

## Annex 1: Reporting template for inputs to the Secretary-General's 2019 report to the Security Council on women and peace and security

<b>Member State:</b>	Liechtenstein
<b>Contact:</b>	<b>Name: Nuscha Wiczorek</b>
	<b>Title: Diplomat</b>
	<b>Phone: + 423 236 60 65</b>
	<b>Email: Nuscha.Wiczorek@llv.li</b>

**Mandate of report:** S/PRST/2010/22, Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) and Security Council resolution 2242 (2015).

**Reporting period:** 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. Information on any new major initiatives or achievements in the first part of 2019 may also be reflected in contributions.

**Contact:** For any clarifications, please contact: [katarina.salmela@unwomen.org](mailto:katarina.salmela@unwomen.org), [megan.manion@unwomen.org](mailto:megan.manion@unwomen.org), or [chiao-ling.chien@unwomen.org](mailto:chiao-ling.chien@unwomen.org)

**Guidance:** As applicable, please provide below an update on progress on implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and related commitments. Situation and subject-specific analysis, focusing on impact and results, is highly encouraged; as is an analysis of gaps, challenges and emerging priorities. Examples and analysis supported by quantitative and/or qualitative data are particularly valuable. Kindly focus on new initiatives not reported in previous years. Inputs should be brief and concise.

***Note:** In addition to informing the 2019 report, inputs will contribute to planning and preparations for the 20-year anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in 2020. As such, information on gaps, challenges and top priorities for action is particularly valuable.*

**Introductory Comment:** Liechtenstein abolished its military in 1868 and has subsequently never engaged in armed conflict, nor contributed armed forces or civilian personnel to peace missions of regional or international organisations. Against this background, Liechtenstein did not develop a National Action Plan. Its WPS commitment has focused on its foreign policy activities, including longstanding advocacy focusing on the WPS pillars of participation and protection. The WPS agenda has also been a priority of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development. In the following, Liechtenstein will reply to the questions as applicable to its specific situation being a country without armed forces.

### A. Policy developments, gender equality expertise and women in senior leadership

<p><b>Please provide information on any new policy initiative(s) developed <u>since 1 January 2018</u> to advance implementation of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda and strengthen accountability for result.</b></p> <p>Have any National Action Plan or other strategies related to WPS been adopted, implemented or revised during the period? If so, please indicate if the plan or strategy includes/has:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Frameworks for monitoring, reporting and evaluation.</li> <li>2. Funds allocated to implementation. If applicable, please indicate the scale of funding.</li> </ol>
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<p>3. A local action plan or localization strategy.</p> <p>4. Linkages with other plans and strategies on national development, preventing and countering violent extremism, conflict-related sexual violence, violence against women etc.</p> <p>5. If available, please provide links to website where details about your country's national action plan or strategy on WPS can be viewed or downloaded.</p>
n/a
<p>2. If a National Action Plan on WPS was reviewed and/or evaluated in 2018, please provide key findings on results, impact and lessons learned. <i>If available, please provide hyperlinks where related information can be found or resources downloaded.</i></p>
n/a
<p>3. Are any efforts underway or planned to ensure there are staff with expertise in gender and to improve the number of women staff (towards gender balance) across the government, particularly related to peace and security. <i>Please detail progress, impact of efforts and challenges.</i></p> <p>Liechtenstein has a good balance in representation of women in the Government. Since 2009, two of five ministers were women. The Minister of Home Affairs, who oversees the National Police, is a woman. Half of Liechtenstein's missions and embassies abroad are led by women ambassadors and for Liechtenstein's diplomatic corps gender parity has almost been achieved. Leadership positions within the National Administration are increasingly occupied by women. The Office of Statistics, for example, is now led by a woman as is the Office of Justice – a crucially important and large office in terms of number of staff. The Data Protection Agency whose mandate was substantially expanded by the incorporation of the EU General Data Protection Regulation into the EEA Agreement now also has a female director. 16% of the personnel of the National Police are women, while only two women are holding leadership positions within the National Police: The Commissariat for Forensics is headed by two women. In light of this situation, the National Police recently started to publicly advocate for applications by female candidates for job openings. The most recent job posting reserved one position for women exclusively which markedly increased applications by women. The goal of the National Police is to increase the percentage of women to 20%.</p> <p>The Migration and Passport Office has trained and sensitised staff members who deal with cases of gender-specific violence in exclusively female teams at the first signs of gender-specific violence suffered by female asylum seekers. The head of the Asylum Division in the Migration and Passport Office is a woman.</p>
<p>4. Are any efforts underway or planned to use and integrate gender-sensitive conflict analysis in peace and security efforts? If so, what specific processes is the analysis used or intended to be use for? <i>If available, please provide hyperlinks related information can be found or resources downloaded.</i></p>
n/a
<p>5. Has the government made any financial commitments or allocations to improve financing the implementation of the WPS agenda. <i>Please describe new financial initiatives or new funding allocated to WPS since 1 January 2018.</i></p> <p>For many years Liechtenstein has committed itself to the implementation of the Security Council's Agenda on „Women, Peace and Security“ (WPS Agenda). Liechtenstein's financial commitments focus on the equal participation of women in peace and mediation processes, the combating of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflicts and the strengthening of criminal accountability for the associated crimes. In the last few years Liechtenstein increased its support to the WPS Agenda through</p>

