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Annual Report 2010



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Lives can be saved using simple measures: LED project partner Hilfswerk Austria starts by teaching simple hygiene measures such as washing hands, in cooperation with the local organization Comu Sanas in Mozambique.

# Editorial



Solidarity with people who are disadvantaged with respect to their circumstances and quality of life is a central pillar of Liechtenstein's foreign policy and the leitmotif of Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD). In our view, solidarity means more than simply giving money. It also includes our connectedness with the countries and cultures in which we work, as well as respect for their goals and ideas. With our Annual Report, we want to help convey this sense of closeness and solidarity as expressed in a true partnership.

One of the questions illuminated by the present report is what a small country with comparatively limited means can even hope to achieve. And what is not insignificant in terms of foreign policy: How is Liechtenstein perceived abroad as a partner showing solidarity? We would like to present selected projects and partner organizations to you, dear readers, which Liechtenstein has accompanied and supported for many years. This overview will also give you interesting insights into the continuously changing political and economic environment of our partner countries.

My own conclusion from this report is that Liechtenstein is indeed able to bring about change. Thanks to the continuous and reliable assistance we provide, we serve as an important support for our partners. The fact that sustainable successes are achieved is a positive insight, which strengthens our commitment to continue the path we are pursuing.

I would like to thank everyone involved for their active dedication over the last year and in the preparation of this report. In conclusion, I would like to point out that IHCD now has its own website. At [www.llv.li/ihze](http://www.llv.li/ihze), you will find not only all background information, but also current news relating to ongoing projects and pledged contributions. It's worth clicking on the link!

I would like to wish all of you a good read!

*Foreign Minister Aurelia Frick*



Advertising campaign for microloans in Coracora in the highlands of Peru: With the quadrennial program of the Microfinance Initiative Liechtenstein (MIL), savings and loan cooperatives in Southern Peru were strengthened.

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# Effectiveness ...

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## ... another word for success

The financial difficulties in many donor countries as a consequence of the financial crisis have caused policymakers to look for savings potential. Some are using this debate to raise questions concerning the effectiveness of development cooperation. Arguments against development cooperation are that there is no correlation between the amount of development assistance and the economic development of a country, and that assistance from abroad makes it easier for despots to siphon off money. The 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness on the one hand discusses the widespread unease concerning the results of development cooperation, and on the other hand aims to enhance effectiveness by improving harmonization of assistance among donor countries and with the recipient countries.

The question of effectiveness is justified, but it is not so trivial and unambiguous that it could be answered with a simple yes or no. The effectiveness of a measure can always only be measured against a concrete goal, since effectiveness and success are always relative and depend on the measure employed. The correlation between education and economic development is proven. Education is a precondition for economic welfare and at the same time a result thereof. People with a good education are more productive, and people with higher income can afford a better education. From a scientific perspective, it would be reckless, however, to seek a calculable correlation between individual (even major) education projects and the economic growth or gross domestic product of a country. The long-term nature of education makes it difficult to separate out its effect cleanly from that of other factors and quantify it. The same applies to health, for example.

We do not reflect reality correctly if we consider processes as complex as development only through the macroeconomic lens of economic growth. Aside from the fact that education in the occidental tradition is a value in and of itself, it must be measured using scholastic indicators: literacy rates, school enrollment rates, graduation rates, etc. In the health sector, indicators are used such as infant mortality, maternal mortality, life expectancy, etc. Both sectors have been priority areas of development cooperation for years. The progress made in the field of education in recent decades is gratifying. It will be more difficult to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in health, however. Some countries will not be able to cut maternal mortality in half. However, one should not forget that HIV/AIDS continues to absorb substantial resources especially in Southern Africa. On their own and without international help, numerous countries would have been even more overstrained.

In contrast, development projects aiming to reduce poverty under mottos such as «Growth for the poor» must be measured precisely in light of their claims. Numerous assessments show that many of these projects do in fact lead to sustainably higher income for poor people. Since most of these people live and work in the informal sector – i.e. not in the formally measured economy – the impact on the official economic statistics is marginal and measurable at best with a time delay. It is well-known that general economic growth does not trickle down to the poor by itself. Just as little should one expect the gauge to rise all the way up to the formal economy.

**Rudolf Batliner**  
Scientist at NADEL/ETHZ



Since November 2010, **Rudolf Batliner** has been a scientist for the post-graduate course for developing countries (NADEL) at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETHZ). He obtained his doctorate in education and has worked almost without interruption in development cooperation with a focus on vocational and professional education. During the nine years before he began his work at NADEL, Rudolf Batliner served as Director of the Liechtenstein DevelopmentService (LED).

Development assistance constitutes only a small part of the money flows between poor and rich countries. Research shows that development cooperation very well makes a contribution to economic growth in countries with good governance. In corrupt, unstable countries without legal certainty, however, the impact cannot be demonstrated unambiguously. But this does not necessarily mean that it does no good. Simply leaving people to the devices of their despots is not a serious option. In the race for Africa's natural resources, China is gaining influence with its «policy of non-interference». Discouraged by this, Western governments are tending to make less consistent demands on good governance in return for development cooperation. Could it be that development cooperation sometimes is used as a scapegoat for the failures of others who would be at least as responsible for the economic development of the world? International policy often fails to demand compliance with the principles of good governance and thus to secure favorable conditions for economic growth. The increasingly global economy is unable to create added value for all people. And the current world economic order is also not necessarily structured for the benefit of the developing countries.

«Liechtenstein IHCD is something to be proud of»: project work near Buzi, Mozambique



Natural, Liechtenstein's International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD) must also address questions of effectiveness. In light of the magnitude of our resources, it would be unrealistic to expect Liechtenstein to improve the national economic situation of an entire country in a demonstrable way. The challenge for Liechtenstein is to do the right thing at the right place at the micro-level. My assessment of our IHCD is based on many project visits and regular external evaluations of the projects of the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED). Our IHCD is something to be proud of. Thousands of people are doing better, and their life now has a perspective. In not a few cases has it been possible to bring about changes – including in legislation – at the regional or even national level. Liechtenstein IHCD is effective – also because it is borne by competent and dedicated people who take their responsibility seriously. It is in the nature of things that our IHCD could become even better.

# Alleviating the refugee problem ...

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## ... at its origins

The priority region of the Immigration and Passport Office as part of International Refugee and Migration Assistance (IRMA) is the Western Balkans, specifically Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo. Since 2009, Liechtenstein has also been engaged in Armenia.



**Heribert Beck**  
Immigration and Passport Office

What impact the resources provided by Liechtenstein for IRMA have can be seen impressively and in an exemplary manner in the supported projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, where Caritas Switzerland serves as a reliable local partner.

## Civil wars shook the Balkans

From the beginning to the middle of the 1990s, there was first a civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina between the armed forces of the Serbs, the Croats and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From the middle to the end of the 1990s, Kosovo then became the area for armed conflicts between the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and the Serbian army. The impact of both wars on the civilian population could not be overlooked in Liechtenstein either. About 350 people from Bosnia and Herzegovina and about 600 people from Kosovo found temporary shelter in Liechtenstein. Once the situation in the two countries had quieted down again, the vast majority of the refugees returned to their home countries. What they found there was often villages and cities destroyed by the war and a shattered economy.

This is where International Refugee and Migration Assistance – at that time still called Reconstruction Assistance – began its work. In the years after the wars in the Balkans, the reintegration of returnees was supported with extensive projects in the fields of infrastructure, health and education. Today, the priority areas of IRMA are minority protection, peace-building and the fight against human trafficking and irregular migration.

## On the path back to normality

In the meantime, the situation in Kosovo and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina has improved considerably – nevertheless, there continues to be a need for action in both countries, both for the national authorities as well as for the international community and the NGOs working locally.

