Linking relief, rehabilitation and development LRRD

1996/2080(COS) - 30/04/1996 - Non-legislative basic document

OBJECTIVE:. The aim of the communication is to review the link existing between relief aid, rehabilitation and development to find ways of improving the impact and efficiency of these policies. SUBSTANCE: in its communications, the Commission seeks to show that the link between relief, rehabilitation, and development should be seen from a more holistic point of view. The idea is that at all phases of their development and implementation - not only when a crisis is imminent - there is a need for a strategic planning policy including all the political, social and technical aspects of development as part of a global framework. In particular, the strategic planning policy should foster coordination between donors and the relevant services (internal coordination). At the same time, the communication stresses that the relief - rehabilitation - development combination should be part of a dynamic and appropriate continuum that will enable donors to better appreciate the effects of their assistance and beneficiaries to draw greater benefits from the actions carried out. With this in view, the Commission makes a series of recommendations designed to make the system of aid to developing countries part of a new and more effective dynamic. It calls for: - the preparation of global policy frameworks for each region and country concerned based on a risk analysis and with the aim of achieving 'structural stability' (embracing economic, social and political factors development factors and human rights, etc.,) with a pilot phase in each case for a representative sample of countries particularly prone to political tensions and natural disasters. - conflict prevention in order to anticipate social or political explosions and taking into account the concept of 'peace' as a vital element in global policy frameworks - strengthening capacity for analysis so as to identify potential trouble spots (with the help of the heads of Commission delegations in the countries concerned). - intensified political cooperation and development coordination with Member States and other donors, - improved internal coordination by the creation of country task forces at field level and in Brussels, consisting of officials dealing with relief, rehabilitation, and development, - country specific relief impact analysis, - drawing up rehabilitation planning strategies for the management of post-emergency situations (updated assessments of causes of crises and continuing weaknesses) and introduction of rapid and flexible procedures for post-relief measures. - disaster preparedness programmes, , - macroeconomic reform programmes where the programming of assistance takes account of the risk of natural or manmade disasters, - sectoral policies and programmes.