

1. (SBU) SUMMARY: This message provides instructions for posts on steps to take in the event they are contacted by Afghans claiming a U.S. affiliation, including a referral to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). It also provides updated guidance for posts and bureaus on how to submit P-1 and P-2 refugee referrals. Specific guidance on individuals arriving in third countries on private charter flights or organized overland movements will be sent separately.

2. (SBU) Priority 1 and Priority 2 Program Overview: The two mechanisms available to U.S. government agencies to refer Afghans to the USRAP are the Priority 1 (P-1) and Priority 2 (P-2) programs. P-1 and P-2 are labels for different categories of refugee applicant and are not linked to the level of importance or priority order in processing. P-1 referrals are intended for Afghans known to U.S. government agencies and posts, who have imminent and compelling protection concerns, and who do not qualify for a P-2 referral. Examples include civil society leaders, women leaders, USG exchange alumni, senior Afghan government officials, and members of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). P-2 referrals are intended for certain defined categories of Afghans who are affiliated with the United States through employment, but who do not qualify for a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV). All U.S. government P-1 and P-2 referrals must be submitted through the referring agency's USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup representative, according to the process outlined in paragraphs 6-8 below.

3. (SBU) This cable focuses on the USRAP program. When possible, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) also provides humanitarian assistance to refugees, generally provided through international organization (IO) partners, primarily the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Applicants in the USRAP pipeline are eligible

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for the same humanitarian assistance available in country to other refugees or other persons of concern. There are no additional or specific benefits for USRAP applicants while overseas.

4. (SBL) U.S.-Affiliated Afghans – P-1 or P-2: If U.S. government agencies or posts are approached by, or are otherwise made aware of, individuals or family groups with a referral or who are potentially eligible to be referred to the P-1 or P-2 refugee program, the agency/post should email <u>USRAPAfghanReferrals@state.gov</u> to confirm whether they are already in PRM's refugee database. Please use subject line "ZZ: Request from Embassy <Name> to Confirm Afghan P1 or P2 Referral" and include the data requested below. [NOTE: Alternatively, the Embassy can recommend the principal applicant email PRM directly at <u>USRAPAfghanReferrals@state.gov</u> with the subject heading "XX: Request from <Last Name> to Confirm Afghan P1 or P2 Referral" with the data requested below. END NOTE.]

• Mandatory: Full name (LAST, First): (include possible spelling variations)

• <u>Mandatory</u>: DOB (DD-MMM-YYYY): *[Example: 04-MAR-2001]* (include possible variations)

- Passport #:
- National ID (Taskera) #:
- Principal Applicant's phone number at time of referral:
- Principal Applicant's email address at time of referral:
- Which USG agency and/or individual likely referred this individual:
- Current phone number (if different from above):
- Current email address (if different from above);
- Current location (including address):

5. (SBU) Assuming PRM's database has an existing referral, PRM will then create and assign a refugee case to the appropriate PRM-funded Resettlement Support Center (RSC) to begin processing the case where the refugee is located. From that point, all communication will be between the RSC and the applicant – PRM and the agency/post must cease correspondence with the principal applicant and should refer them to the relevant RSC for updates on their case. If Afghans at risk, including P-1 and P-2 refugee referrals, are in a country with a functioning asylum system, they may consider applying for asylum if they believe they have compelling protection concerns, are in danger of being forcibly returned to Afghanistan, or if required by local immigration laws and statutes. Please note that if an Afghan requests asylum in a third country in accordance with that country's laws, this may affect their potential P-1/P-2 case. Post should contact PRM's Regional RefCoord for guidance when such situations arise. Case processing cannot begin until/unless Afghans relocate to a country where P-1/P-2 refugee processing is feasible (processing is currently not feasible in Afghanistan, Iran, North

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Korea, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen). Case processing can be lengthy (potentially 12-14 months), so please be aware that this process could require individuals living in and supporting themselves and their family in a third country for a substantial amount of time until case processing is complete. Even if individuals qualify for the P-1/P-2 program and travel outside of Afghanistan to an country where refugee processing is feasible, there is no guarantee that they will be approved for resettlement to the United States. In particular, applicants must pass extensive security checks and complete an interview with a Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services officer.

6. (SBU) Submitting new P-1/P-2 referrals:

• **P-1 and P-2:** If the individual or family group claims they qualify for a P-1 or P-2 referral but PRM did <u>not</u> find the referral in its refugee database, post or PRM should instruct the individual to review the process for obtaining a referral at <<u>"https://www.wrapsnet.org/siv-iraqi-syrian-afghan-p2/</u> if eligible.

• Afghans with U.S.-based Family:

• Family members in the United States may also petition for their eligible Afghan relatives overseas through their nearest domestic resettlement affiliate office under USRAP's P-3 family reunification program. This program allows refugees/asylees who have been in the United States for fewer than five years to petition for their refugee spouses, unmarried children under 21, and parents overseas.

• Further, a refugee/asylee admitted to the United States may request "following-to-join benefits" for his or her spouse and/or unmarried children under the age of 21 who were not previously granted refugee status. Within two years of admission as a refugee or being approved as an asylee, the refugee/asylee may file a Form I-730 Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition with DHS for each eligible family member. Unlike the P-3 process, the I-730 process does not allow the relative in the United States to petition for parents.

7. (SBU) Note on Agency or State Department Bureau P-1 Referrals: USRAP P-1 referrals are typically meant to be used sparingly by an Embassy to refer their close contacts who face imminent harm to the USRAP. Given the extraordinary circumstances of Embassy. Kabul's suspension, Department of State and other agency officials who have known contacts in Afghanistan can refer a P-1 Afghan provided an SES or SFS official approves the submission. [NOTE: The SES-level or SFS-level approval substitutes for Chief of Mission approval ordinarily required for such referrals. END NOTE.] The name of the SES-level or SFS-level official who approves the referral should be included in the justification section when submitting the P-1 referral into PRM's database. Bureaus and agencies should follow the USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup model as outlined in Ref A (21 STATE 79892) in which the DOS bureau/agency's workgroup representative is the primary point of contact for all of their agency's referrals (whether P-1 or P-2), submits referrals directly into

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PRM's database, and manages any internal communication with their agency or bureau colleagues about the process. If an Afghan happens to be known to a post outside Afghanistan, that post could consider submitting a P-1 embassy referral. If post has a Regional Refugee Coordinator, that official should submit the referrals directly into PRM's database. [NOTE: In the event the regional RefCoord is receiving hundreds of such referrals, PRM will provide a template for bulk ingest of data. END NOTE.]