«The Dayton Peace Agreement created the preconditions for the return of two million refugees and displaced persons and for the stabilization of the security situation. But there are still 113'000 people in the countries registered as internally displaced. 7'000 of them live in collective accommodations,» says Peter Amhof, Chief Delegate of



Caritas Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, describing the situation roughly 15 years after the war. The political and economic situation continues to lag behind the expectations people had at the end of the war. For instance, privatization of the economy has not resulted in a sustained revival of the labour market. High unemployment of 40% means that about 20% of the population live below the poverty level and another 40% only slightly above it. Successfully operating businesses certainly do exist. But the state institutions must create better conditions – less corruption, more legal certainty and adequate vocational training – to attract additional investors and to improve competitiveness. «Additionally, there must continue to be an open dialogue among institutions and people to overcome the conflicts,» says Peter Amhof.

Countering pressure to migrate: Thanks to a repayable loan and agricultural counselling, families in Central Bosnia are able to generate a full income step-by-step with Liechtenstein's help and do not need to move to the city or emigrate to a foreign country.



Gerhard Meili, Kosovo Program Officer for Caritas Switzerland, emphasizes that the international community successfully completed the reconstruction of homes and technical infrastructure in Kosovo by 2003. «Associated with this was the return of most of the refugee population,» says Meili. The political, legal and economic development has been unsatisfactory, however. «Today, it must be noted critically that the UN mission focused only on security and stability for nearly ten years. But also that achieving independence has remained the most important goal for all the political parties in Kosovo, the interim self-administration structures, and since 2008 also the government of Kosovo, while social and economic development has been neglected.» The situation can now be described as follows: «Security is ensured. But since independence is still not accepted by the UN, Russia, China, Serbia and also several important EU countries, there remain enormous political, institutional and legal uncertainties, which in turn entail problems in enforcing the rule of law.» Economic

#### International refugee and migration assistance

International refugee and migration assistance follows a sustainable and comprehensive approach to manage the global refugee and migration problem and seeks worldwide protection for the rights of refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless persons and other persons abroad in need of international protection.

10 | development is stagnating, with an unemployment rate of more than 50%. There is a huge demand for reforms, especially in the domain of education and political-administrative structures, including decentralization and municipal development. Additionally, ethnic minorities continue to need protection and support for their social and economic integration.

## Liechtenstein's contributions are employed in a targeted manner

Donations from Liechtenstein have also made a contribution to the development of Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina; these donations have been invested in a very targeted manner, in accordance with the situation analysed by Peter Amhof and Gerhard Meili, in projects that have sustainably improved and continue to promote the situation of the domestic population. This is also confirmed by the two representatives of Caritas Switzerland.



Refugee and migration assistance starts with the youngest: In 2002, it began with a kindergarten in Drenas (Kosovo) – eight years later, there are already 21 kindergarten centres operated by Caritas Switzerland in Kosovo with Liechtenstein's help.

## Liechtenstein – an important donor

**Gerhard Meili**  
Program Officer for Kosovo  
Caritas Switzerland



As the Program Officer for Kosovo, **Gerhard Meili** often works directly with projects supported by the Immigration and Passport Office. He appreciates the collaboration, which is fruitful for all sides.

*Mr. Meili, what contribution has international assistance made in the reconstruction of Kosovo?*

The international community has offered tremendous assistance, first as emergency assistance in 1999 and 2000, then as reconstruction assistance up to 2003. It successfully contributed to the return of Albanian refugees and the political stability in the region and has since been a huge help especially in the fields of justice, good governance, infrastructure, education and economic development. As the lead aid agency for the international Caritas network, Caritas Switzerland has also made a large contribution to emergency assistance and reconstruction: 140'000 people in 267 villages received emergency assistance, 2'268 homes in about 30 villages were reconstructed, and even about 6'500 homes throughout the entire international Caritas network.

*What were donations from Liechtenstein able to accomplish as part of Caritas Switzerland's projects?*

Liechtenstein's support was very important for Caritas Switzerland throughout the entire period from 1999 to 2010. Liechtenstein was and is one of the major donors to Caritas Switzerland. Since 2004, Caritas Switzerland has pursued a longer-term program strategy in Kosovo. Liechtenstein was willing to support all the important projects as part of this strategy. Of particular note are the many years of support for the Caritas kindergarten program and the project for the integration of the various ethnic minorities in the municipalities of Prizren, Dragash and Strpce for Serbs, Bosniaks, Gorani and Roma. Most especially, Liechtenstein shares in the success of the integration of the Roma community in Prizren, the sustainable development of various Bosniak mountain villages, for the Bosniak population in the Shupa valley, in Prizren, and the good development of pragmatic cooperation between Serbs and Albanians in the municipality of Strpce. Recently, Liechtenstein has begun supporting a project of particular importance to Caritas, namely for the Roma community in Gjakova, where resettlement, a home construction program and a social, pedagogical and economic program are giving 120 Roma families the chance to live in dignity. Finally, many years of support by Liechtenstein should be noted for the Caritas projects for the Gjakova vocational school and agricultural development.

*What specifically was achieved in the field of education and job creation?*

Since the 2010/2011 school year, Caritas has been supporting a total of 21 kindergarten centres with a total of 736 children. 42 kindergarten teachers are being trained part-time in order to attain a bachelor's degree according to European standards. The training method was accredited in Kosovo in July. In cooperation with the University of Pristina, an innovative course of studies is to be offered to other interested persons. The demand for qualified kindergarten teachers is very great in Kosovo, since so far only one in three children has the opportunity to attend kindergarten. The vocational school built and equipped by Caritas in 2004 offers about 500 students a three-year qualified vocational training. Since 2009, part of the school has been operated as a private vocational school, receiving a license by the Ministry of Education in July 2010. At the private school, systematic relations with the local business sector are being established, offering special career opportunities to the graduates. The agricultural

project supports the local grey cattle breeder association as well as three regional honey producer associations. Bosniaks, Gorani and Serbs also benefit. About 1'800 farmers participate in the training programs. These contribute to an improvement of the nutrition and income situation of about 9'000 people in the various mountain villages.

*What project has impressed you most?*

The successful story of the kindergarten program fascinates me most. In 2002, it began with the support for and establishment of a Caritas kindergarten in Drenas. By 2007, we were able to set up eight kindergarten classes, and the municipality took over responsibility for these kindergartens. By the end of 2010, the project was expanded to 21 kindergarten centres. Three of these contribute especially successfully to the integration of Roma children in public schools.

### **Gratitude of the Kosovo government**

Liechtenstein's contributions to International Refugee and Migration Assistance are also praised on the side of the state. This is seen in the statement by Kosovo's ambassador in Switzerland, Naim Malaj.

*«The Republic of Kosovo declared its independence on 17 February 2008. The government of Liechtenstein recognized Kosovo, the youngest state in Europe, as an independent country on 25 March 2008. Contributions from Liechtenstein support many projects in Kosovo, including the promotion of peace, the integration of ethnic minorities, the development of agriculture relating to the construction of stables, cattle husbandry and capacity building. The government of Kosovo is very grateful to the population and the government of Liechtenstein for their commitment and for their contributions made so far to the reconstruction of Kosovo after the war, for their acceptance of refugees and for their support for Kosovo's economic development. The bilateral relations between the Republic of Kosovo and the Principality of Liechtenstein are close and friendly. One percent of the Liechtenstein population is from Kosovo. The government of Kosovo continues to be interested in deepening cooperation with the government of Liechtenstein, concluding treaties, and developing joint projects and programs in the fields of economics, trade and education.»*

## Identifying solutions for shared problems

**Peter Amhof**  
Chief Delegate of Caritas Switzerland



As the Chief Delegate of Caritas Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Peter Amhof** works closely together with the Immigration and Passport Office. He reports on their proven partnership.

*Mr. Amhof, what contribution has international assistance made in the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina?*

Since the end of the war, the international community has invested about seven billion Euros for reconstruction and development projects. A significant share of the assistance was implemented by international and local NGOs. The international assistance contributed to the stabilization of the country and the strengthening of civil society – in a country where the political process is not very responsive to citizens. Thanks to international assistance, the transition from a planned economy to a market economy and from a one-party state to an open democracy was promoted.

