

United Nations Country Team Report for the 2nd Cycle of the Swaziland Universal Periodic Review

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Introduction

1. This report was drafted by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Swaziland. It highlights key issues on the country's performance on the 2011 UPR recommendations, identifying progress made as well as challenges requiring our collective attention.

Constitutional and legislative background

2. The supreme law of Swaziland is the Constitution Act of 2005. Chapter III has a Bill of Rights which enshrines the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms. Human rights addressed include the following rights – right to life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, protection from inhuman and degrading treatment, protection from deprivation of property, equality before the law, right to fair hearing, protection against arbitrary search or entry, protection of freedom of conscience or religion, protection of freedom of expression, protection of freedom of assembly and association, protection of freedom of movement, rights and protection of the family, rights and freedoms of the women, rights of the child, rights of persons with disabilities, abolition of the status of illegitimacy, rights of workers, rights to administrative justice, property rights for spouses, enforcement of protective provisions, declaration of emergency, derogations during public emergency and prohibition of certain derogations.

3. At the time of the 1st Cycle UPR Report, Swaziland had ratified the following Conventions ; International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and Punishment, International Covenant on Cultural, Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, International Convention on the Protection of Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC), Convention on the Minimum Age of Employment and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour Swaziland has ratified all the key ILO conventions except the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention and its revised version. Swaziland has ratified the following Treaties and Conventions ; International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and Punishment, International Covenant on Cultural, Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, International Convention on the Protection of Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC), Convention on the Minimum Age of Employment and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour Swaziland has ratified all the key ILO conventions except the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention and its revised version.

4. In 2012, the country ratified twenty nine (29) international instruments and these include; the Optional Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children; the protocol against the smuggling of persons by land, sea and air; the Convention against transnational organised crime and the Protocols thereto; the African Youth Charter; the Convention on the protection of children and cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption; the Convention on Cluster Munition; the Rotterdam Convention on prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade; the International treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; the Convention on wetlands; the Agreement on the conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Water birds; the Convention on the Migratory species of wild animals; UNESCO's convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage; SADC Protocol on Finance and investments; the Protocol of amendments to the international convention on the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures; Preferential agreement between the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Southern African Customs Union(SACU); UNESCO's Convention concerning the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions; Convention on the means of prohibiting and prevention the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property; Convention on law of the sea; Africa energy commission; African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child; the optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; Convention on the rights of the persons with disabilities; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; SADC Protocol on Gender and Development; Protocol to the African Charter in Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa.

4. Whilst progress has been made with regard to ratification of key human rights instruments, the domestication and implantation of these instruments remains a challenge. To address this, the United Nations Country Team has supported of a Parliament Strategy and Action Plan, which prioritizes domestication and implementation of human rights commitments.

Institutional and human rights structure

5. The Constitution (2005) creates a number of key human rights institutions, including the Human Rights and Public Administration Commission (HRPAC). The key functions of the Commission include investigation of human rights violations; complaints of injustice, corruption, abuse of power in office; and taking appropriate action to remedy and correct human rights violations.

6. The United Nations system has contributed towards institutional capacity development through the development of the Strategic Plan, case investigation techniques including training on the preparation of the Universal Periodic Review. The United Nations system continues to use the commemoration of UN Days as advocacy platforms to enlarge the understanding of human rights by key stakeholders including sensitization for further dialogue and policy formulation.

7. There is no parliamentary portfolio committee dedicated to Human Rights. The administrative function for Human Rights falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

8. The position of the Chief Justice has recently been localised. This has been marked as progress towards the implementation of Section 157(1) of the Constitution which addresses the issue of localization of this post after seven years of the implementation of the Constitution.

9. The implementation of the Constitution 2005 requires the amendment of all existing national legislation in order to be fully aligned to the provisions of the Constitution. However, no systematic law and policy reform effort to ensure the timely harmonization of national laws and policies with the provisions of the Constitution.

Equality and discrimination

2011 recommendations

10. The 2011 UPR review recommended the review of all national policies and legislation that violated the principle of equality and non-discrimination and the enactment of policies and legislation to support, in practice, the implementation of gender equality and non-discrimination between men and women, including in respect of property, land ownership, and marriage laws. Strongly recommended was the abrogation of legislative and regulatory provisions that discriminate against women, and the adoption of new laws in accordance with the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination as set out by CEDAW, ratified by Swaziland in 2004.

Review of progress and challenges

11. Equality before and under the law is enshrined in Article 20 of the Constitution of Swaziland, as well as the guarantee to the enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms for all individuals, without discrimination (Article 14), and further enshrined in Article 28, is the specific guarantee to women of the right to equal treatment with men and equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.