8. (SBU) Effective immediately, PRM will no longer accept emailed spreadsheets of P-1 or P-2 referral packages from U.S. government entities. Agencies must work with their USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup representative (21 STATE 79892) to submit referral information directly into PRM's database. [NOTE: This supersedes the guidance in Ref B (21 Kabul 1808) and supersedes guidance to send referrals to the Afghans at Risk Taskforce 3. END NOTE.] Do not send referrals to the Taskforce 3 inbox and do not resend referrals to **PRM that were already sent to the Taskforce 3**. Referrals already submitted to Taskforce 3 will be transferred to PRM. For information and contact details for a specific bureau or agency Workgroup representative, please email USRAPAfghanReferrals@state.gov. Federal agencies and DOS bureaus must retain their USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup point of contact/unit for the foreseeable future as PRM will rely on these individuals to verify claims of Afghans who arrive in third countries and claim P-1/P-2 eligibility, particularly if they were not already referred to the USRAP. Referrals from U.S.-based NGOs and U.S.-based media organizations that did not receive U.S. government funding should follow the referral instructions on the USRAP public website at https://www.wrapsnet.org/siv-iragi-syrian-afghanp2/.

9. (SBU) Other Afghans at Risk: Generally speaking, Afghans at risk without a verified or potential U.S. affiliation must first request protection through the host government of the country in which they are located according to local law. If UNHCR is present in country, posts can refer Afghans at risk without U.S. affiliations to local UNHCR offices for guidance, and for assistance where available. If not, individuals should be referred to whatever local authority or organization is generally responsible for newly arrived refugees. If posts are aware of refugees at risk of refoulement, this should be brought to the attention of the Regional RefCoord.

10. (SBU) Significant Public Benefit Parole: As outlined in Ref C (21, STATE 87248), if local asylum or a refugee referral are not an option, and the Afghan national is in imminent risk of serious, targeted harm in the current host country or if returned to Afghanistan, U.S. government officials can nominate the individual for Significant Public Benefit Parole (SPBP) to the United States. Please refer to Ref C for instructions on this process but note that a Deputy Assistant Secretary in the referring bureau must approve all SPBP referral packages prior to submission to Consular Affairs for transmission to USCIS. Further, please note that due to the lack of immediate benefits and resources in the U.S., and as required by DHS, individuals must have a U.S.-based individual or organization willing to sponsor, or financially support, the parolee(s) for at least a year. The sponsor may either be a person(s) or organization in the U.S. At this time PRM cannot assist in identifying potential sponsors.

11. (SBU) U.S.-Affiliated Afghans – SIV: If U.S. government agencies or posts are approached by, or are otherwise made aware of, individuals or family groups who say they

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have questions regarding an active SIV application, the agency/post should direct the applicants to the National Visa Center: at AfghanSIVapplication@state.gov or 603-334-0888 (Monday-Friday); 606-526-7594 (7 days a week 7:00AM -12:00AM). Applicants with an approved I-360 petition should contact NVCSIV@state.gov. SIV applicants whose cases are ready for consular interview and who are interested in transferring their case to an immigrant visa processing post outside of Afghanistan should be directed to https://nvc.state.gov/inquiry.

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
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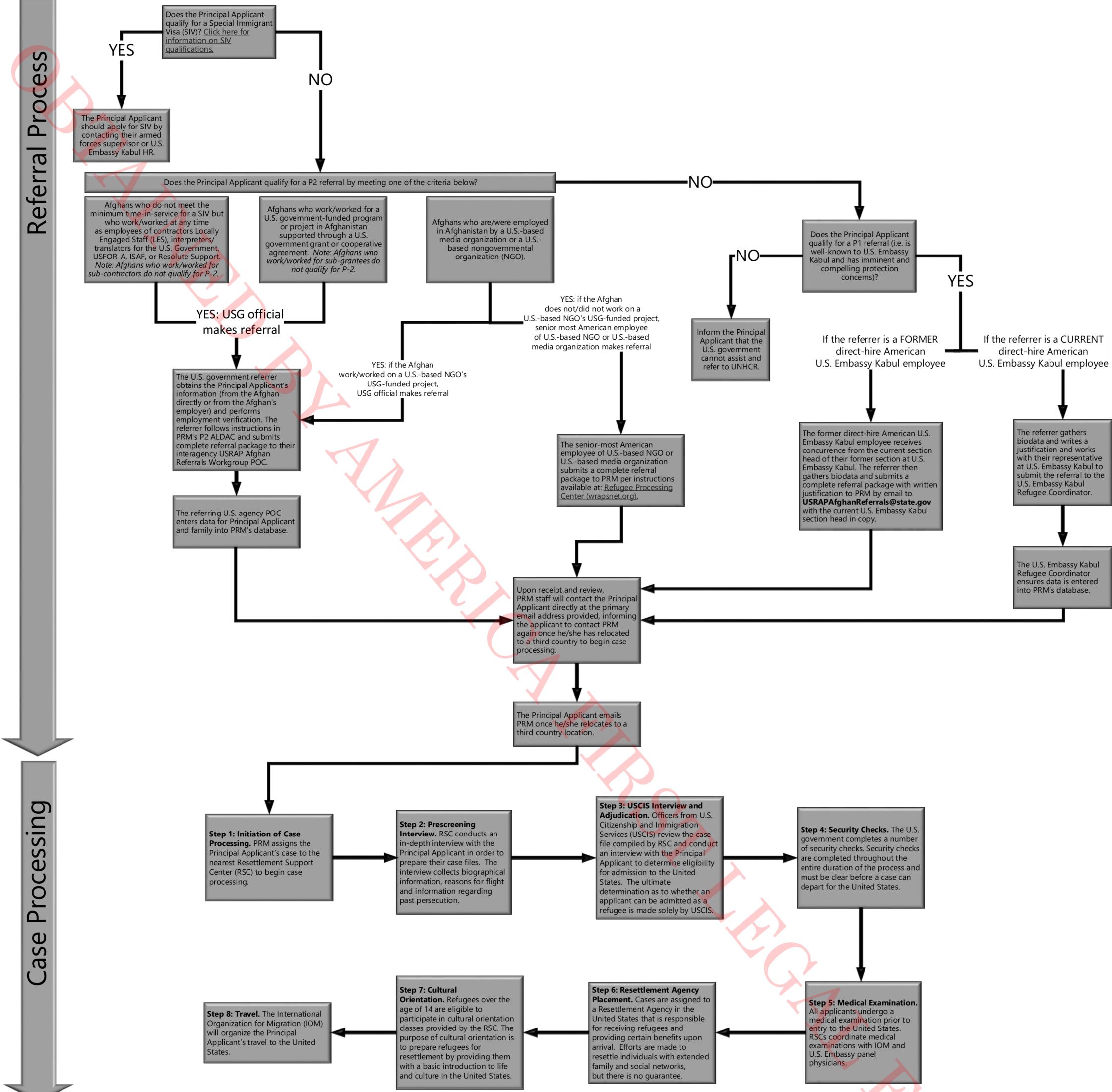
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Afghan P1-P2 Referral & Processing Guide





FAQs on Afghan Priority 1 and Priority 2 Referrals U.S. Refugee Admissions Program

U.S. What is a "Principal Applicant"?

