

**PETITION FOR PROTECTION
UNDER THE AFGHAN ALLIES PROTECTION ACT § 602(b)(6) FOR**

Afghan Ally [REDACTED]
Case number: [REDACTED]

**SUBMITTED TO
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

By: The International Refugee Assistance Project

August 18, 2021

Contact Information:

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

RE: Petition for Protection for Afghan Ally [REDACTED]
Case number(s): [REDACTED]

Dear Secretary Blinken:

We at the International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP) represent [REDACTED], an Afghan national currently in Afghanistan who has applied for special immigrant status under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (“AAPA”), as amended. As described below, [REDACTED] and his family are in imminent danger because of their affiliation with the United States; accordingly, **we respectfully request that you provide [REDACTED] and his family with protection or immediate removal out of Afghanistan**, as required by federal law.

In support of this petition please find attached: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

I. The Petitioner, [REDACTED]

For the last eight years, [REDACTED] has endured repeated personalized threats to his life as a result of his longstanding work with U.S. government contractors in [REDACTED] Afghanistan. Even simple excursions, like going to the market or taking his children to the park, have been fraught with peril, forcing [REDACTED] to remain home as much as possible. In recent months, the situation became untenable: [REDACTED] could not even let his young children out of the house and was forced to live in virtual hiding. [REDACTED] weeks ago, as Taliban presence in [REDACTED] began to grow, [REDACTED] fled to Kabul, where he intended to find a place for his family to live in safety. Before he left, he burned any documents he had that connected him with the U.S. government. In his absence, insurgents continued to threaten [REDACTED] and his family, warning his father that [REDACTED] would not be safe in Kabul.

Barely a week after [REDACTED] departure, the Taliban captured [REDACTED]—leaving his family in even greater danger than before. With flights to Kabul suspended, [REDACTED] has no way to get his family out of [REDACTED]. Several days ago, unknown individuals arrived at his family’s home in the middle of the night and demanded to search the house. Asserting that someone in the house had worked with the U.S. armed forces, these intruders threatened to shoot down the door. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. While the insurgents left, [REDACTED] are certain they will return. After this incident, [REDACTED] burned any document that could raise suspicion, down to evidence of a Westernized education.

██████████ is wracked with guilt that his work with the U.S. government has brought danger upon his family. Trapped hundreds of miles away from his family, he struggles to comfort his frightened children when he himself does not know what future there is for him in Afghanistan. Even in Kabul, he is no longer safe: ██████████ with the Taliban now in control of the city, it is only a matter of time before they find him.

While ██████████ first applied for special immigrant status in 2013, he remains in continual and growing danger because of his work with the U.S. government a full **eight years later**. The United States can and must ensure that ██████████, his wife, and his ██████████ children—the youngest of whom is ██████████ months old—do not pay for ██████████ service to the United States with their lives.

II. The Secretary’s Protection Obligations Under the Afghan Allies Protection Act

In the AAPA, Congress created special immigrant visas (“SIV”) for Afghan nationals whose lives are in danger because of their service to the United States during our military mission in Afghanistan. In providing that visa route, Congress also determined that Afghans applying for SIVs should be protected while they remain in their home country; the AAPA thus directs the Secretary of State, in consultation with other agency heads, to make “reasonable effort[s]” to provide protection to Afghans seeking special immigrant status (and their families) who are in imminent danger, “or to immediately remove [them] from Afghanistan, if possible.” AAPA, § 602(b)(6).

In recognition of this congressional directive, the moral imperative underlying it, and the imminent danger faced by special immigrant visa applicants as the U.S. military withdraws from Afghanistan, the State Department recently began coordinating “Operation Allies Refuge” to evacuate some Afghan SIV applicants who are at the final stages of visa processing.¹ Under Operation Allies Refuge, a limited number of applicants and their families are being removed from Afghanistan and taken to the United States or to a third country to await the completion of their visa processing in safety.