*What were projects of Caritas Switzerland able to achieve thanks to contributions from Liechtenstein?*

Since the year 2000, Liechtenstein has supported projects of Caritas Switzerland in the amount of approximately five million francs. The projects cover the core areas of reconstruction and return, community work and special programs for Roma. The reconstruction projects supported, for instance, the return of about 800 families to Northern Bosnia as well as the renovation and equipment of five primary schools destroyed in the war. The goal of the special programs for Roma in Sarajevo Canton is to improve the living situation in a sustainable way and to systematically increase enrolment in primary school. Since July 2010, Caritas Switzerland has worked in primary schools in four different municipalities with Roma children who have never attended school or left school early or who have great difficulties in school. Including with Liechtenstein's support, Caritas Switzerland is also restoring 30 homes for Roma families. With Liechtenstein's support, Caritas Switzerland is promoting community work in the region of Birac, including Sarajevo, which achieved tragic fame during the war. Community work allows eight ethnically mixed village communities to restart their cooperation after the horrible ethnic cleansing during the war and to jointly

Escaping precarious living situations: A housing construction program and flanking measures help this Roma family and 120 others, who until now lived directly next to a trash dump, to live in dignity.



realize small projects that are of the utmost importance for the village. The project also strengthens the role of the village communities in relation to the municipality.

*What specifically was achieved in the field of education and job creation?*

Thanks to the renovation and equipment of the schools in Northern Bosnia, 1'000 school children could be enrolled again in their place of return and attend school in modern classrooms and special rooms. With remedial instruction and tutoring, currently 160 children are also being sustainably integrated in primary school, thus breaking out of the vicious circle of poverty and illiteracy. The work of the schools and parents is supported by one social worker and one Roma assistant each. The project also offers material support to the poorest families, who receive food and hygiene packages on a monthly basis. As part of the returnee projects, Caritas Switzerland supported families working in subsistence agriculture. They cleaned stalls and received seed, small livestock and cattle, as well as agricultural equipment. Even today, subsistence agriculture – in addition to any social benefits – remains the only source of income for many people, since unemployment among returnees is still far above the national average. Since autumn 2010, Liechtenstein has been supporting a project to promote the production of berries in Central Bosnia. Thanks to a repayable loan and agricultural counselling, families are able to generate a full income step-by-step and do not have to move to the city or emigrate to a foreign country.

*What projects have impressed you most?*

In the field of reconstruction, we implemented the first project for Liechtenstein in the year 2000 in Ljubija. The security situation in the Republika Srpska was still unstable at that time for returnees. Nevertheless, an increasing number of returnees took shelter in improvised tent camps and began preparing their destroyed homes for reconstruction. These pioneers facilitated the path for returnees, which about 25'000 people in the region of Ljubija/Prijedor have tread so far. As far as Roma children go, it is a great joy for me to see how they blossom when they enter school and – after an initial difficult period – are able to keep up with their school friends. Although the schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina are modest, they mean an escape for children from often miserable circumstances at home. The parents are proud when success comes. They begin to take a more active interest in school and learn at parent-teacher meetings how to encourage their children more. In community work, I very much appreciate the discussions with the action teams in the villages. Bosniaks who had been displaced by Bosnian Serbs in the war are now sitting together again with their neighbours before the war, identifying solutions for shared problems in the village. This mutual human generosity deserves admiration and respect. It can be a precondition for Bosnia and Herzegovina to turn into a success story again.



«It is a great joy for me to see how Roma children blossom when they enter school and – after an initial difficult period – are able to keep up with their school friends»: Peter Amhof, Chief Delegate of Caritas Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the education and integration project for the Roma minority supported by Liechtenstein.

# Responsible development ...

## ... through the use of local resources

I 15

**Felix Näscher**  
Director  
Office of Forests, Nature  
and Land Management



Probably no one nowadays would seriously want to close themselves off to sustainable development – development, namely, that is able to cover today's needs without diminishing the possibility of future generations to fulfil their legitimate requirements. This understanding of sustainability is based on an ethical concept. The concept presupposes the equal treatment of today's generation and future generations:

- Which of today's demands or use interests can be satisfied without adversely affecting coming generations?
- How should the resources and system performances within today's generation be distributed among the various interest groups?

Sustainable development cannot be defined as a scientifically derived indicator. Rather, sustainable development must be defined as a socially agreed goal with associated strategies and options for action: ecological, economic and socio-cultural limits are to be defined democratically, accepted and respected for as long as possible.

Most likely, those development projects will be able to generate the greatest and most lasting impact which are borne by a segment of the population that is as broad as possible from the first inception of the idea until its completion. For this reason, the Office of Forests, Nature and Land Management has for many years supported mountain villages wanting to implement concrete initiatives on the basis of Agenda 21, which was developed as a partnership on the basis of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio. Initiatives have been most likely to have an impact if they are substantially borne by women; these initiatives typically also generate a comparatively long-term impact, since children and young people often benefit especially.



In Stepandsminda, a remote Georgian mountain village along the old Russian army road, the local population carried out a process of weighing alternative and quickly realizable additional income options; revival of beekeeping was seen to have substantial potential.

As part of the beekeeping revival project, about 40 households participated in beekeeping training in 2010 and obtained beehives.





In the small Armenian town of Ararat, the public school was given solar collectors, and refurbished in regard to energy efficiency, a public display room with options for alternative energy systems was set up, basic and continuing training programs for teachers in the surrounding regions were conducted, and simple teaching materials were created.

Liechtenstein is aware of its responsibility toward disadvantaged regions and acts accordingly with solidarity. This awareness of a joint responsibility is expressed particularly with respect to climate policy, in which industrial countries – of which Liechtenstein is one – bear primary responsibility: In the course of their economic development, these industrial countries – and Liechtenstein is certainly no exception – have massively overused the per capita share of carbon dioxide to which they theoretically were entitled.



Left: Warm water generated under the school roof thanks to solar collectors.

Right: During a storm in August 2009, three people in the Georgian mountain village of Sharauli were killed in a mudslide, the two bridges for reaching the village were destroyed, and the embankments were eroded. As part of the restoration project, the bridges were rebuilt, the embankments near the bridges were secured with gabions, and events were conducted with the population on sparing land use techniques which prevent erosion.

In January 2010, the Government agreed to the principles of the Copenhagen Accord as a guideline for the development of a successor protocol to Kyoto. Consequently, the Liechtenstein Parliament in November 2010 agreed to additional climate seed funding in the amount of CHF 350'000 for each of the years 2011 and 2012 as part of the IHCD budget. This state contribution will support measures for combating and adjusting to damaging climate effects in developing countries. The mountain regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus are affected by climate change especially strongly: rehabilitation measures after natural disasters or measures for adjusting to changed climate conditions are thus focus areas of cooperation projects.



# IHCD 2010 in figures

Manuel Frick  
Office for Foreign Affairs



## Expenditures and allocation of resources

In 2010, the State of Liechtenstein expended a total of CHF 26.6 million francs on International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD). About two thirds of these resources were spent on bilateral development projects. This area, administered by the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED), is the largest pillar of Liechtenstein's IHCD. About 10% each of the total budget is expended on the remaining categories.

In the reporting year, Liechtenstein also funded four secondments to international organizations. These included three Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons as well as an expert position at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). The three JPO secondments with the UNHCR, UNODC and the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons came to an end in the reporting year and will not be continued.

About one third (33%) of Liechtenstein IHCD resources went to Africa. To accompany projects with Southern partners in the African priority countries, the LED maintains an office with a local staff member in Harare, Zimbabwe.