<p>its International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development. In the budget year 2018, Liechtenstein contributed a total amount of USD 733.629 to projects that strengthen the WPS Agenda. Based on Liechtenstein's population of 37810 in 2018, this makes 19 USD spent on WPS projects per capita. In 2018 Liechtenstein's advocacy focused on a gender inclusive approach to addressing SGBV in conflict as a way to strengthen the implementation of the WPS Agenda. Liechtenstein has in particular advocated for recognition of sexual and gender-based violence against men and boys which remains heavily under-reported and highly stigmatized. SGBV against men and boys is often driven by the same harmful gender stereotypes that drive sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. It is clear that under certain circumstances, for example in situations of detention, when boys refuse to join armed groups or when they are members of armed groups, they are especially vulnerable to this type of violence. A comprehensive implementation of the WPS agenda is only possible if SGBV and its underlying drivers are addressed comprehensively and in a gender-inclusive manner. Against this background, Liechtenstein has supported the work of the All Survivors Project – a Liechtenstein international human rights NGO - through its advocacy as well as its International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development. The All Survivors Project conducts research, facilitates inter-disciplinary learning and undertakes advocacy to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, including against men and boys, in situations of armed conflict and displacement. The work of the All Survivors Project complements the work to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls to inform and support global responses that include all victims/survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.</p>
<p>6. How has the government aligned its implementation of the WPS agenda and its implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?</p>
<p>Both, the WPS agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are key priorities of Liechtenstein's foreign policy. In February 2018, the Liechtenstein Government adopted and communicated its national implementation strategy for the SDGs. The Government emphasised that the SDGs form a strategic priority for the country and will be mainstreamed in the policy-making process. Based on a gap analysis, the Government decided to prioritise a set of specific SDGs. SDG 5 on Gender Equality is among the eight SDGs with highest priority for implementation, underscoring the Government's commitment to take action in this area. Specifically, the Government commits to a more active gender equality policy, signalling at the same time its readiness to provide financial support for specific gender equality projects on the domestic level. The focus of the government's SDG Strategy on SDG 5 is also in line with Liechtenstein's longstanding commitment to support the WPS Agenda. For Liechtenstein, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and most notably SDG 5 and SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions are important achievements for the WPS Agenda. These two SDGs establish an important link between the work of the Security Council and the international community's efforts for sustainable development. SDG 16 addresses a number of core issues of the WPS Agenda, such as participation, access to justice, the rule of law, and ending violence. Progress in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 will thus contribute to the implementation of the WPS Agenda. The "Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking", is a concrete initiative of Liechtenstein to implement SDGs 5, 8 and 16 and contributes to the implementation of the WPS agenda. It is presented in more detail under section 2. (a) below.</p>
<p>7. What steps have been taken to enhance the quality and availability of data and statistics to monitor and assess progress on the implementation of the WPS agenda?</p>
<p>n/a</p>
<p>8. What does the government plan to do to improve implementation of the WPS agenda at the national and sub-national level in the next two years in advance of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 (2000)?</p>
<p>Against the above described background that Liechtenstein does not have armed forces and consequently no National Action Plan, Liechtenstein's plans for a better implementation of the WPS</p>

Agenda focus on its foreign policy activities. Accordingly, in light of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 Liechtenstein commits to

- address harmful gender stereotypes underlying SGBV by promoting gender neutral language in relevant GA and HRC resolutions and to raise awareness for SGBV against men and boys, including by organizing at least one event in the framework of the UN,
- promote the equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making, including peace processes, electoral processes and UN positions in relevant GA and HRC resolutions,
- continue to issue recommendations to address human rights violations of women and children, including SGBV against women and men, girls and boys, at the UPR of the HRC in Geneva,
- continue to contribute to the work of UN Women and Justice Rapid Response in strengthening criminal justice and accountability for sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and
- sustain the strong focus of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development on the participation, prevention and protection pillars of the WPS agenda.

9. Has or will the government conduct a national review of progress made in the implementation of the WPS agenda ahead of 2020? *Please provide specific details and, if available, please provide hyperlinks related information can be found or resources downloaded.*

Liechtenstein constantly evaluates the results of its advocacy and adapts it with a view to strengthening its effectiveness. All projects of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development, also WPS related projects, are regularly reviewed to assess how effectively they contribute to the realization of their targeted objective and to ensure their ongoing alignment to Liechtenstein's foreign policy priorities.

