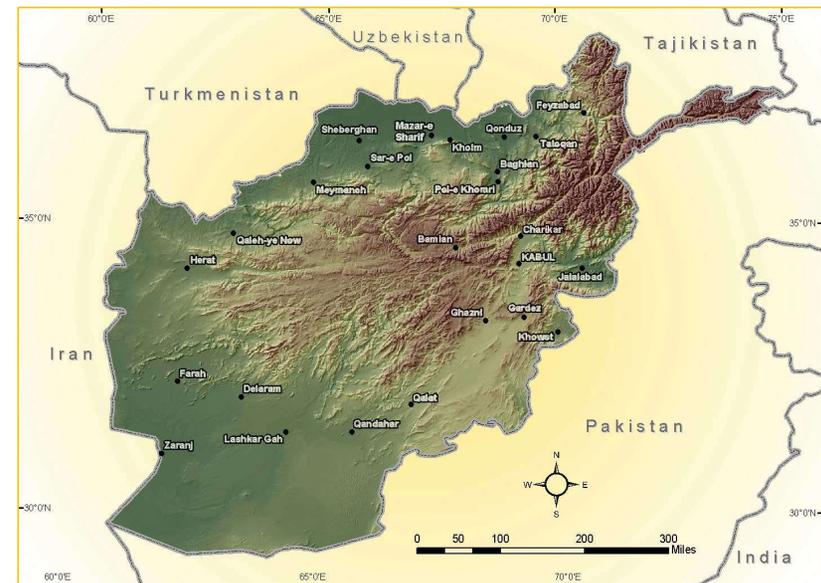


# Role of Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations

- 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;



Registration, here using WFP's SCOPE card mechanism, is a crucial component of the humanitarian delivery cycle in Afghanistan. © MORR



# 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*;

National IDP Policy - Draft 7 Final - June 2013



THE NATIONAL POLICY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN  
ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

The National IDP Policy, the government's framework document for assistance delivery to IDPs.



# 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.