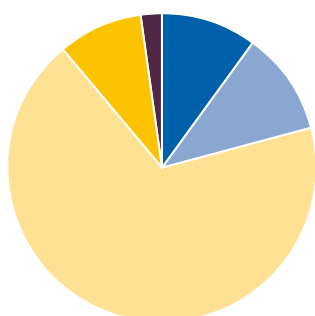
Nearly a sixth of the budget (15%) was used in Europe, especially for projects in the Balkans and the poorest country in Europe, the Republic of Moldova. LED likewise maintains its own office in the capital, Chisinau. In the countries of the Balkans, especially Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia, the Immigration and Passport Office (IPO) is engaged on behalf of International Refugee and Migration Assistance.

The third LED representation abroad is in Cochabamba, Bolivia. In this region, LED's activities focus on Bolivia, Peru and Costa Rica and its neighbouring Central American countries (total of 17% of resources).

Liechtenstein's engagement in Asia (11%) is comparatively modest, but is being expanded. Only recently, projects were launched in the new LED priority countries of Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan.

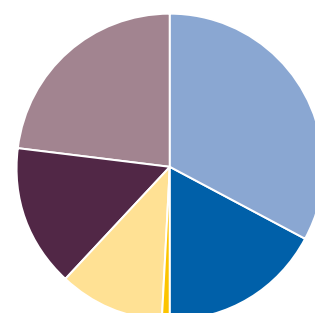
Nearly one quarter of resources were not allocated to specific projects or were invested in transnational programs. These contributions – listed under «International» – are essential for supporting cross-border activities or underfunded programs and for covering the basic costs of development organizations.

### Allocation of resources by category



- Emergency and Reconstruction Assistance 10 %
- Int. Refugee and Migration Assistance 11 %
- Bilateral Development Cooperation 68 %
- Multilateral Development Cooperation 9 %
- Secondments and public outreach 2 %