## B. Overview of achievements, progress & challenges since 2015

**1. Please provide information on the impact of efforts to ensure women's meaningful participation and influence in peace processes, including formal and informal negotiations, implementation of peace agreements, and additional relevant processes, including through local-level mediation, ceasefire negotiations, and broader support to women's civil society organizations.**

(a) Has the government led or supported any initiatives to promote women's engagement in negotiations of a peace agreement, constitution-making and/or national dialogue processes on peace and security issues? Please also include additional negotiations on ceasefires, disarmament or humanitarian access arrangements. *If so, please describe in approximately 5 lines prioritizing key examples and impacts.*

More work needs to be done to develop and implement practical tools and solutions for ensuring women's effective involvement in conflict resolution and prevention and to translate policies and norms into concrete actions and strategies. The inclusion of multiple actors and perspectives in peace processes brings a variety of ideas, networks and resources to the conflict resolution effort. Given the increasing fragmentation of conflict parties in many parts of the world and the recognition that multiple-track peace efforts are needed to address today's conflicts, inclusive approaches to peace processes are central. There is evidence that the inclusion of women in peace agreements increases the chance for lasting peace. However, women and civil society continue to have limited access to the negotiating tables of peace processes. Liechtenstein has been supporting the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue's (HD) efforts to strengthen the inclusion of women in peace processes since 2009 with an accumulated contribution of USD 699.163. In 2018 the HD Centre, with financial support of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development, focused on the promotion of inclusive peace-making. The project allows HD to work practically on the inclusion of women in approximately 30 situations of conflict and crisis. The project supports the work of HD's team of inclusion advisors that aim to promote

the effective participation of women and civil society in peace dialogues and processes.
Liechtenstein runs a project on finding means of expression for the right to self-determination in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, in particular the principle of territorial integrity, with the aim to prevent and resolve conflict. It incorporates a consistent gender perspective and highlights the need to include women in all stages of the conflict cycle, including in mediation, conflict settlement, implementation processes and post-conflict reconstruction. Results of the project are in the process of being developed.
(b) In those processes led or supported, did the government include or have access to staff with expertise in gender and/or women's human rights? <i>If so, please specify which and describe.</i>
The diplomatic staff, responsible for selecting projects receiving governmental funding in the framework of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development or conceptualising Liechtenstein's foreign policy initiatives, is composed of human rights experts with particular expertise in the field of women's rights and gender equality.
(c) Has the government led or supported any initiatives to ensure the inclusion of provision related to gender and women's human rights in peace agreements? <i>If so, please briefly describe such initiatives, including any impacts observed thus far.</i>
n/a
(d) What factors have enabled or constrained women's influence on those processes identified in question one?
n/a
(e) <i>In those processes identified in question one</i> , how have women participated in the negotiation process, i.e., as mediators, members of the negotiating team, observers, witnesses, signatories, etc.? Please analyze the level of influence those women participants had and whether their participation contributed to any gender-specific outcomes, such as gender-sensitive language, mechanisms, etc.?
n/a
(f) <i>In those processes identified in question one</i> , have women participated in implementing the peace agreement? If yes, please detail the nature, content, and scope of their participation, as well as challenges experienced. If not, please detail the barriers and challenges to ensuring women's participation in implementation, and what impact that the lack of women's participation may have had on the agreement's implementation/sustainability.
n/a
(g) What efforts has the government made to ensure women's direct representation and engagement in planning for peace including in donor conferences and decision-making around reconstruction and recovery programmes?
n/a
(h) Please prioritize and list up to three observed gaps or challenges on women's meaningful participation and influence in peace processes.
n/a

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## **2. Impact of efforts to protect and promote the human rights and leadership of women and girls in political missions, peace operations, and humanitarian settings.**

*Provide information on new initiatives and urgent priorities related to:*

(a) Prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence and other human rights violations committed against women and girls, including, human trafficking, early and forced marriage.

In order to fight modern slavery and human trafficking, and in response to the call in Security Council Resolution 2331(2016) to engage all relevant stakeholders in the fight against illicit financial flows stemming from human trafficking, Liechtenstein has initiated the “Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Sector Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking”. The Commission will make a concrete contribution to implement SDG target 16.2 - in addition to SDG 5.2 and 8.7 - and to end the crimes associated with modern slavery and human trafficking with over 40 million victims worldwide. The public private partnership was developed jointly with the United Nations University, which forms the Commission’s secretariat, Liechtenstein, Australia, the Netherlands and in partnership with Liechtenstein Banks, associations and the philanthropic sector. The “Liechtenstein Initiative” serves as a time-bound forum for a wide range of financial sector stakeholders to discuss the sector’s role in tackling modern slavery and human trafficking and to develop a coordinated strategic response plan, to help implement the 2030 Agenda. The Commission’s work has a close link to the WPS Agenda insofar as sexual abuse is one of the crimes strongly associated with modern slavery and human trafficking. The efforts to curb the latter thus also contribute to the elimination of the former. The Commission will release its findings in September 2019, including concrete recommendations how the financial sector can contribute to global efforts to tackle modern slavery and human trafficking.