The Principal Applicant (PA) is the individual affiliated with the U.S. government or otherwise eligible to be referred to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP).

2. Who constitutes an eligible family member?

The Principal Applicant's spouse and children of any age, whether married or unmarried, are eligible to be referred to the USRAP based on the Principal Applicant's affiliation with the U.S. government.

3. I would like to refer an Afghan to the USRAP. Should I refer them to the P1 or P2 program?

If the individual meets any of the following three criteria, refer them to the P2 program:

- Afghans who do not meet the minimum time-in-service for a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) but who work/worked on a full-time basis as contractors, Locally Engaged Staff (LES), or interpreters/translators for the U.S. Government, USFOR-A, ISAF, or Resolute Support;
- Afghans who work/worked for a U.S. government-funded program or project in Afghanistan supported through a U.S. government grant or cooperative agreement;
- Afghans who are/were employed in Afghanistan by a U.S.-based media organization or nongovernmental organization. Note: For this category, Afghan employees may be referred by an American senior employee of these organizations.

If the individual does not meet any criteria above, but is known to Embassy Kabul, he or she may be eligible for referral to the P1 program. Work with your agency's representative at Embassy Kabul to determine if the individual is eligible for referral to the P1 program.

4. If a potential Principal Applicant might be eligible for a SIV, but was never able to get a letter of employment verification to start the SIV process, can they be referred to the P1 or P2 program?

Yes. If the Principal Applicant qualifies for both the P1 and P2, refer them to the P2. If the Principial Applicant does not qualify for P2, but is known to the Embassy, refer them to the P1. If the Principal Applicant does not qualify for either the P1 or P2, they cannot be referred to the USRAP.

5. Can an individual pursue refugee processing under this program if they have an active SIV application?

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) will not reject a referral for the P1 or P2 program just because an applicant has an active SIV application. However, given limited State Department Consular Affairs and PRM resources, it is most efficient if referring agencies focus

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on submitting P1 or P2 referrals for Afghans who do not qualify or have access to the SIV program. This will maximize U.S. government resources for Afghans at-risk.

6. Can I refer an Afghan resident who does not have Afghan nationality to the USRAP under the P2 access category if he or she worked for a U.S. government entity and permanently reside in Afghan?

No. The Principal Applicant's nationality must be Afghan.

7. Which route is faster, SIV processing or refugee resettlement? How long will the refugee resettlement process take?

We are unable to predict whether it would be faster to process in the SIV program or for refugee resettlement, as that depends on the particularities of each individual case. Refugee resettlement processing may take 18-24 months from the time the applicant is in an eligible processing location, and sometimes longer.

8. I'm interested in referring an Afghan national who worked for a sub-contractor of a Department of Defense prime contractor. Can sub-contractors be referred to the P1 or P2?

• This individual cannot be referred to the P2 program because U.S. sub-contractors, subgrantees, etc., do not qualify for the P2 program. However, if this person is known to Embassy Kabul, and in imminent danger, he or she may be eligible for P1 referral.

9. Should the Principal Applicant and family request asylum when they get to the country of asylum in order to attain international protection?

This will depend on the country of first asylum. In countries where UNHCR is present and there is no functioning asylum system, the Principal Applicant and family should register with UNHCR for international protection reasons. If the Principal Applicant and family are in a country with a functioning asylum system and they do not have a legal status in the country (i.e., valid visa or similar), the family may consider applying for asylum if they believe they have compelling protection concerns and may be danger of being forcibly returned to Afghanistan.

10. How will the Department of State verify if the Principal Applicant and family are in a country of asylum so that case processing can begin?

The Principal Applicant will be given instructions to contact PRM via email once they have relocated to a country of asylum. Once the Principal Applicant contacts PRM with this information, PRM will assign the case to a Resettlement Support Center (RSC) to begin case processing. Note: If the family decides to relocate elsewhere, they will need to notify the RSC that they were originally assigned to and that RSC will determine whether the case needs to be transferred elsewhere.

11. What does the process look like once case processing starts? Does the Principal Applicant and family have to go into an office or would most of the processing be virtual?

Prescreening interviews are generally conducted in-person, at the RSC's office. However, all RSCs have the ability to conduct prescreening interview remotely depending on the RSC's COVID protocol at the time. DHS/USCIS interviews are generally conducted in-person but may take place via video in exceptional circumstances.

12. Could the family and/or Principal Applicant travel back and forth from Afghanistan?

USCIS will ask questions about travel back to Afghanistan during the USCIS interview and will use this information in their assessment of the refugee claim. It is not prohibited for the applicant to travel back, but it could have an impact on their refugee claim based on the assessment of the USCIS officer.

13. Can a referring agency or individual provide DHS/USCIS additional information or evidence at the time of adjudication? For example, if the Principal Applicant had traveled to the asylum country with his/her family, then returned to Afghanistan to work, could a referring agency provide additional details about how those actions were in the U.S. government's interest and should not invalidate the PA's refugee claim?

DHS/USCIS will be represented on the USRAP Interagency Task Force (IATF) where this will be discussed and DHS/USCIS officers will be briefed on country conditions and caseload profile in advance of interviews.

14. If the Principal Applicant's family relocates to the country of asylum ahead of the Principal Applicant, could case processing begin for the relocated family members? Could the Principial Applicant be interviewed virtually while still in Afghanistan?

The Principal Applicant needs to be in the country of asylum with the rest of the family in order for refugee processing to take place. A prescreening interview cannot be scheduled with RSC staff until the Principal Applicant is in the country of asylum as the Principal Applicant cannot be interviewed remotely from Afghanistan. The family does have the option to begin processing on their own, separate refugee case, without the Principal Applicant, but must be able to articulate their own refugee claim as part of the application process. If the family chooses this option, the Principal Applicant would be processed separately on his or her own case and would not be processed with their family until/unless they reunite with the family in the country of asylum. In practice, this means the Principal Applicant's family could complete the refugee process and depart to the United States without the Principal Applicant. In this circumstance, there is no guarantee the Principal Applicant would be reunited with his or her family.