Unfortunately, ██████████ was left out of Operation Allies Refuge. Although he first applied for special immigrant status in 2013, and notwithstanding the congressional directive that Afghan SIV processing should generally take no more than nine months,² he is not yet at the latter stages of processing required for inclusion in Operation Allies Refuge. For several reasons, we ask that ██████████ not be left behind.

First, the congressional mandate to protect or evacuate Afghan special immigrant applicants in danger plainly applies to applicants like ██████████, and no less than to those at later stages of

¹ See, e.g., Statement of President Joe Biden on the Arrival of the First Flight of Operation Allies Refuge (July 30, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/07/30/statement-of-president-joe-biden-on-the-arrival-of-the-first-flight-of-operation-allies-refuge/>.

² AAPA, § 602(b)(4)(A)-(B); see generally *Afghan and Iraqi Allies Under Serious Threat Because of Their Faithful Service to the United States v. Pompeo*, No. 18-cv-01388, 2019 WL 4575565 (D.D.C. Sept. 20, 2019) (granting injunctive relief to a certified class of Afghan SIV applicants, represented by IRAP, for the unlawful delays in the administration of that program).

processing. Like them, ██████ faces deadly threats as a result of his service to the U.S. government. For the last eight years, these threats have affected every aspect of his life.

Similarly, the moral imperative to protect those Afghans who have risked their lives to work alongside the United States in Afghanistan is in no way based on particular visa processing stages.³ The Afghan SIV process in particular has long been plagued by inadequate resources, opaque processes, arbitrary denials, and unlawful delays.⁴ Grafting evacuation eligibility onto stages of processing only aggravates and amplifies the years-long neglect of the Afghan SIV program, and makes life-saving evacuation needlessly dependent on the vagaries of the visa processing bureaucracy.

And to be clear, ██████ faces imminent danger: the grave and growing threat from the Taliban, which has swiftly retaken the country save the airport in Kabul. As the country has fallen to Taliban control, news outlets have reported widespread revenge killings of civilians, like ██████ and his family, associated with foreign governments.⁵ This reality is well known to the U.S. Government, which has advised SIV applicants like ██████ to shelter in place while the U.S. military works to evacuate U.S. citizens.

³ See, e.g., *Interview: Secretary Antony J. Blinken On CNN's State of the Union with Dana Bash*, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (June 13, 2021), <https://www.state.gov/secretary-antony-j-blinken-on-cnns-state-of-the-union-with-dana-bash/> (Statement of Secretary Blinken) (“We’re determined to make good on our obligation to those who helped us, who put their lives on the line, put their families’ lives on the line working with our military, working with our diplomats. . . . We want to make sure that anyone who has helped us we are making good on our obligation to help them.”); *The Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense: Hearing Before the H. Armed Servs. Comm.*, 117th Congress (June 23, 2021), available at <https://armedservices.house.gov/hearings?ID=AEFE8C4B-54FF-463C-89C5-0F218774D7B0> (hereinafter “June 2021 H. Armed Servs. Comm. Hearing”) (Statement of Gen. Mark A. Milley, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) (“I consider it a moral imperative to take care of those that have served along our side.”).

⁴ See generally Office of Inspector General, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Review of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program* (June 2020), www.stateoig.gov/system/files/aud-mero-20-35.pdf; International Refugee Assistance Project, *Recommendations on the Reform of the Special Immigrant Visa Program for U.S. Wartime Partners* (June 2020), refugeerights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/IRAP_SIV_Report_2020.pdf; see also John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act Fiscal Year 2019, H. Rep. 115-874, at 980 (2018) (Conf. Rep.) (“The conferees are concerned by reports that the SIV application process continues to suffer from inadequate interagency coordination which has resulted in undue delay, needless stress on applicants, and a sizable drop in SIV admissions this year.”).