In 2016, on the initiative of Liechtenstein and Qatar and with Liechtenstein as the main penholder, the General Assembly created an innovative mechanism to facilitate and enable criminal prosecutions at the national, regional, or international level: the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (the Syria Mechanism or IIIM). The IIIM has the mandate to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyze evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses and prepare files in order to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with relevant standards of international law. In addition to Liechtenstein’s continued political support for the mandate and the work of the IIIM, Liechtenstein contributed a total amount of USD 590.842 to the IIIM to this day. The IIIM is currently assisting in investigations and prosecutions in national courts and is in close contact with States and civil society organizations for the purpose of information sharing etc. The IIIM’s governing documents express a firm commitment to effectively address sexual and gender-based violence. In this regard, the IIIM ensures that its staff’s expertise on sexual and gender-based violence is at the core of its work. With accountability for sexual and gender-based violence being a priority of the Mechanism, it also contributes to the protection and recovery pillars of the WPS Agenda and can serve as a good example for other similar mechanisms, for example on Myanmar.

(b) Protection of women human rights defenders and civic space in conflict affected settings.

(c) Establishment and implementation of gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and action taken on information gathered. What types of gender-specific indicators are used in the existing mechanism?

n/a
(d) Improvement of gender balance in the military and police and the deployment of women to peacekeeping operations. <i>If available, please provide corresponding data.</i>
see answer to question A.3
(e) Promotion of access to essential services in humanitarian settings, including health and education services.
n/a
<b>(f) Please provide any other information on gaps, challenges, or top priorities on the protection and promotion on women's human rights and the leadership of women and girls in political missions, peace operations, and/or humanitarian settings.</b>
n/a

<b>3. Impact of efforts to integrate the WPS agenda in efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and counter terrorism. Please focus on results at the regional, national, and sub-national level.</b>
(a) Has the government established and implemented any gender-sensitive policy and programmatic responses to prevent or counter violent extremism and/or counter-terrorism.
n/a
(c) Has the government supported the inclusion of women and women's civil society organizations to design and develop the above policies and/or programmes outlined in the above question.
n/a
<b>(d) Please provide any other information on gaps, challenges, or top priorities to integrate the WPS agenda in efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and/or counter-terrorism.</b>
On the basis of the WPS Agenda the inclusion of a gender perspective in the activities to prevent violent extremism has been possible. In this regard, Liechtenstein has been financially supporting the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) since 2016 with a total amount of USD 147.710. The GCERF is the first global effort to support local, community-level initiatives aimed at strengthening resilience against violent extremism. Operating at the nexus of security and development, GCERF is committed to working in partnership and consultation with governments, civil society, and the private sector in beneficiary countries to support national strategies to address the local drivers of violent extremism.

<b>4. Preventing conflict and sustaining peace: building inclusive, just and peaceful societies</b>
(a) Has the government undertaken any new initiatives to promote women's economic recovery in post-conflict contexts, including women's access to and management of financial and productive resources.

n/a
(b) Has the government undertaken any new initiatives to promote gender-responsive governance and increase women's participation in elected and non-elected bodies. This includes efforts to ensure the protection and safety of women in elected and non-elected bodies.
n/a
(c) Has the government undertaken any new initiatives on gender-responsive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and/or security sector reform.
n/a
(d) Has the government undertaken any new initiatives to increase women's access to justice, including in efforts to establish reparations processes and mechanism and support truth-seeking and reconciliation processes.
n/a
(e) Has the government undertaken any new initiatives to support women-led civil society organizations working on implementation of the WPS agenda, including through innovative funding mechanisms and other efforts to ensure adequate financial resources.
n/a
<b>(f) Please provide any additional information or emerging trends on building peaceful, just and inclusive societies, including any priorities of the government for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16.</b>
n/a

<b>5. Other emerging trends and priorities for action, particularly related to delivering results in the lead up to 2020 and beyond.</b>
If not already covered in responses above, please highlight any other emerging trends or priorities for action linked to the implementation of the WPS agenda. Please focus on information related to the government's new commitments to advance national and sub-national implementation of the WPS agenda ahead of 2020 and those areas that will require increased global attention to achieve results by 2020.
n/a