15. What if the Principal Applicant and family went to the asylum country, did the initial prescreening, and then the Principal Applicant returned to Afghanistan?

This would not be advisable, as it could impact the DHS/USCIS adjudication. The Principal Applicant must be present and available for the DHS/USCIS interview in order for the case to proceed to conclusion. The family members cannot complete the process and will not be able to travel to the U.S. without the Principal Applicant as the Principal Applicant is part of the case.

16. I want to refer someone who doesn't know they are being referred. When/how will this person be notified that he or she was referred and can move forward with case processing?

The referrer will be notified once the referral has been accepted. It is the referrer/their agency's responsibility to keep in touch with the Principal Applicant and notify the applicant that they have been referred to the USRAP when it is appropriate to share such information. At that time, the agency can provide the applicant with PRM's specialized email address and stress to the applicant that PRM will only be able to respond to the applicant's email if the applicant is writing to confirm that he or she has reached a country of first asylum.

17. I am responsible for submitting my agency referrals into PRM's case management system. I do not have the information necessary to fill out a required field. Do I have to redo the entire referral?

The required fields when submitting an Afghan Referral Record consist of the minimum information necessary for PRM to ensure eligibility for the USRAP and to allow for case processing to begin. If any required fields are missing at the time of submission, the system will display an error message and the record will not be submitted. The referrer can 'Save' the referral at any point and return to fill in the missing information.

18. I am responsible for submitting my agency referrals into PRM's case management system. I submitted the referral record but have not received notification from PRM if the referral was accepted. What is the status of the referral?

When an Afghan Referral Record is created a Referral ID number (ARR-XXXXXXX) is assigned to the record along with a default Status of 'New.' Referral records can be viewed by the user who created the record. Agency representatives with access to PRM's case management system can search the Referral ID number at any time to see the current status of the referral, defined as follows:

| Status | Definition |
|----------------|---|
| New | The Afghan Referral Record has been created by a referring agency but has |
| | not yet been submitted to PRM for review. |
| Pending Review | The Afghan Referral Record has been submitted by a referring agency to PRM |
| | for review. The referral will remain at this status until PRM reviews the |
| | submission and makes a determination on eligibility. |
| Accepted | The Afghan Referral Record has been accepted by PRM, and PRM has sent a |
| | notification to the Principal Applicant, with the referrer and form submitter in |
| | copy, to contact PRM at a specific email address once they have reached a |
| | country of asylum. (Note: If the applicant was not aware they had been |
| | referred to the USRAP, PRM will only email the agency referrer and form |
| | submitter. The agency will have to inform the applicant, when appropriate, of |
| | the accepted referral.) The referral will remain at this status until the Principal |
| | Applicant contacts PRM via email to confirm they are in another country, at |
| | which point PRM will transition their referral record into a case which is |

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| BIL | assigned to case proce | | Resettlement Sup | port Center (RSC) overseas to begin |
| Rejected | | | | ejected by PRM as the applicant was P2 Afghan program. |

19. I/my agency submitted a referral into PRM's case management system, and I received a notification the referral was accepted. Can you explain the next steps of the process?

If PRM determines the referral is complete, and the Principal Applicant knew they were referred to the USRAP, PRM will accept the referral and send a message to the Principal Applicant, copying the referrer and form submitter, instructing the Principal Applicant to contact PRM at a specific email address once they have reached a Country of First Asylum.

If PRM determines the referral is complete, and the Principal Applicant does not know they were referred to the USRAP, PRM will accept the referral and send a message to the referrer and form submitter informing them of the acceptance. The agency must advise the Principal Applicant they have been referred to the USRAP when appropriate to do so and instruct the Principal Applicant to contact PRM at a certain mailbox once they have reached another country.

A successful refugee application will complete the following steps prior to arrival to the United States:

- Step 1: Acceptance to the Program. Once the individual informs PRM via email that they • are in another country, PRM will assign their case to its nearest Resettlement Support Center (RSC) overseas to begin case processing.
- Step 2: Prescreening Interview. A Resettlement Support Center (RSC) conducts an indepth interview with refugee applicants in order to prepare their case files. The interview collects biographical information, reasons for flight and information regarding past persecution.
- Step 3: USCIS Interview. USCIS officers review the case file compiled by RSC and conduct an interview with each refugee applicant to determine eligibility for admission to the United States. The ultimate determination as to whether an applicant can be admitted as a refugee is made solely by USCIS.
- Step 4: Security Checks. Before an individual is admitted to the United States for resettlement, the U.S. government must conduct several security checks. Security checks are completed throughout the entire duration of the process and must be cleared before a case can depart for the United States.
- Step 5: Medical Examination. Medical examinations are required for all applicants prior to entry to the United States. RSCs coordinate medical examinations with IOM and U.S. Embassy panel physicians.
- Step 6: Resettlement Agency Placement. Cases are assigned to a Resettlement Agency in the United States that is responsible for receiving refugees and providing certain benefits upon arrival.
- Step 7: Cultural Orientation. Prior to departure, approved refugees over the age of 14 are *ANTON eligible to participate in cultural orientation classes provided by the RSC. The purpose

of cultural orientation is to prepare refugees for resettlement by providing them with a basic introduction to life and culture in the United States.

• Step 8: Travel. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will organize the applicants' travel to the United States.

20. Do people approved for refugee status in the P1 or P2 programs have Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) status upon arrival in the U.S.?

No, refugees are required to apply for LPR status one year after arrival. Refugees do receive work authorization documents shortly after arrival.

21. I have more questions. How do I contact PRM with my questions?

Due to the high volume of questions, you must route your question through your USRAP Interagency Taskforce representative. Your representative is knowledgeable about the intricacies of this program and will be able to address most questions. However, if your representative does not know the answer, he/she will raise questions with PRM during a regularly scheduled USRAP Taskforce meeting to ensure you receive a response promptly.

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3. I would like to refer an Afghan to the USRAP. Should I refer them to the P1 or P2 program?

