‘Mine’ the gap: Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

Why are Development Minerals the perfect illustrative sector to bridge development and humanitarian aid?

Development Minerals - Construction materials (such as sand and gravel), dimension stones (marble and granite), industrial minerals (gypsum and salt) and semi-precious stones (garnet or turquoise) – occupy an increasing part in development policies. Because the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries experience rapid urbanization, population growth and economic development, these Minerals and Materials are exponentially seen as a catalyst sector for development. The Development Minerals sector has a great potential in terms of economic development by bringing employment, domestic and national growths, and local, national and international investments.

The international and institutional aid donors became aware of the impact of the sector onto the societies of developing countries. If the resulting activities for extracting, processing and manufacturing these Development Minerals are properly framed, then the Development Minerals sector will significantly contribute to an inclusive and sustainable development.

Yet, Development Minerals should not only be seen as a sector with a great potential *for* development. Development Minerals need to be seen as a springboard *to* development.

The notions of aid efficiency and aid effectiveness are nowadays constantly.[[1]](#footnote-1) Donors strive to optimize the impact of development policies in order to ensure that aid actually benefits to the people. One of the ways that are under implementation is to ensure coherence between aid and other policies, and more particularly with ‘cousin’ policies, such as humanitarian aid. [[2]](#footnote-2)

Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) is an EU concept that emerged in the 1980s. LRDD is “a mean to **close the gap between humanitarian and development action**, preventing an interruption in the system when humanitarian assistance leaves”, as Kristalina Georgieva, Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response explained.[[3]](#footnote-3)

What is the input of the Development Minerals sector in linking emergency and development?

Correlation with the high level of emergency situations in the ACP where the same Development Minerals are needed to reconstruct.

Needed for reconstruction but also for humanitarian aid to arrive to populations in emergency need.

Conclusions : besoin de prendre conscience de ce vecteur / aspect des DevMin. Besoin de le mettre en œuvre dans des zones à risque, soumises à des situations d’urgence spécifiques où les DevMin sont en capacité d’être un élément de réponse central.

Structure

1. What is LRRD
2. DevMin as potential success example for LRRD.

1. Busan Declaration [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Trouver un exemple catastrophique de mauvaise coordination de l’aide au développement. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Source [↑](#footnote-ref-3)