



# ETHIOPIA

## New Way of Working – Progress Update

As of 1 May 2018

The purpose of these updates is to provide examples of where the New Way of Working is being operationalized, and to show the steps that have been taken in different contexts to reduce need, risk and vulnerability.

### Overview

While human development indicators have seen good progress, the absolute number and proportion of the population requiring social protection or humanitarian assistance is on an upward trend. Three consecutive years of droughts and an upsurge in ethnic conflict in 2017 have further exacerbated vulnerabilities, including over 1 million conflict displaced people. Ethiopia further hosts over 900,000 refugees from various countries.

The national policy dialogue on the New Way of Working (NWOW) has gained a solid ground, with both the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and humanitarian and development actors actively engaged.

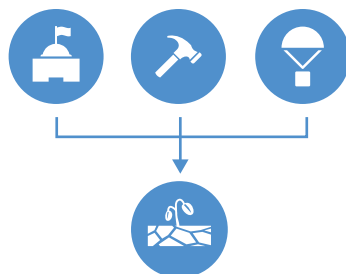
**“It is my commitment as Secretary-General to work with you to end suffering and restore the human dignity of every person. The New Way of Working is our collective response to this end.”**

António Guterres,  
UN Secretary-General, Addis Ababa, 28 January 2018



### Where do we stand?

There are a number of practical examples from Ethiopia of projects and programmes where humanitarian and development actors, including the host government, have pursued common objectives, particularly in the context of drought response and refugee response.



Dialogues around humanitarian-development collaboration have taken place in the Development Assistance Group (DAG) and Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT), as well as internal consultations within GoE line ministries.

#### Some of the broad steps taken:

- The GoE and partners have joined-up to deepen analysis, required to craft a NWOW vision for Ethiopia.
- The GoE is committed to deploying a NWOW strategy to reduce risk and vulnerabilities, particularly in drought-prone (lowland) areas, while taking concrete steps under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.
- In 2018, the GoE and DAG will meet in a retreat with the aim to craft the strategy, also referred to as an ‘investment plan.’
- The retreat will be an opportunity to create a shared understanding of the challenges and problems caused by climatic shocks; set out a prioritized set of development interventions required to build the resilience of the most vulnerable (drought affected) areas; and commit to a more effective and efficient humanitarian response to assist those in need while building their resilience.

### Lessons Learned

#### Context is important

There is a need to allow flexibility in the implementation of the NWOW based on the specific country context. In Ethiopia, efforts include frontloading development work while providing emergency response in various sectors.



#### Mindset shift

There is a need for a mindset shift from the existing response model to a shock-management model, including articulating priorities around prevention, livelihoods, recovery and resilience alongside life-saving interventions.



#### Systemic issues

Ensuring coherent policy and operational guidance from headquarters to country offices is key to avoiding different offices (UN and non-UN) having different understandings of the NWOW.



#### Planning in ‘silos’

Ethiopia’s humanitarian and development policy frameworks and initiatives are implemented in isolation from each other.



### The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the five rollout countries of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in the East and the Horn of Africa. The country has adopted nine pledges that range from out of camp policy, to education, to access to job opportunities for refugees. Significantly progress has been made in meeting a number of the pledges, particularly in the area of civil documentation, education and access to health services. Ethiopia has expressed its commitment to create greater space for self-reliance for 911,000 refugees it hosts. The GoE, UN and the partners, including the WB have joined up to support the implementation of the CRRF. The Secretary-General spoke of the CRRF as the “New Way of Working for refugees”, in that it brings together humanitarian and development efforts for a more comprehensive response to immediate relief needs and longer-term peace and resilience requirements in complex emergencies and protracted crises.

**1 of 5**  
CRRF rollout countries in region

**9**  
pledges adopted

**911,000**  
refugees will become more self-reliant

GoE, UN and the partners have joined up to support the implementation of the CRRF