

## Pakistan's Afghan Return Policy

Date	Policy	Enacted Rules and Regulations
<b>1990s-2000</b>	Repatriation Initiative	- The government of Pakistan urged repatriation of Afghan refugees
<b>2001</b>	Foreigners Act, 1946 enacted	- Undocumented Afghan refugees were termed as illegal and became subject to deportation
<b>2003</b>	Tripartite Agreement with the Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR	- Established a framework to facilitated voluntary return to Afghanistan
<b>2007</b>	Since 2007, Afghan refugees have been granted an exemption from the general provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 through registration under the PoR card scheme.	- Undocumented Afghan refugees are considered illegal immigrants and are at risk of arrest and deportation under Sections 14A and 14B of the Foreigners Act, 1946.
<b>2009</b>	The Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas Development (RAHA) initiative was launched	- Prevent asylum space for Afghan
<b>2010 - 2012</b>	The Afghan Management and Repatriation Strategy (AMRS)	- Address the repatriation and management of Afghan refugees. - Voluntary repatriation remained the core component of the strategy
<b>2011</b>	Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR),	- Focused on voluntary repatriation as well, but also on sustainable reintegration, and support to host communities to reduce refugee fatigue.
<b>2017</b>	Comprehensive Policy on Voluntary Repatriation and Management of Afghan Nationals	- The policy mandates stricter enforcement of immigration laws along the Afghan-Pakistan border. Registered refugees must surrender their PoR cards before returning to Afghanistan, obtain a visa to re-enter Pakistan, and their stay period is extended until December 2017.
<b>2019</b>	UNHCR and the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan initiated the SSAR Support Platform	- Encouraged voluntary return
<b>2023</b>	Pakistan's caretaker government ordered all illegal immigrants to leave the country by 1 November or face deportation.	- Forced deportation of over 1.5 million Afghan refugee since November 2023.

Source: Extracted from Bilim's Legal and Policy Review Documents

## Iran's Afghan Return Policy

Date	Policy	Enacted Rules and Regulations
2000	Article 48 Establishment of Foreign Nationals Executive Coordination Council	- Foreigners not in possession of work permits leave the country by March 2001
2001	Prohibition of foreign national employment	- Employment of foreign nationals became subject to a heavy fine - Businesses that employed Afghan refugees were subject to cessation
2002	Tripartite Agreement with the Afghan Government and the UNHCR for the Afghan Refugee Return	- Encourage Afghan refugees to return to Afghanistan - UNHCR provided material assistance to those Afghan refugees who voluntarily opted to return to their country - Return campaign to motivate Afghan refugees to return to Afghanistan
2003	- Regulations about Accelerating Afghan Repatriation  - Closure of higher education for Afghan refugees	- Restriction on hiring Afghans without work permit - Restriction on rent housing for Afghans without documentation  - Amayesh cardholders required to give up their card to gain higher education – obtain a student visa
2007	Declaration No-Go-Areas	- Several provinces are partially or completely designated as no-go areas for foreigners - No-go areas exist in 28 out of 31 provinces – either partially or completely - Afghan refugees are required to obtain written permission to travel to restricted areas
2017	Headcount of the Undocumented Foreigners	- Afghan refugees with expired documents and without documents were registered - 804,000 undocumented Afghans were provided with headcount slips, which provided Afghan migrants in Iran a temporary protection
2021	Close door policy	- Refused to handle additional Afghan refugee burden - Harassment, arbitrary detention and deportation of Afghan migrants

Source: Extracted from Bilim's Legal and Policy Review Documents