If the individual meets any of the following three criteria, refer them to the P2 program:

- Afghans who do not meet the minimum time-in-service for a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) but who work/worked on a full-time basis as contractors, Locally Engaged Staff (LES), or interpreters/translators for the U.S. Government, USFOR-A, ISAF, or Resolute Support;
- Afghans who work/worked for a U.S. government-funded program or project in Afghanistan supported through a U.S. government grant or cooperative agreement;
- Afghans who are/were employed in Afghanistan by a U.S.-based media organization or nongovernmental organization. Note: For this category, Afghan employees may be referred by an American senior employee of these organizations.

If the individual does not meet any criteria above, but is known to Embassy Kabul, he or she may be eligible for referral to the P1 program. Work with your agency's representative at Embassy Kabul to determine if the individual is eligible for referral to the P1 program.

4. If a potential Principal Applicant might be eligible for a SIV, but was never able to get a letter of employment verification to start the SIV process, can they be referred to the P1 or P2 program?

Yes. If the Principal Applicant qualifies for both the P1 and P2, refer them to the P2. If the Principial Applicant does not qualify for P2, but is known to the Embassy, refer them to the P1. If the Principal Applicant does not qualify for either the P1 or P2, they cannot be referred to the USRAP.

5. Can an individual pursue refugee processing under this program if they have an active SIV application?

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) will not reject a referral for the P1 or P2 program just because an applicant has an active SIV application. However, given limited State Department Consular Affairs and PRM resources, it is most efficient if referring agencies focus

on submitting P1 or P2 referrals for Afghans who do not qualify or have access to the SIV program. This will maximize U.S. government resources for Afghans at-risk.

6. Can I refer an Afghan resident who does not have Afghan nationality to the USRAP under the P2 access category if he or she worked for a U.S. government entity and permanently reside in Afghan?

No. The Principal Applicant's nationality must be Afghan.

7. Which route is faster, SIV processing or refugee resettlement? How long will the refugee resettlement process take?

We are unable to predict whether it would be faster to process in the SIV program or for refugee resettlement, as that depends on the particularities of each individual case. Refugee resettlement processing may take 18-24 months from the time the applicant is in an eligible processing location, and sometimes longer.

8. I'm interested in referring an Afghan national who worked for a sub-contractor of a Department of Defense prime contractor. Can sub-contractors be referred to the P1 or P2?

This individual cannot be referred to the P2 program because U.S. sub-contractors, sub-grantees, etc., do not qualify for the P2 program. However, if this person is known to Embassy Kabul, and in imminent danger, he or she may be eligible for P1 referral.

9. Should the Principal Applicant and family request asylum when they get to the country of asylum in order to attain international protection?

This will depend on the country of first asylum. In countries where UNHCR is present and there is no functioning asylum system, the Principal Applicant and family should register with UNHCR for international protection reasons. If the Principal Applicant and family are in a country with a functioning asylum system and they do not have a legal status in the country (i.e., valid visa or similar), the family may consider applying for asylum if they believe they have compelling protection concerns and may be danger of being forcibly returned to Afghanistan.

10. How will the Department of State verify if the Principal Applicant and family are in a country of asylum so that case processing can begin?

The Principal Applicant will be given instructions to contact PRM via email once they have relocated to a country of asylum. Once the Principal Applicant contacts PRM with this information, PRM will assign the case to a Resettlement Support Center (RSC) to begin case processing. Note: If the family decides to relocate elsewhere, they will need to notify the RSC that they were originally assigned to and that RSC will determine whether the case needs to be transferred elsewhere.

11. What does the process look like once case processing starts? Does the Principal Applicant and family have to go into an office or would most of the processing be virtual? Prescreening interviews are generally conducted in-person, at the RSC's office. However, all RSCs have the ability to conduct prescreening interview remotely depending on the RSC's COVID protocol at the time. DHS/USCIS interviews are generally conducted in-person but may take place via video in exceptional circumstances.

12. Could the family and/or Principal Applicant travel back and forth from Afghanistan?

USCIS will ask questions about travel back to Afghanistan during the USCIS interview and will use this information in their assessment of the refugee claim. It is not prohibited for the applicant to travel back, but it could have an impact on their refugee claim based on the assessment of the USCIS officer.

13. Can a referring agency or individual provide DHS/USCIS additional information or evidence at the time of adjudication? For example, if the Principal Applicant had traveled to the asylum country with his/her family, then returned to Afghanistan to work, could a referring agency provide additional details about how those actions were in the U.S. government's interest and should not invalidate the PA's refugee claim?

DHS/USCIS will be represented on the USRAP Interagency Task Force (IATF) where this will be discussed and DHS/USCIS officers will be briefed on country conditions and caseload profile in advance of interviews.

14. If the Principal Applicant's family relocates to the country of asylum ahead of the Principal Applicant, could case processing begin for the relocated family members? Could the Principial Applicant be interviewed virtually while still in Afghanistan?

The Principal Applicant needs to be in the country of asylum with the rest of the family in order for refugee processing to take place. A prescreening interview cannot be scheduled with RSC staff until the Principal Applicant is in the country of asylum as the Principal Applicant cannot be interviewed remotely from Afghanistan. The family does have the option to begin processing on their own, separate refugee case, without the Principal Applicant, but must be able to articulate their own refugee claim as part of the application process. If the family chooses this option, the Principal Applicant would be processed separately on his or her own case and would not be processed with their family until/unless they reunite with the family in the country of asylum. In practice, this means the Principal Applicant's family could complete the refugee process and depart to the United States without the Principal Applicant. In this circumstance, there is no guarantee the Principal Applicant would be reunited with his or her family.

15. What if the Principal Applicant and family went to the asylum country, did the initial prescreening, and then the Principal Applicant returned to Afghanistan?

This would not be advisable, as it could impact the DHS/USCIS adjudication. The Principal Applicant must be present and available for the DHS/USCIS interview in order for the case to proceed to conclusion. The family members cannot complete the process and will not be able to travel to the U.S. without the Principal Applicant as the Principal Applicant is part of the case.

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16. I want to refer someone who doesn't know they are being referred. When/how will this person be notified that he or she was referred and can move forward with case processing?

The referrer will be notified once the referral has been accepted. It is the referrer/their agency's responsibility to keep in touch with the Principal Applicant and notify the applicant that they have been referred to the USRAP when it is appropriate to share such information. At that time, the agency can provide the applicant with PRM's specialized email address and stress to the applicant that PRM will only be able to respond to the applicant's email if the applicant is writing to confirm that he or she has reached a country of first asylum.

17. I am responsible for submitting my agency referrals into PRM's case management system. I do not have the information necessary to fill out a required field. Do I have to redo the entire referral?