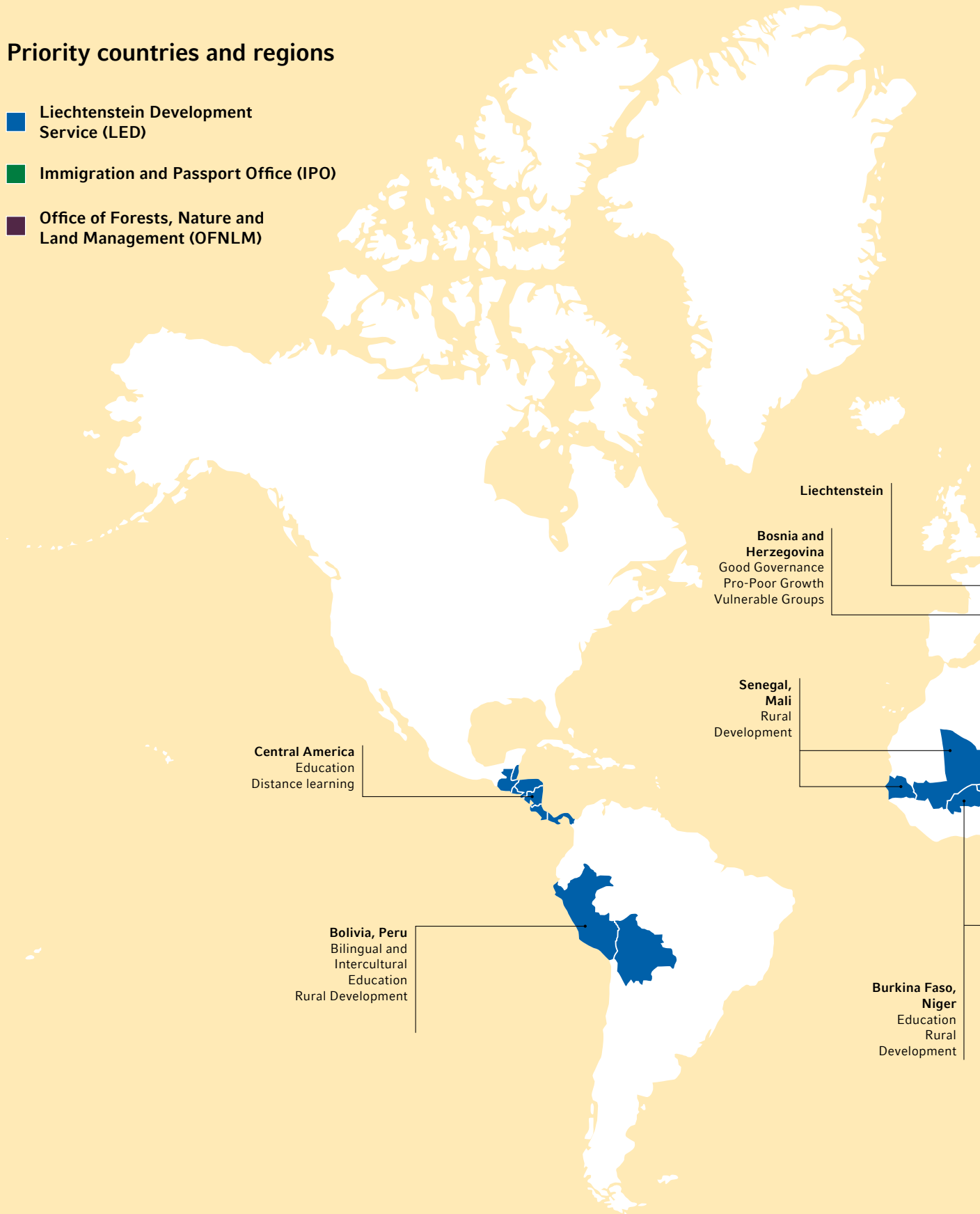
### Allocation of resources by region

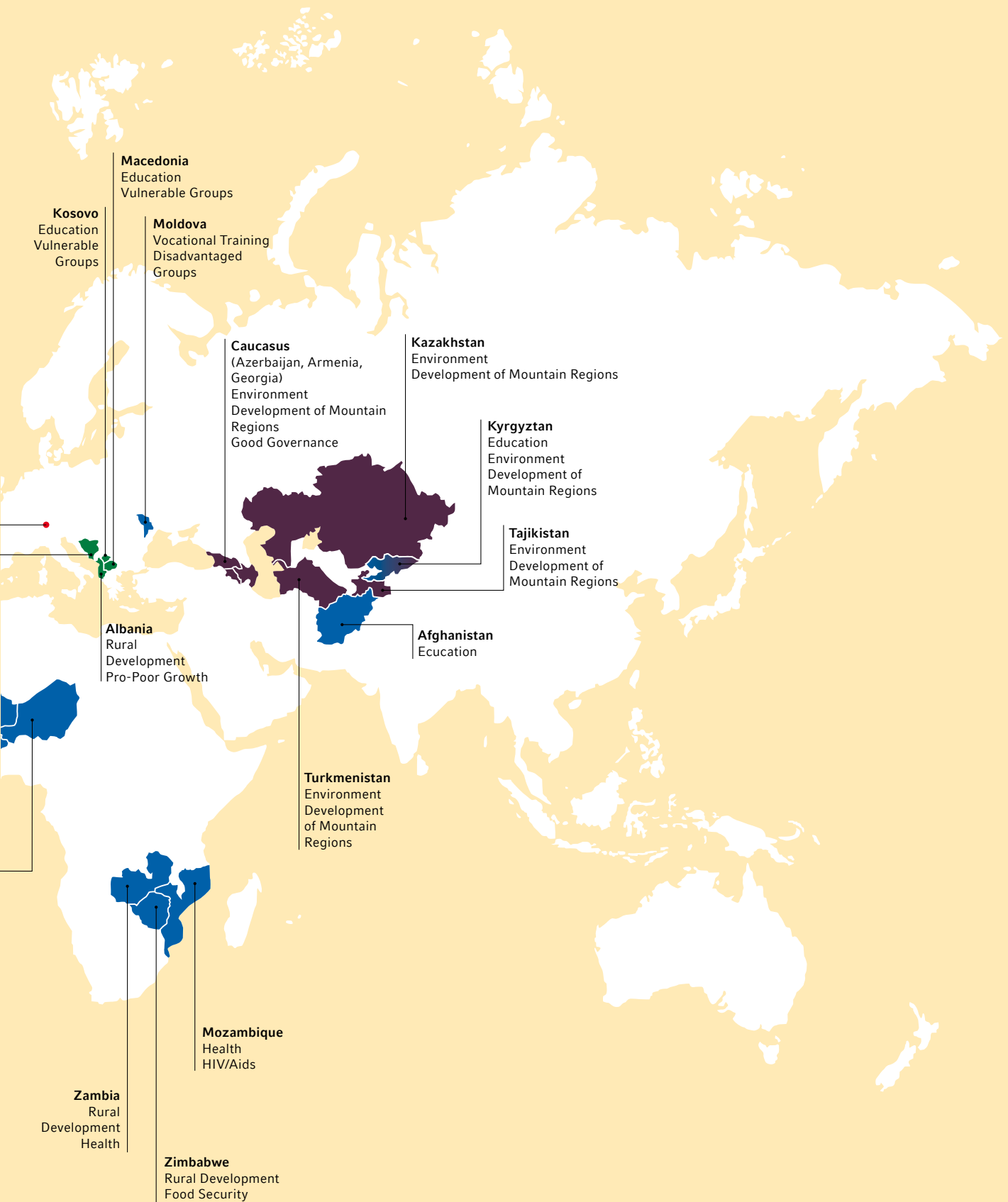


- Africa 33 %
- South and Central America 17 %
- Middle East 1 %
- Asia 11 %
- Europe 15 %
- International 23 %

## Priority countries and regions

- Liechtenstein Development Service (LED)
- Immigration and Passport Office (IPO)
- Office of Forests, Nature and Land Management (OFNLM)

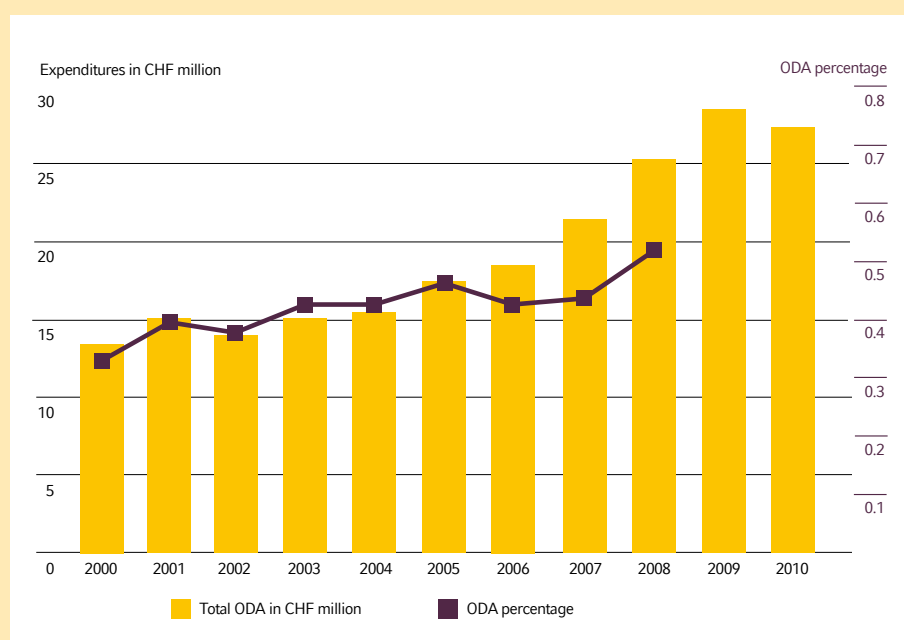




## ODA development

Official development assistance (ODA) encompasses all disbursements of a state for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance according to the criteria of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). To compare ODA among States, an indicator is commonly used to measure ODA as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) of a given state. The international ODA target is 0.7%.

### ODA expenditures 2000-2010



The Liechtenstein Government has repeatedly underscored its commitment to achieving this target as soon as possible and has continuously increased its resources for this purpose. The total ODA amount, which includes the disaster fund of the municipalities and care for asylum-seekers in Liechtenstein, was CHF 27.3 million in 2010. According to GNI projections, it is very probable that Liechtenstein will thus have achieved 0.6% of GNI for ODA. The definite GNI for the reporting year will not be available until the autumn of 2012, however. The current ODA percentage for the year 2008 is 0.54.

# Effectiveness of development cooperation

## An international debate

**Peter Ritter**  
Director  
Liechtenstein Development  
Service (LED)



The necessity of development cooperation is not open to question. However, it is nowadays subject to an increased pressure to legitimize itself, and the question concerning its effectiveness is paying an increasingly significant role.

In the first decade of the 21st century, the international community debated the effectiveness of development cooperation. Approximately 100 states signed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005, which contains five key demands and is intended to contribute substantially to optimizing the effectiveness of development cooperation. These five principles are: ownership, harmonization, alignment and local systems, results and mutual accountability.

The 2008 Accra Agenda for Action recognizes civil society groups as independent development actors and integrates them in this process. The goal is to improve development effectiveness – a key improvement on the Paris Declaration. Thanks to multi-year, jointly developed cooperation pledges, support for all partners is more easily predictable. At the same time, cooperation is to be detached from conditions imposed by the donor countries. For instance, this means using locally available administrative channels for the flow of resources, easing of procurement commitments for necessary goods, and improved mutual consultation on conditions of use in terms of time and content. But most importantly: the civil society organizations are to be integrated into the cooperation agreements as independent and autonomous development actors.

Liechtenstein IHCD has always decoupled development cooperation from economic self-interest. For instance, there are no export demands hiding behind the supported projects. The possibilities of exerting influencing through development cooperation have never been relevant to Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein aims to achieve sustainably positive change through its engagement.

In September 2010 in Istanbul, the civil society organizations (NGOs) determined in a next step how to achieve sustainable, positive changes. According to these principles, organizations work effectively and sustainably on behalf of development if they:

- respect and promote human rights and social justice,
- embody gender equality and equity while promoting women's and girls' rights,
- focus on people's empowerment, democratic ownership and participation,
- promote environmental sustainability,
- practice transparency and accountability,
- pursue equitable partnerships and solidarity,
- create and share knowledge and commit to mutual learning,
- commit to realizing positive sustainable change.

In December 2011, a further building block for effectiveness in the development process will be laid in South Korea

### Bilateral development cooperation

Bilateral development cooperation concentrates on the development of rural regions in twelve focus countries, with special priority in all activities given to the promotion of women, social justice and the environment. Bilateral development cooperation is carried out by the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED), a foundation under private law, on the basis of a service agreement with the Liechtenstein Government.

