UNDP
GLOBAL CLUSTER FOR EARLY RECOVERY (GCER)

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Integrating the early recovery approach across all humanitarian actors helps people move from humanitarian relief towards self-sustaining development. It makes sure that the humanitarian response emphasizes the importance of building community capacity and skills to strengthen individual's and communities' resilience to future disasters. It reduces dependence on relief, and where possible and helps take steps towards solving some of the issues that contributed to the disaster in the first place.

UNDP is the lead UN agency on early recovery within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the body responsible for inter-agency cooperation in the humanitarian system.

UNDP in Geneva hosts the Global Cluster for Early Recovery (GCER) whose roles include promoting and clarifying early recovery, and ensuring it is being adopted in humanitarian response in countries affected by crisis.

GCER LEADERSHIP

In 2016, UNDP's Crisis Response Unit (CRU) continued to strengthen its leadership of the GCER.

WEBSITE

Launched in 2016, the **EARLY RECOVERY ONLINE RESOURCE CENTER** (http://earlyrecovery.global) contains policy, guidance and tools pages, **23 UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY PAGES; CAPACITY BUILDING** and training pages; and a library of around **700 DOCUMENTS** available in 7 languages. The Center has quickly become a reference for practitioners and academics in this field.

COUNTRY SUPPORT

- **Countries with activated emergency coordination structures benefitting from CRU support**
  Bangladesh, CAR, Chad, DRC, Ecuador, Gaziantep (Turkey), Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Nigeria, oPt, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
- **Countries without activated emergency coordination structures benefitting from CRU support**
  Burundi, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Malawi, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

EXAMPLES:

- Two in-country workshops facilitated the mainstreaming of Early Recovery in the humanitarian response in Lebanon and Syria.
- A mission reviewed UNDP Nigeria's crisis response portfolio and capacities to tackle the humanitarian crisis and identified ways to strengthen cluster coordination at national and sub-national levels.
- A mission to Afghanistan supported the Government to set up a coordination structure to deal with the large number of returnees (particularly from Pakistan) and the existing caseload of old and new Internally Displaced People.
- A mission to Ukraine conducted a Cluster architecture revision and another mission to DRC contributed to discuss the preparation of the multi-year humanitarian response.

CAPACITY BUILDING

UNDP in Geneva invested in the expertise and capacity of a larger community of practitioners ready to be deployed to the field to ensure the integration of the Early Recovery approach in the humanitarian preparedness and response, as well as to enhance the implementation of a rapid Early Recovery support to affected countries.

IN 2016 THE CLUSTER TRAINED 19 prospective Early Recovery Advisors and 18 Cluster Coordinators for Early Recovery . The vetted trainees are added to the UNDP managed roster, significantly improving UNDP's capacity to deploy experts to crisis countries.

Aiming at providing continuous learning and training opportunities outside the formal training sessions, UNDP developed an **E-LEARNING COURSES** for Cluster Coordinators allowing a thorough understanding of the theory and practice or Early Recovery Cluster Coordination.

EARLY RECOVERY (ER) INTEGRATION IN THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

To assess the integration of the ER Approach at the global level, GCER conducted a funding analysis of ER projects for the 2015 and 2016 humanitarian response plans.

The results showed that **49% OF THE PROJECTS PRESENTED ARE ER RELATED**; in 2016 **ER RELATED PROJECTS RECEIVED 39%** (2015: 33%) of the overall funds.

This data shows the success of ER integration in all clusters throughout the humanitarian response paving the way for strengthening the humanitarian/development nexus in the elaboration and implementation of humanitarian interventions in crisis countries.

— Proportion of ER related projects per cluster[1]
— ER related funding requested per cluster[1]

[1] Data from Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, and from Common Services and unclassified clusters are not presented in the radar graph. However, the data concerning these clusters and groups are included in the global figures.

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