The required fields when submitting an Afghan Referral Record consist of the minimum information necessary for PRM to ensure eligibility for the USRAP and to allow for case processing to begin. If any required fields are missing at the time of submission, the system will display an error message and the record will not be submitted. The referrer can 'Save' the referral at any point and return to fill in the missing information.

18. I am responsible for submitting my agency referrals into PRM's case management system. I submitted the referral record but have not received notification from PRM if the referral was accepted. What is the status of the referral?

When an Afghan Referral Record is created a Referral ID number (ARR-XXXXXXX) is assigned to the record along with a default Status of 'New.' Referral records can be viewed by the user who created the record. Agency representatives with access to PRM's case management system can search the Referral ID number at any time to see the current status of the referral, defined as follows:

| Status | Definition |
|----------------|---|
| New | The Afghan Referral Record has been created by a referring agency but has |
| | not yet been submitted to PRM for review. |
| Pending Review | The Afghan Referral Record has been submitted by a referring agency to PRM |
| | for review. The referral will remain at this status until PRM reviews the |
| | submission and makes a determination on eligibility. |
| Accepted | The Afghan Referral Record has been accepted by PRM, and PRM has sent a |
| | notification to the Principal Applicant, with the referrer and form submitter in |
| | copy, to contact PRM at a specific email address once they have reached a |
| | country of asylum. (Note: If the applicant was not aware they had been |
| | referred to the USRAP, PRM will only email the agency referrer and form |
| | submitter. The agency will have to inform the applicant, when appropriate, of |
| | the accepted referral.) The referral will remain at this status until the Principal |
| | Applicant contacts PRM via email to confirm they are in another country, at |
| | which point PRM will transition their referral record into a case which is |
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| D. C. | assigned to the nearest Resettlement Support Center (RSC) overseas to begin case processing. |
| Rejected | The Afghan Referral Record has been rejected by PRM as the applicant was determined to be ineligible for the P1 or P2 Afghan program. |

19. I/my agency submitted a referral into PRM's case management system, and I received a notification the referral was accepted. Can you explain the next steps of the process?

If PRM determines the referral is complete, and the Principal Applicant knew they were referred to the USRAP, PRM will accept the referral and send a message to the Principal Applicant, copying the referrer and form submitter, instructing the Principal Applicant to contact PRM at a specific email address once they have reached a Country of First Asylum.

If PRM determines the referral is complete, and the Principal Applicant does not know they were referred to the USRAP, PRM will accept the referral and send a message to the referrer and form submitter informing them of the acceptance. The agency must advise the Principal Applicant they have been referred to the USRAP when appropriate to do so and instruct the Principal Applicant to contact PRM at a certain mailbox once they have reached another country.

A successful refugee application will complete the following steps prior to arrival to the United States:

- Step 1: Acceptance to the Program. Once the individual informs PRM via email that they ٠ are in another country, PRM will assign their case to its nearest Resettlement Support Center (RSC) overseas to begin case processing.
- Step 2: Prescreening Interview. A Resettlement Support Center (RSC) conducts an in-• depth interview with refugee applicants in order to prepare their case files. The interview collects biographical information, reasons for flight and information regarding past persecution.
- Step 3: USCIS Interview. USCIS officers review the case file compiled by RSC and • conduct an interview with each refugee applicant to determine eligibility for admission to the United States. The ultimate determination as to whether an applicant can be admitted as a refugee is made solely by USCIS.
- Step 4: Security Checks. Before an individual is admitted to the United States for resettlement, the U.S. government must conduct several security checks. Security checks are completed throughout the entire duration of the process and must be cleared before a case can depart for the United States.
- **Step 5: Medical Examination.** Medical examinations are required for all applicants prior to entry to the United states. RSCs coordinate medical examinations with IOM and U.S. Embassy panel physicians.
- **Step 6: Resettlement Agency Placement.** Cases are assigned to a Resettlement Agency in the United States that is responsible for receiving refugees and providing certain benefits upon arrival.
- Step 7: Cultural Orientation. Prior to departure, approved refugees over the age of 14 are eligible to participate in cultural orientation classes provided by the RSC. The purpose

of cultural orientation is to prepare refugees for resettlement by providing them with a basic introduction to life and culture in the United States.

Step 8: Travel. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will organize the applicants' travel to the United States.

OBRAINE **20.** Do people approved for refugee status in the P1 or P2 programs have Legal Permanent **Resident (LPR) status upon arrival in the U.S.?**

No, refugees are required to apply for LPR status one year after arrival. Refugees do receive work authorization documents shortly after arrival.

21. I have more questions. How do I contact PRM with my questions?

Due to the high volume of questions, you must route your question through your USRAP Interagency Taskforce representative. Your representative is knowledgeable about the intricacies of this program and will be able to address most questions. However, if your representative does r eque sive a r hand the output of the outpu not know the answer, he/she will raise questions with PRM during a regularly scheduled USRAP Taskforce meeting to ensure you receive a response promptly.

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| Referenc | | am |
| Subject: | Updated Guidance for Bureaus and Posts on Afghan Refugee Referrals | S |

1. (SBU) SUMMARY: This message provides updated instructions further to Reftel A for posts on steps to take in the event they are contacted by Afghans claiming a U.S. affiliation, including a referral to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). It also provides updated guidance for posts and bureaus on how to submit P-1 and P-2 refugee referrals. Additional guidance on individuals arriving in third countries on non-U.S. government sponsored flights between August 14-31 can be found in Reftel E.

2. (SBU) Priority 1 and Priority 2 Program Overview: The two mechanisms available to U.S. government agencies to refer Afghans to the USRAP are the Priority 1 (P-1) and Priority 2 (P-2) programs. P-1 and P-2 are labels for different categories of refugee applicant and are not linked to the level of importance or priority order in processing. P-1 referrals are intended for Afghans known to U.S. government officials, who have imminent and compelling protection concerns, and who do



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OBRAINEL not qualify for a P-2 referral. Examples include civil society leaders,

women leaders, USG exchange alumni, senior Afghan government officials, including Afghan diplomats, and members of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). P-2 referrals are intended for certain defined categories of Afghans who are affiliated with the United States through employment, but who do not qualify for a Special Immigrant Visa (SIV). All U.S. government P-1 and P-2 referrals must be submitted through the referring agency's USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup representative, according to the process outlined in paragraphs 5-7 below. The term "priority" does not indicate status or any hierarchical selection process and generally only refugee applicants facing urgent protection or medical concerns will receive expedited processing.