⁵ See *With the Taliban in Control, Uncertainty and Fear Grip Afghanistan*, N.Y. Times, Aug. 16, 2021, www.nytimes.com/live/2021/08/16/world/taliban-afghanistan-news/with-the-taliban-in-control-uncertainty-and-fear-grip-afghanistan (describing “reports that fighters were searching for people they consider collaborators of the Americans and the fallen government”); Christina Goldbaum & Najim Rahim, *A Week Into Taliban Rule, One City’s Glimpse of What the Future May Hold*, N.Y. Times, Aug. 15, 2021, www.nytimes.com/2021/08/15/world/asia/afghanistan-taliban-kunduz.html (quoting a Taliban-appointed mayor as asserting “our jihad is against . . . those who defend the occupiers” and noting Taliban intolerance of women workers); Michelle Nichols, *U.S. Says Afghan War Has Entered ‘Deadlier and More Destructive Phase,’* Reuters, Aug. 6, 2021, www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/un-says-afghan-war-has-entered-deadlier-more-destructive-phase-2021-08-06/ (reporting over 1,000 civilians killed in the past month); *Taliban Accused of ‘Massacring Civilians’ in Afghan Border Town*, Al Jazeera, Aug 2, 2021, www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/2/taliban-accused-of-massacring-civilians-in-afghan-border-town (citing reports from UK and US embassies of dozens of revenge killings of civilians).

Removing ██████ and his family from Afghanistan is also plainly possible, as demonstrated by the ongoing evacuation of American citizens, notwithstanding the Taliban’s gains. Even before that, Operation Allies Refuge demonstrated the feasibility of evacuating our Afghan allies to safety while their visa processing concludes, and senior military officials have stated publicly, including in sworn testimony to Congress, that the United States could evacuate far more Afghans than just those SIV applicants at the latter stages of processing.⁶

President Biden recently promised that “those who helped us are not going to be left behind.”⁷ With the recent fall of Afghanistan’s provincial and central governments to the Taliban, however, it is clear that failing to act now to evacuate Afghans who assisted the United States will be a deeply consequential betrayal of our Afghan allies and our obligations to them.

* * * * *

For the foregoing reasons, we respectfully request that you provide for the protection or immediate evacuation from Afghanistan of ██████ and his family. See AAPA, § 602(b)(6). Consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act, we expect a response “within a reasonable time,” 5 U.S.C. § 555(b), which, given the exigencies, we believe to be immediately.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch should you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

⁶ *Press Conference: President Biden on Afghanistan Withdrawal* (July 8, 2021), available at www.c-span.org/video/?513249-1/president-biden-us-military-operations-afghanistan-end-september (“[O]ur message to [our Afghan allies] is clear: There is a home for you in the United States if you so choose, and we will stand with you just as you stood with us. . . . [W]e can guarantee their safety, if they wish to leave, by taking them to third countries [to complete processing]” (emphasis added)); June 2021 H. Armed Servs. Comm. Hearing, *supra* note 3 (Statement of Gen. Mark A. Milley, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) (“We have the military capability to do whatever’s directed by the President of United States with respect to our allies and those that have worked with us. . . . We are prepared to execute whatever we are directed.”); *id.* (Statement of Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III) (“[W]e stand ready to provide resources to accelerate this [evacuation] if it’s possible, and it is possible”); *Hearing to Receive Testimony on the Transition of All United States and Coalition Forces From Afghanistan and Its Implications: Hearing Before the S. Armed Servs. Comm.*, 117th Congress (May 20, 2021), available at https://www.armed-services.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/21-41_05-20-2021.pdf (Statement of David Helvey, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs) (“We do have a moral obligation to help those that have helped us over the past 20 years, and we are working intensely . . . to identify those mechanisms and the resources required to provide that type of assistance [given to our allies when the United States left Vietnam] This is an important thing that we should do. And if the security conditions deteriorate and if we are given an order to take other means and other mechanisms, we would have the ability to do that.”).

⁷ *Press Conference: President Biden* (June 24, 2021), available at www.c-span.org/video/?c4967837/user-clip-biden-afghan-evacuation. See also *id.* (“They are welcome here, just like anyone else who risked their lives to help us.”).

Sincerely,

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