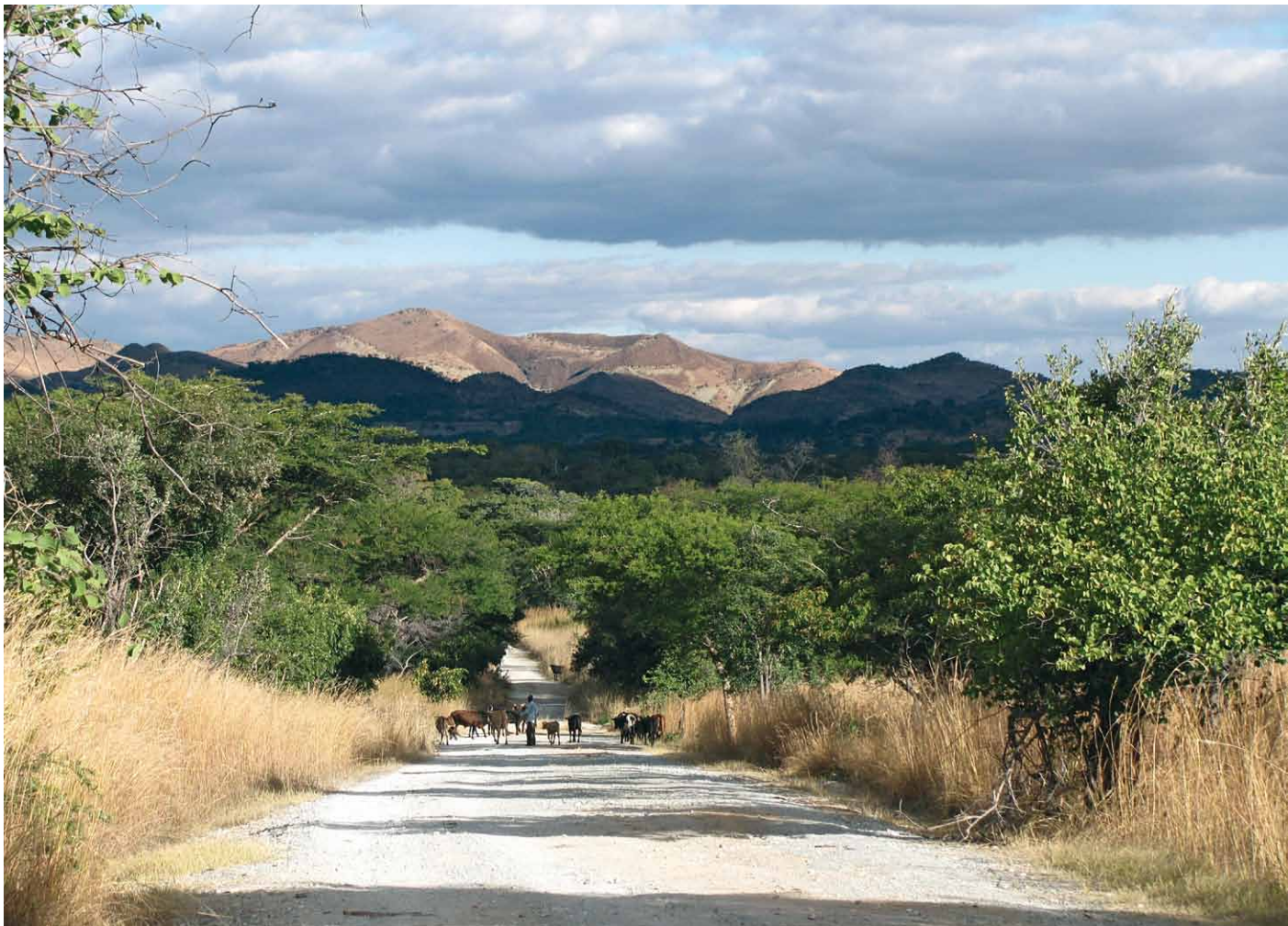
# Zimbabwe

## Struggle under difficult circumstances

The demands on development cooperation actors are constantly growing. There are various ways to enhance the effectiveness of project measures and represent them better. In all of its projects, LED pursues the goal of sustained, positive change in the life of the local population, monitoring the achievement of this change with appropriate means. This challenge is typically accompanied by difficult circumstances. As a rule, development cooperation does not consist in eliminating deficiencies. Rather, the goal is to initiate social, political and economic processes. Since the possibilities for exerting influence from the outside on very complex systems are modest, development cooperation requires local competence. Local experts are better positioned to deal with local challenges.

In Zimbabwe, for instance, LED has continued its work, even in the time when many aid organizations suspended their projects due to political considerations. The population suffers more in times of political oppression, economic decline and hyperinflation. Over the past years, hunger, unemployment, energy shortages and internal displacement have unfortunately increased in Zimbabwe. In the UN Human Develop-

Despite green umbrella thorn acacias and shrubbery, the breathtaking landscape shows the serious water shortage and the long distances for humans and animals in rural Zimbabwe.



ment Index, Zimbabwe was ranked last in 2010. Despite this difficult environment, the following projects, which LED carries out exclusively with civil society groups, have had a good impact.

## Mwenezi Development and Training Centre (MDTC)

Manual construction of a dam. The dam holds back the scarce rainwater and serves as a water supply in the dry season.



The Mwenezi Development and Training Centre (MDTC) is located in the south of the country in Masvingo Province, quite near the South African border. The organization makes a contribution to combating poverty in the marginalized rural population, pursuing a holistic approach by promoting the following areas:

- **Vocational training:** Courses are offered in management, construction, carpentry, tailoring, metal work and business inspections. An industrial orientation is also promoted.
- **Business promotion:** Entrepreneurs attend continuing training in business management, marketing and consulting.
- **Agriculture and food security:** The rural population of Mwenezi is supported with the cultivation and breeding of local seeds and drought-resistant grains. The planting of additional gardens and management of the irrigation system are likewise supported.
- **Municipal projects:** The income and nutrition situation of families is improved by way of goat, fish and poultry production as well as marketing. To ensure access to healthcare and education institutions, healthcare centres and schools are refurbished in Mwenezi. Small and medium-size dams are restored, so that about 5'600 will be able to benefit from these reliable sources of water by 2012.

- **Cross-cutting topics:** Gender, HIV/AIDS and the environment are integrated into the projects as cross-cutting topics.
- **Organizational development:** Both the operational and the administrative performance of the organization are improved, in order to do justice to the needs of the target group even more effectively. This is achieved by way of training for staff members and the board of directors as well as by securing material and financial sustainability.



Water supply in the dry season.  
Signs indicate the origin of the project.

The MDTC generates income by renting out conference rooms and other facilities, breeding poultry, and selling services and goods. In this way, the MDTC together with the local population is able to generate 43% of its annual budget itself.

**Excerpts from the evaluation report by the independent consultants Musevenzi, Mlambo and Masvingise, Zimbabwe, on the MDTC project phase from 2007-2009:**

*«According to the second project proposal (2007-2009) to LED, the MDTC pursues the goal of improving the socio-economic living conditions of the poor rural population of the Mwenezi district by offering practical handicraft training, entrepreneurial development and food security programs for self-help. (...)*

*The participative evaluation reached the conclusion that the MDTC had reached most of its specific project goals and, in some training programs, had exceeded its targets. A long-term impact on food security was also noted. In total, six dams were restored, and five are meanwhile filled with water. They are used for irrigated horticulture and for watering cattle, one of the most important means of livelihood in the Mwenezi district. (...)*





MDTC: Especially vegetable gardens are able to secure food during the dry season and also create income. An impact that is a cause for joy.

*17 farmers in the district are registered as local seed producers. They are authorized to sell the seed to other farmers. More than 265 farming families have used the local seed as part of their food security. (...) Seven vegetable gardens with more than 50 members each, i.e. a total of 354 households, have been established, and four new gardens are currently being prepared. (...)*

*Vocational training is also showing an impact in the district. There are 109 students in construction training, 91 in carpentry, 128 in tailoring and 40 in metal work. The construction division has erected 2 school buildings in the district with the help of its students; (...)*

*This progress and these results have been achieved under challenging socio-economic and political conditions, which is admirable.»*

On the basis of the results of this evaluation, which also made concrete recommendations for improvements in the project, LED decided to continue cooperation with the MDTC for the years 2010 to 2012.

## Lupane Women's Centre (LWC)

With more than 3'000 members, the Lupane Women's Centre (LWC) has become a development generator for the Lupane district in the west of Zimbabwe. Thanks to the diversity of the income-generating activities of the predominantly female members, the LWC has been able to finance nearly 50% of its annual budget from its own income since 2010. Building on this solid basis, social concerns can now also be asserted, and civil society is empowered to fulfil its role which in principle would be complementary, but in Zimbabwe must unfortunately replace that of the state. The LWC also serves as a local hub.

The Women's Centre helps women improve their life situation. For instance, they are supported in the handicraft of making baskets and bags and in the raising of goats and the cultivation of vegetable gardens, so that they can generate an income for their families in addition to the highly vulnerable subsistence economy. The women receive basic and continuing training in order to improve the quality and quantity of the products. The finished products are sold on national and international markets. In addition to handicraft baskets and bags, the women also manufacture and sell soap, candles, creams, textiles and so on.

