



OFFICE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN

International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development of the Principality of Liechtenstein

Annual Report 2008



Table of contents

Foundations	6
Principles and goals	6
Core responsibilities	7
Partners	7
Competences	9
Role of civil society	9
Categories	9
Emergency and reconstruction assistance	9
International refugee and migration assistance	10
Development cooperation	11
Expenditures	13
Allocation of resources by category	14
Allocation of resources by region	14
Activities	16
Emergency and reconstruction assistance	16
Support for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	16
Contributions to financing mechanisms	18
International refugee and migration assistance	20
Participation in Swiss migration partnerships with countries in the Western Balkans	20
State registration of vulnerable Roma groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina	21
Prevention of irregular migration in the Western Balkans	22
Peacebuilding and prevention of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina	22
Sustainable integration of ethnic minorities and school projects in Kosovo	23
Bilateral development cooperation	25
Information platform on plant pests and disease carriers	27
A radio for promoting organic farming	28
Agricultural long-term system comparison in the tropics	29
Food security in Niger	29
Heinz Frick – a life in the service of development cooperation	31
Multilateral development cooperation	34
Preventing and combating torture	35
HIV/AIDS – a global problem	36
Sustainable development of mountain villages in Central Asia and the Caucasus	38
Energy and resource management in Kyrgyzstan	38
Sustainable development of mountain villages in the Caucasus and Russia	40
International solidarity as a priority of Liechtenstein foreign policy	41

Agricultural long-term system comparison in the tropics

Project description	Agricultural long-term system comparison in the tropics
Countries	Bolivia, Kenya, India
Executive institution	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland
Duration	Phase 1: 2005-2008 / Phase 2: 2009-2013
Total costs	2009-2013: CHF 4'096'000
Contribution by LED	2009-2013: CHF 1'796'000 / 2009: CHF 359'000

Sustainable food security in developing countries is one of the great challenges of our time. High-tech agriculture alone will not be able to overcome it. Organic agriculture serves as an alternative, combining the protection of natural resources with low production costs and additional income thanks to higher product prices.

So far, however, there has been no systematic long-term study on how efficient organic farming in the tropics and subtropics actually is in comparison to conventional approaches. There is also a lack of technologies adapted to the various climatic circumstances in developing countries.

Together with local partners in Kenya, India, and Bolivia, the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) began to develop long-term field studies in 2005 and to compare organic and conventional farming. This research pursues the following goals:

- to conduct an unbiased study of the long-term economic and ecological performance of organic farming in developing countries, and
- together with the farmers, to develop locally adapted technologies to solve concrete problems relating to organic farming in developing countries.

Food security in Niger

Project description	Food security through the expansion and development of vegetable farming in the Dallol Bosso valley, Niger
Country	Niger
Executing institution	SWISSAID, Berne, Switzerland
Duration	July 2008 – June 2010
Total costs	2008-2010: CHF 227'633 / 2008: CHF 113'817
Contribution by LED	2008-2010: CHF 227'633 / 2008: CHF 113'817

The project area is in the region of Boboye about 100 kilometers south of the capital, Niamey. The municipality of Harikanassou encompasses 32 villages with 22'513 inhabitants spread out across an area of 322 km² in the middle of the Dallol Bosso valley. Thanks to the many semi-permanent watercourses, the groundwater level is high, so that the valley is one of the few areas of the country with irrigation potential and suitable for vegetable farming. Nonetheless, the basic foodstuffs cultivated through rain-fed agriculture (millet, sorghum) are not sufficient to feed the families for the entire year. For this reason, many men emigrate to neighboring countries