their educational or professional qualifications, to categories of employment that are menial and/or dangerous….   • Abuses During the Deportation Process: **Afghans with or without legal status who are deported are routinely at risk of police abuses, including violence, theft, demand for unreasonable fees related to their deportation, forced labor during detention prior to their deportation, and poor conditions in detention facilities.** A particular concern is the lack of protection for unaccompanied migrant children during the deportation process.     |
| **KK**  | **Iran 2021 Human Rights Report, U.S. Department of State,** https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/313615\_IRAN-2021-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf  “Amayesh cardholders must obtain permission for any travel outside their province of registration…  NGO sources reported Amayesh cards, which are valid only for one year, were increasingly difficult to renew and prohibitively expensive for refugees to maintain, due to increased annual renewal fees…  Abuse of Migrants and Refugees: HRW and other groups reported **the government continued its mistreatment of many Afghans, including through physical abuse by security forces, deportations, forced recruitment to fight in Syria, detention in unsanitary and inhuman conditions, forced payment for transportation to and accommodation in deportation camps, forced labor, forced separation from families, restricted movement within the country, and restricted access to education or jobs**.  Freedom of Movement: **Refugees faced certain restrictions on in-country movement and faced restrictions from entering certain provinces, according to UNHCR**….  According to media reports, however, Afghans continued to have difficulty gaining access to education.   **Most provinces’ residency limitations on refugees effectively denied them access to public services,** such as public housing, in the restricted areas of those provinces     |