The women are organized into groups of 15-20 members on average. Each club has two representatives who take part in a monthly meeting. There, they represent the concerns of their club and pass on the information they receive to the club's members.



LWC: These women also produce for export. Entrepreneurial success lays the cornerstone for own development.

Environmental protection is a transversal issue in the clubs. The sparing use of local resources is conveyed to the women through the gardens and food processing. The Women's Centre offers income-generating activities such as renting out guest rooms and a conference centre.

**Excerpt from the report on the project visit (July 2010) by Ute Mayer, LED Project Officer, and Member of the Board of Trustees Luzia Walch:**

*«The LWC has made huge progress since the last visit. By mobilizing the district population, the number of members has increased to more than 3'000. The Lupane program now covers the entire district as planned. Membership is also open to men, but the groups pay attention to reserving leadership functions to women. More younger women have now also joined, who participate primarily in vegetable cultivation. The manufacture of baskets continues to be mainly in the hands of the older women. By expanding its membership numbers and integrating different age groups, Lupane has been able to respond positively to the criticism voiced in the evaluation three years ago.*

*A strong dynamic is noted in the project. The Lupane team has realized that it can very successfully generate income using the Centre and the income-creating activities.*

*This dynamic has had an impact on the district's population; more and more own initiatives and joint activities in groups have been emerged.»*

Both projects discussed have achieved remarkable results. In addition to the actual project work, a mutual learning and ownership process has emerged. This regular exchange of experiences between the MDTC and the LWC is an effect that is of the utmost importance to LED. Development cooperation gives rise to South-South cooperation, and the partners of LED direct the projects as the driving force.

**Voices from the project (February 2010, from a circular compiled by LED staff member Marion Plüss, who worked for 6 months as a consultant to the LWC)**

**Keitumetsi Ncube**  
Sales assistant at Lupane



**What do you do as a sales assistant in the Lupane Women's Centre?**

*«I receive the handicrafts of the women, register them in our list, make them ready for sales, pay the goods for the women, take care of the reception and all inventory inflows and outflows of goods in the Centre, keep books on all sales in the restaurant and hotel, and occasionally also go shopping for anything missing in the kitchen. I administer the member data list of 2'700 women.*

*The products received must be listed, including the name of the artist, the price tag and the date of manufacture. They are included in the LWC list and are ready for sale. The day before yesterday, an order was delivered to South Africa, and everyone took care to affix the proper labels to the product. We need to deliver everything on time and in good quality.»*

**Sidumuzile Sibanda**  
Bookkeeper at Lupane (left)  
next to LED staff member  
Marion Plüss (right)



**Do you have a special message for our readers?**

*«I am very proud of the way we have grown. It is good to work together with the people here, to see how they have undergone change over the course of our women's project, how they have educated themselves and developed. The women are now able to buy school books for their children and afford a pair of shoes. LED has funded the project. We are able to see the results.»*

# When everything suddenly goes dark

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## On dealing with suffering and destruction

**What can a small country like Liechtenstein do when a humanitarian disaster strikes somewhere in the world? We are frequently asked this question, and not only the media are interested in the answer, but increasingly also the Liechtenstein population and Parliament.**

It is understandable. One sees the devastating pictures on television and in the newspapers and wants to help. But how? The following examples illustrate what considerations are made by the Office for Foreign Affairs and the Government and what steps are taken to reach a decision.



**Andrea Hoch**  
Office for Foreign Affairs



Reconstruction of the state school «Ecole Nationale de Dessources» in Léogâne, Haiti, has begun. The project is jointly funded by Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Haiti – on 12 January 2010, an earthquake of magnitude 7 on the Richter scale rocked the region in and around the capital Port-au-Prince. Because of the generally poor building structures, entire neighbourhoods and villages collapsed. Numerous people were buried under the debris. According to UN sources, more than 230'000 people were killed and approximately 300'000 were injured. About 1.5 million people lost their homes, most of whom are now in temporary shelters. Since the infrastructure and therefore also communication were largely destroyed, international aid organizations and rescue teams were only able to arrive and begin their necessary survival assistance with great difficulties and after considerable delay.

The Liechtenstein Government reacted to the UN's appeal for aid with financial contributions in the total amount of 200'000 francs to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP). Some of these contributions were spent on early recovery measures, the primary goal of which is to create income opportunities for those in need. These measures help people take care of themselves and their families as quickly as possible again. In addi-

tion to dispensing funds for the debris clearance of the disaster area and for sustaining small businesses, money was also invested in the reconstruction of key infrastructure.

A further contribution to longer-term reconstruction was envisaged already early on. At the end of 2010, it was decided to fund the reconstruction of a state school together with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). In Haiti, SDC focuses primarily on conveying know-how for the earthquake-resistant reconstruction of buildings. A special competence center has been established for that purpose. SDC also plans and coordinates the reconstruction of several schools that were destroyed completely by the earthquake. The ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the first two schools was held on the anniversary of the earthquake in January 2011.

A photograph from 28 August 2010 of a flooded village in the Punjab province in Pakistan.



Another scenario occurred in the summer of 2010: An unusually long and severe monsoon flooded large swathes of Pakistan. Unlike in Haiti, this disaster developed insidiously, as the news became worse from day to day. About 20 million people were affected by the disaster. Despite the relatively well organized national aid – mainly by the military – Pakistan was unable to deal with the emergency on its own. Here again, the UN issued an appeal for aid. Since one of the main problems was the availability of clean water and the sanitary situation, the Liechtenstein Government decided to donate a contribution of 100'000 francs to UNICEF, the lead UN organization in this regard.

#### Emergency and reconstruction assistance

Emergency and reconstruction assistance provides short-term and urgent preventive and aid measures to preserve human life and to alleviate the consequences of natural disasters, political crises and armed conflicts. It also includes the medium-term development of social structures and infrastructure in regions affected by disasters, political crises and armed conflicts.

At the same time, the Liechtenstein Red Cross and Caritas Liechtenstein launched an appeal for donations in the newspapers. The collected donations were supplemented by the Government in the amount of 50'000 francs each.

Caritas Liechtenstein contributed the collected donations to projects of its partner organization Caritas Austria. As part of emergency aid, suspension bridges made of wood and rope were constructed to provide families cut off from supplies with access to markets and distribution points. Additionally, water pipes were repaired as quickly as possible to reduce the danger of life-threatening diseases due to contaminated water. Another measure was the distribution of seed. The Liechtenstein Red Cross transferred part of the donations to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Because of conflicts between the Pakistani military and armed groups in the region bordering Afghanistan, Pakistan was already an area of ICRC operations even before the natural disaster. The ICRC was therefore already on site and was able to begin immediately with emergency aid in collaboration with the Pakistani government and the Pakistani Red Crescent. Other donations were forwarded by the Liechtenstein Red Cross to Missio Austria and the Salvatorians.

These two very different situations clearly show the basic outline of Liechtenstein's Emergency and Reconstruction Assistance. On the one hand, they show that our assistance is generally of a financial nature. We do not have our own response teams that could quickly travel to disaster areas and offer help. For this purpose, we have our proven partner organizations which provide us with reliable information about the situation on site and to which we can make a contribution depending on the type of disaster. The ICRC is usually the first choice when the situation involves an armed conflict. In the case of natural disasters, the UN is increasingly the main actor. So that the organizations can really offer help immediately and do not have to wait for the transfer of donations, several important emergency funds exist such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Immediate Response Account (IRA) of the World Food Programme, which also receive annual contributions from Liechtenstein. Last but not least, initial inquiries always also involve discussions with the Liechtenstein Red Cross and Caritas to clarify whether a national call for donations should be launched, in which the Government can participate.

This brings us back to our initial question: What can a small country like Liechtenstein do? Expressed in numbers, nearly 2.7 million francs were spent on emergency aid and reconstruction in 2010. Even if we «only» give money, this allows us to save lives and help those affected on the path back to normality.