3. (SBU) U.S.-Affiliated Afghans – P-1 or P-2: If U.S. government agencies or posts are approached by, or are otherwise made aware of, individuals or family groups with a referral or who are potentially eligible to be referred to the P-1 or P-2 refugee program, the agency/post should email USRAPAfghanReferrals@state.gov to confirm whether they are already in PRM's refugee database. Please use subject line "ZZ: Request from Embassy <Name> to Confirm Afghan P1 or P2 Referral" and include the data requested below. [NOTE: Alternatively, the Embassy can recommend the principal applicant email PRM directly at USRAPAfghanReferrals@state.gov with the subject heading "XX: Request from <Last Name> to Confirm Afghan P1 or P2 Referral" with the data requested below. END NOTE.]

- Mandatory: Full name (LAST, First): (include possible spelling variations)
- Mandatory: DOB (DD-MMM-YYYY): [Example: 04-MAR-2001] (include possible variations)
- Passport #:
- National ID (Taskera) #:
- Principal Applicant's phone number at time of referral:
- Principal Applicant's email address at time of referral:

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- Which USG agency and/or individual likely referred this individual:
- Current phone number (if different from above):
- Current email address (if different from above):
 - Current location (including address):

4. (SBU) Case processing cannot begin until/unless Afghans relocate to a country where P-1/P-2 refugee processing is feasible. Posts should contact their Regional PRM Refugee Coordinator regarding feasibility. Assuming PRM's database has an existing referral, PRM will then create and assign a refugee case to the appropriate PRM-funded Resettlement Support Center (RSC) to begin processing the case where the refugee is located. From that point, all communication will be between the RSC and the applicant; PRM and the agency/post must cease correspondence with the principal applicant and should refer them to the relevant RSC for updates on their case. If Afghans at risk, including P-1 and P-2 refugee referrals, are in a country with a functioning asylum system, they may consider applying for asylum if they believe they have compelling protection concerns, are in danger of being forcibly returned to Afghanistan, or if required by local immigration laws and statutes. Please note that if an Afghan requests asylum in a third country in accordance with that country's laws, this may affect their potential P-1/P-2 case. Post should contact PRM's Regional RefCoord for guidance when such situations arise. Case processing can be lengthy (potentially 12-14 months or longer), so please be aware that this process could require individuals living in and supporting themselves and their family in a third country for a substantial amount of time until case processing is complete. Applicants n the USAL available in country to OMAL There are no additional or specific benefits ... overseas. Even if individuals qualify for the P-1/P-2 program and travel outside of the the travel outside of travel outside of the in the USRAP pipeline are eligible for the same humanitarian assistance

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Afghanistan to a country where refugee processing is feasible, there is no guarantee that they will be approved for resettlement to the United States. In particular, applicants must pass extensive security checks and complete an interview with a Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services officer.

5. (SBL) Submitting new P-1/P-2 referrals:

- P-1 and P-2: If the individual or family group claims they qualify for a P-1 or P-2 referral but PRM did **not** find the referral in its refugee database, post should instruct the individual to review the process for obtaining a referral at <https://www.wrapsnet.org/siviraqi-syrian-afghan-p2/> if eligible.
- Afghans with U.S.-based Family:
 - Family members in the United States may also petition for their eligible Afghan relatives overseas through their nearest domestic resettlement affiliate office under USRAP's P-3 family reunification program. This program allows refugees/asylees who have been in the United States for fewer than five years to petition for their refugee spouses, unmarried children under 21, and parents overseas.
 - Further, a refugee/asylee admitted to the United States may request "following-to-join benefits" for his or her spouse and/or unmarried children under the age of 21 who were not previously granted refugee status. Within two years of admission as a refugee or being approved as an asylee, the refugee/asylee may file a Form I-730 Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition with DHS for each eligible family member. Unlike the P-3 process, the I-730 process does not allow the relative in the United States to petition for parents.

6. (SBU) Note on Agency or State Department Bureau P-1 **Referrals:** USRAP P-1 referrals are typically intended to permit Embassies to refer to the USRAP close contacts who face imminent

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harm. Given the extraordinary circumstances of Embassy Kabul's suspension, however, Department of State and other agency officials who have known Afghan contacts may also refer a P-1 Afghan provided an SES or SFS-level official approves the submission. [NOTE: The SES-level or SFS-level approval substitutes for Chief of Mission approval ordinarily required for such referrals. END NOTE.] The name of the SES-level or SFS-level official who approves the referral should be included in the justification section when submitting the P-1 referral into PRM's database. Bureaus and agencies should follow the USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup model as outlined in Ref A (21) STATE 79892) in which the DOS bureau/agency's workgroup representative is the primary point of contact for all of their agency's referrals (whether P-1 or P-2), submits referrals directly into PRM's database, and manages any internal communication with their agency or bureau colleagues about the process.

For Embassy P-1 referrals, there are three methods posts can use to submit referrals:

- If an Afghan happens to be known to a USG official from the **USG official's current service** at post, that post could consider submitting a P-1 embassy referral. If post has a Regional Refugee Coordinator, that official should enter the referral data from post directly into PRM's database. Regional Refugee Coordinators may also submit P-1 embassy referrals for non-DOS personnel at post provided all referrals are signed by an official incumbering an SES or SFS level position at that post. [NOTE: In the event the regional RefCoord is receiving hundreds of such referrals, PRM will provide a template for bulk data entry. END NOTE.]
- Alternatively, if posts do not have a Regional Refugee Coordinator, they can submit P-1 referrals through a traditional Embassy P-1 referral cable as outlined in Ref D (21 STATE 58528).
- In the event that an Afghan is known to a USG official at post from the USG official's prior service in or related to

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Afghanistan, the USG official should follow the USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup model in paragraph 7 by contacting the appropriate agency or bureau representative to submit.

OBRAINED B 7. (SBU) As of September 2, PRM no longer accepts emailed spreadsheets of P-1 or P-2 referral packages from U.S. government entities. Agencies must work with their USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup representative (21 STATE 79892) to submit referral information directly into PRM's database. [NOTE: This supersedes the guidance in Ref B (21 Kabul 1808) and supersedes guidance to send referrals to the Afghans at Risk Taskforce 3. END NOTE.] **Do not** send referrals to the Taskforce 3 inbox, or any USG Afghanistan Task Force inbox, and do not resend referrals to PRM that were already sent to Taskforce 3. Referrals already submitted to Taskforce 3 have been transferred to PRM. For information and contact details for a specific bureau or agency Workgroup representative, please email **USRAPAfghanInquiries@state.gov**. Federal agencies and DOS bureaus must retain their USRAP Afghan Referrals Workgroup point of contact/unit for the foreseeable future as PRM will rely on these individuals to verify claims of Afghans who arrive in third countries and claim P-1/P-2 eligibility, particularly if they were not already referred to the USRAP. Referrals from U.S.-based NGOs and U.S.based media organizations that did not receive U.S. government funding should follow the referral instructions on the USRAP public website at https://www.wrapsnet.org/siv-iraqi-syrian-afghan-p2/.

