Role of Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations

• Leading **Government Agency** involved in the coordination of all national and international efforts of all government, United Nations Agencies (UN), International and National Non-Governmental Organizations to assist displaced persons, including IDPs.

• The mission of the MoRR is to **manage (internal) displacement; asylum; return and (re-)integration; durable solutions; provision of legal and social services** to immigrants, returnees and IDPs.

• Our team leads development of **national IDP policies** and **implementation**.

• **Provide** and **coordinate immediate and long-term support for IDPs**, implemented with national and international actors.
Data & Evidence

• The implementation of national policies and planning is data and evidence-led.

• MORR, governmental, national and international partners provide data at various levels:
  • **National.** Data from MoRR counterparts at sub-national levels (DoRRs) and IOM’s DTM programme on summary figures of IDPs and other displaced populations;
  • **Operational registration Systems.**
    • Registration of returnees through ARIS system;
    • Food assistance through WFP SCOPE-system;
    • Verification of IDPs through the IDP petition system;
  • **Needs Assessments.** Coordination, analysis and uptake through humanitarian Cluster system;
    • Close coordination with government agencies co-chairing Clusters;
Policy, Implementation & Monitoring

• Our planning processes are organized together with DoRR offices and relevant Ministerial counterparts.
  • **National level.** Guided by the National IDP Policy, represent MoRR at various inter-ministerial meetings, such as High Commission for Migration, Sub-Committee for IDPs, Nomads Council & Executive Platform DIREC.
  • Focusing on implementation of National Priority Programs such as Citizen’s Charter, Ez-Kar program; and
  • National Action Plan for SDG monitoring;
• **Sub-National.** Outlined in National IDP Policy, jointly develop action plans with relevant stakeholders;
  • Continuously assess progress made;
  • Meet ad-hoc with stakeholders through OCTs if major crises occur;
  • Example: 2018-2019 drought;
Challenges, Advice & Opportunities

• **Challenges**: need for **timely, recurring** and **reliable data**.
  • Socio-economic circumstances frequently change due to ongoing conflict and natural disasters.

• Four main challenges:
  • **Access**. Ongoing conflict is a stark reality, access is crucial.
  • **Standards**. Agreement is needed on terminology, tools and indicators, data currently not aggregated or compared easily.
  • **Data Sharing & Coordination**. Data sharing and coordination, between the MoRR, partners and others, is crucial. Agencies collect data multiple times in the same, relatively accessible locations.
    • Leads to communities’ assessment fatigue and resources remaining underutilized.
  • **Implementation of existing IDP policy**. Measuring durable solutions, host community relations, land/housing allocation, livelihood & agriculture opportunities.