



**PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK**

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

SECURITY COUNCIL HIGH-LEVEL OPEN DEBATE ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

STATEMENT BY MR. CLAUDIO NARDI

COUNSELLOR, DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN TO THE UN

President,

At a moment of growing pushback against the women, peace and security agenda, one truth remains clear: peace is more legitimate, inclusive, and durable when women participate fully, equally and meaningfully – as Colombia’s own experience clearly illustrates. Yet the gap between commitments and practice remains stark. In 2024, women made up just 7 per cent of negotiators in peace processes worldwide, and nearly nine in ten negotiation tracks included no women negotiators at all. Women’s participation improves the quality and sustainability of peace agreements, broadens agendas beyond power-sharing, and increases the likelihood that agreements address justice, livelihoods, education, and long-term reconciliation. For Liechtenstein, the lesson is clear: women’s participation must not be symbolic, conditional, or delayed. It must be built into peace processes from the outset. The Secretary-General’s Common Pledge on the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in peace processes offers a useful operational framework in this regard, and we encourage broader support for it.

President,

The protection of women and girls in armed conflict requires more than statements of intent and policy commitment. Together with our partners at DCAF, Liechtenstein has therefore launched a project to provide practical recommendations and tools to advance WPS and gender perspectives in international humanitarian law. Effective civilian harm reduction demands actionable steps that integrate gender perspectives throughout military doctrines, policies and operations. At the same time, it is critical to also strengthen inclusive, safe and sustained community engagement as well as monitoring, investigation and accountability mechanisms. This includes attention not only to direct harm, but also to reverberating effects such as displacement, disrupted health care, heightened exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, and loss of livelihoods and essential services. It is equally important to recognize the central role of women-led civil society organizations and grassroots women peacebuilders. In many conflicts, women's networks are first responders and last to leave. They provide services to survivors, build trust across communities, document violations, negotiate for civilian protection, and sustain the social fabric on which peace ultimately depends.

President,

The Council must also match its own commitments with action. Resolution 2242 called for integrating women, peace and security concerns across all country situations on its agenda. Yet gender language has been weakened or removed in several mandate renewals. We also regret that there has been a sharp decline in women civil society briefers. According to the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, the Council heard from only 31 women civil society briefers in 2025, down 44 per cent from 55 in 2024, and the lowest annual total since 2020. This is deeply concerning. Women's participation must be expanded and protected, including against reprisals.

I thank you.