> 8. (SBU) Other Afghans at Risk: Generally speaking, Afghans at risk without a verified or potential U.S. affiliation must first request protection through the host government of the country in which they are located according to local law. If UNHCR is present in country, posts can refer Afghans at risk without U.S. affiliations to local UNHCR offices for guidance, and for assistance where available. If not, individuals should be referred to whatever local authority or organization is generally responsible for newly arrived refugees. If



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posts are aware of refugees at risk of refoulement, this should be brought to the attention of the Regional RefCoord.

9. (SBU) Significant Public Benefit Parole: As outlined in Ref C (21 STATE 87248), if local asylum or a refugee referral (including P-1) is not an option, and the Afghan national is in imminent risk of serious, targeted harm in the current host country or if returned to Afghanistan, U.S. government officials can nominate the individual for Significant Public Benefit Parole (SPBP) to the United States. Parole does not, in and of itself, confer any immigration benefits; parole is authorized for a specific and temporary period of stay in the United States, during which parolees may adjust their status by seeking asylum or other immigrant status (not including refugee status). Please refer to Ref C for instructions on this process but note that an Office Director or higher in the referring bureau must approve all SPBP referral packages prior to submission to Consular Affairs for transmission to USCIS. Note that USCIS has stated that processing of SPBP and humanitarian parole requests has significantly slowed due to a very large volume of recent referrals and applications as well as processing refinements regarding security and medical screening. Further, please note that as required by DHS, individuals must have a U.S.-based person(s) or organization willing to sponsor, or financially support, the parolee(s) during the duration of the parole period. At this time PRM cannot assist in identifying potential sponsors. Before nominating an individual for SPBP, Bureaus are advised to contact the appropriate PRM Refugee Coordinator to determine whether P-1 referral is an option.

10. (SBU) U.S.-Affiliated Afghans – SIV: If U.S. government agencies or posts are approached by, or are otherwise made aware of, individuals or family groups who say they have questions regarding an active SIV application, the agency/post should direct the applicants to the National Visa Center: at <u>AfghanSIVapplication@state.gov</u> or 603-334-0888 (Monday-Friday 7:00 AM – 12:00AM). Applicants with an approved I-360 petition should contact <u>NVCSIV@state.gov</u>. SIV applicants whose cases are ready for consular interview and who are

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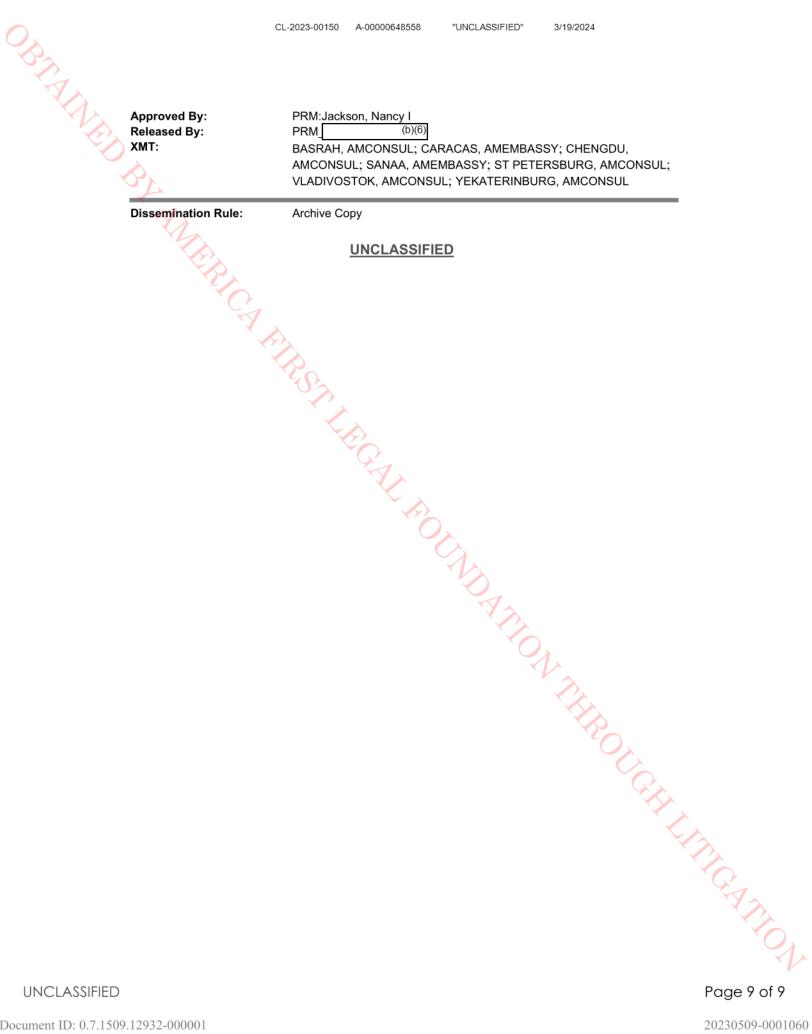
interested in transferring their case to an immigrant visa processing post outside of Afghanistan should be directed to https://nvc.state.gov/inquiry.

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| Drafted By: Cleared By: | PRM (b)(6) GPA: (b)(6) M (b)(6) R: (b)(6) GTM/CDA/SL (b)(6) L/HRR (b)(6) L/CA (b)(6) SCA/A (b)(6) SCA/A (b)(6) NEA-SCA/EX (b)(6) IO/SCT (b)(6) DRL/MLGA (b)(6) DRL/MLGA (b)(6) DRL/MCGA (b)(6) PRM/PEX (b)(6) PRM/PEX (b)(6) PRM/SO-Cross, Sarah R PRM/AC (b)(6) PRM/PEP (b)(6) PRM/AC (b)(6) PRM/PRP (b)(6) PRM/AC (b)(6) PRM/AC (b)(6) PRM/AC (b)(6) POL-ECONI (b)(6) SES (b)(6) | Page 8 of 9 |
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