We must also be aware, however, that we cannot always help everywhere. It is easy to forget that those affected may still require assistance for years even after the initial acute phase is over, until the entire living environment and local economy have recovered. Additionally, there are hundreds of thousands of people far from the headlines who are suffering from hunger or have been driven from their homes because of armed conflicts and who cannot survive without the help of aid organizations. The Government has made it a goal not to forget these invisible victims either.

# Corruption and money laundering

## A topic for development policy and the financial center

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**Christine Lingg**  
Office for Foreign Affairs



It is now recognized that corruption is one of the greatest obstacles to development. Poor people especially suffer from its massive consequences. According to estimates of the World Bank, 1'000 billion US dollars are lost each year to bribery – money that goes missing in other areas, for instance basic healthcare. Additionally, corruption undermines the democratic institutions of a country, weakens the economy and keeps foreign investors away. Closely connected to corruption is money laundering, the goal of which is to smuggle assets generated by corruption and other offenses into legal financial and economic circulation.

Training program of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) for prosecutors in Indonesia. The goal of the training is to support Indonesian authorities in tracing and recovering stolen assets.



International development cooperation has drawn its lessons from these insights. Awareness has grown that specifically development funds may become a victim of corruption, and new control instruments have been developed. Today, like many other donor countries, Liechtenstein supports measures for promoting good governance. For some years, Liechtenstein has promoted UN organizations engaged in this kind of work, such as the anti-corruption program of the UN Development Programme. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime plays a key role in the fight against drugs and crime as well, and Liechtenstein has made contributions to its various programs and projects since 2005. Of particular note in this connection is Liechtenstein's cooperation with the Global Programme against Money-Laundering (GPML), since it is an example that even a small country like Liechtenstein can act not only as a donor. Liechtenstein has made expertise directly available to the GPML over the past years: on the one hand, the Government funded a Liechtenstein staff member, Julia Pilgrim, at the GPML from 2008 to 2010; on the other hand, both the Liechtenstein Financial Intelligence Unit and the Office of the Public Prosecutor have participated numerous times as experts in GPML training programs for developing countries.

### Multilateral development cooperation

Multilateral development cooperation addresses problems that, due to their complexity, political sensitivity, or global or cross-border relevance, necessitate the joint engagement of countries, peoples and organizations.

On the same topic, Liechtenstein supports the Basel Institute on Governance, a non-governmental organization that is a pioneer in its field. The International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) situated at this institute offers training and counselling for developing countries facing the problem of stolen assets. Liechtenstein has supported ICAR since its founding in 2006/2007 with annual contributions in the amount of approximately 350'000 francs and is one of the three major donors of the centre.

By dedicating itself to the strengthening of state structures in developing countries, which serve to fight corruption and crime and ultimately poverty, Liechtenstein is engaged in a field that is considered of the utmost importance by the international community. At the same time, IHCD engagement in this field complements Liechtenstein's policy over the past years of ratifying relevant international agreements and implementing international financial centre standards. Last year, for instance, the UN Convention against Corruption was ratified. With the expertise that Liechtenstein contributes, such as through the FIU or the Office of the Public Prosecutor, synergies with actors outside of IHCD can be utilized.

### «We are happy to contribute our specialized knowledge»

*«Over the past ten years, the Liechtenstein financial centre has undergone a fundamental change: international standards have been adopted and consistently implemented and new institutions such as the FIU – the central reporting office for suspected cases of money laundering – have been created. I am convinced that Liechtenstein can and should give back something to the international community, by making the expertise it has built up in the course of this process over the past ten years available to other countries. For this reason, the FIU has in past years actively provided assistance in the structural establishment of new authorities, especially FIUs, in countries like Kyrgyzstan, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar, under the aegis of organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering (GPML).»*

*«Over the past 11 years, the Liechtenstein Office of the Public Prosecutor has (unfortunately) gathered plenty of experience in tracing, securing and confiscating criminal assets. We are happy to contribute our specialized knowledge internationally. For instance, I was invited as an expert to workshops of the STAR (Stolen Asset Recovery) initiative of the UN and the World Bank, and I have held lectures in training sessions hosted by the GPML, ICAR and the US Department of Justice. I was able to explain to colleagues from countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, South Africa, Kuwait, Haiti, Brazil and Mexico how to formulate requests for legal assistance from Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein justice authorities are seen as competent partners in the fight against money laundering. We ourselves benefit from the contact network we have built up, and we make use of the specialized knowledge of organizations such as ICAR. This engagement is good for our image, since Liechtenstein is not perceived as a safe haven for kleptocrats.»*

**René Brülhart**  
Director of Liechtenstein's  
Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)



**Robert Wallner**  
Prosecutor General of Liechtenstein





## Training of investigators in developing countries

**Daniel Thelesklaf**  
Executive Director, Basel  
Institute on Governance, International  
Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR)



*Mr. Thelesklaf, what has ICAR achieved in the five years it has been supported by Liechtenstein?*

Our mandate is to support developing countries in the tracing and recovery of stolen assets. In some cases, our work has led to such assets being found. We must enable developing countries in the long term to undertake this process on their own.

*What has it not achieved?*

Tracing criminal assets is a challenge. Today, we have instruments for seizing dirty assets. The search for such assets has not become easier, and the gap between our resources and the possibilities of criminals is still large.

*Why is ICAR necessary?*

Asset recovery is a complex process. To be successful, we need financial experts, investigators, prosecutors, and IT experts. ICAR is the only organization worldwide in which these competences, networked as part of an international team, are available. Moreover, we are politically neutral and do not need to demand money from developing countries.

*Why is it so difficult for developing countries to demand back and recover stolen assets?*

Criminal organizations have all the experts they need to conceal the background of their transactions. Developing countries hardly have the possibilities for tracing such transactions. There are many legitimate purposes for the confidential treatment of financial matters – but unfortunately, criminals also benefit from the possibilities afforded by a modern financial centre. This will be the challenge for financial centres in the future as well: how to separate the chaff from the wheat, and how to offer discretion where it is legitimate without offering protection to criminals.

*What really is the value of training of prosecutors, high-level officials, etc., for poor people in developing countries? In other words: is it justified to use IHCD money for that purpose?*

A strong country has a strong justice system able to guarantee to its citizens that crimes are solved to the greatest possible extent. Developing countries often have very weak justice structures that make this impossible. It is especially cynical that corrupt despots weakened the justice system and now benefit from it.

*What does Liechtenstein's contribution mean to ICAR?*

Liechtenstein is our third largest donor. Without Liechtenstein we would have to do without at least two valuable experts. The funds from Liechtenstein are used in part to train hundreds of investigators.

# International solidarity

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## A focus of foreign policy

In the 2010 reporting year, Liechtenstein had 26.6 million francs at its disposal for International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development (IHCD). With this modest budget – in absolute figures – Liechtenstein is unable to solve problems of a global nature. But Liechtenstein is very much able to use these resources to make a concrete and visible contribution to the worldwide fight against poverty. The present Annual Report illustrates this by providing an overview of various projects.



**Ambassador Martin Frick**  
Director  
Office for Foreign Affairs



Liechtenstein IHCD improves the life situation of thousands of people. The focus is very deliberately on regions or problems that are often neglected by the international community and in which Liechtenstein has special expertise. For instance, the cooperation with Caritas Switzerland in Kosovo and in Bosnia and Herzegovina described in the article on International Refugee and Migration Assistance is of note. Project work in such «niches» shows that even a small donor can play a major role.

Liechtenstein's engagement in IHCD is obviously recognized abroad. Our country is seen and appreciated as a reliable partner showing solidarity. As a privileged country, we want to continue our engagement in the future as well, in order to contribute to a life in security and dignity for everyone.

The work of a niche player: Interaid, an LED project partner, engages students and social workers near Nacala-Velha, Mozambique, who live for an extended period in the villages and provide information on hygiene measures, the prevention of diseases, etc.



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