12. However, despite these provisions, and since the UPR recommendations in 2011, no systematic national legislative and policy reform process has been established to align all laws and policies with the principle of equality and non-discrimination as stated in the Constitution, and as espoused in CEDAW, ratified by Swaziland in 2004. The common law principle of marital power in marriage remains un-amended, and has the effect of limiting the rights of women to acquisition and ownership of property and that of getting into contractual transactions without the written consent of their husbands. Case law has made partial inroads into marital power, only in so far as allowing women the right to sue and be sued in their own right (*Sihlongonyane vs Sihlongonyane*), and the right to have their name appear on the title deed of property jointly owned with their spouses (*Aphane vs. Registrar of Deeds and Others*). Other key pieces of legislation that continue to perpetuate inequality before the law and require alignment with principles of equality and non-discrimination, include the Marriage Act 1964; Deeds Registry Act 1968; Administration of Estates Act 1902; Citizenship Act 1992.

13. Also in direct contradiction of the principle of equality and non-discrimination, is Chapter IV of the Constitution, governing issues of citizenship, which provide for different treatment between men and women regarding acquisition of citizenship through marriage, transfer of citizenship through descent and renunciation of citizenship.

13. Chapter IV is not only in direct contradiction with equality principles as expressed in the same Constitution, but also Article 38 which prohibits derogation from the enjoyment of the right to life, equality before the law and security of the person.

14. A number of discrepancies in the acquisition of land still remain, which militate against Swazi women accessing immovable on Swazi Nation Land (i.e. traditional land tenure system). Although Article 211 of Constitution provides for equal access to land without regard to gender, in practice most women still face hindrances in acquiring land through the customary laws and structures. Women's access to land under the traditional land tenure system is largely dependent on the practices, norms, values and judgements of individual traditional leaders, and is not regulated or informed by any national land policy.

The rights of children

2011 recommendations

15. Key recommendations made on the rights of children focused on the acceleration of the enactment of the Child Protection & Welfare Bill, to achieve adherence of domestic legislation, policy and practice with international standards (including provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified in 1995). Also recommended was the strengthening of the functionality of the country's juvenile justice system to ensure that it complies with acceptable international standards.

Review of progress and challenges

16. In 2012 the Government of Swaziland domesticated the CRC, by enacting the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), to improve the legal and institutional frameworks necessary for the protection of children in Swaziland. The CPWA 2012 provides a wide range of protective measures for children, which include establishing and strengthening national and community structures for the protection and care of children, setting up a child-sensitive juvenile justice systems, giving effect to the constitutional rights of children to family or parental care, social services, and protection from all forms of abuse and exploitation, and recognising and providing for the special needs of children.

17. The UN has supported the Government and Swaziland Police Services (RSPS) in the gradual capacitation of its staff on the CPWA; and the Police have been supported to develop a special training module on the CPWA. 200 police officers have been trained and the module has been integrated the module into Police training curricula.

18. However, challenges on the implementation of the Act still remain. Whilst sensitisation of communities on key aspects of the law is ongoing, it is slow. In addition, the CPWA protocols are not yet developed, and not all Government sectors have the capacity and/or necessary resources to implement the Act. There is need to establish a strong centralised coordination and monitoring of the implementation process of the Act, which is missing.

19. The Juvenile Justice System remains largely unchanged and less prioritised. To date, only anecdotal evidences are available and no comprehensive assessment has been conducted. In response to this, the UN has provided support towards establishment of a juvenile school in the premises of the Juvenile Penitentiary, where school teachers were trained on the application of child rights and school was equipped with necessary furniture.

Right to Life, Liberty and Security of the Person

2011 recommendations

16. The following key recommendations were made - a) Enactment of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill, and other Bills which seek to protect the rights of women; b) Ratification of the Convention for Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Rome Statute of International Criminal Court; Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and enactment of legislation which specifically defines and criminalizes torture and stipulates effective measures to prevent and punish any violations of its implementation through national mechanisms; d) Ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW; e) Setting up of commissions of inquiry for all cases of deaths in custody, ill-treatment and alleged torture of individuals in police custody, and the prosecution of those who commit these crimes.

Review of progress and challenges

17. Following the failure of the enactment of the Sexual Offences Domestic & Violence Bill 04/2015 in 2009, the Bill by the previous Parliament, and is currently before the 10th Parliament. Public and civil society submissions on the Bill have been received, and it is awaiting enactment into law. The UN, in collaboration with other development partners, has supported the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to conduct a number of advocacy forums on the Bill with key Parliamentary Portfolio Committees and both Houses of Parliament.

18. Whilst national indicators on attitudes towards violence show reduced acceptance of or tolerance to violence among men and women (MIC 2014), national police statistics show that the incidence of violence (particularly physical and sexual violence against women and children) remain at unacceptably high. The UN has supported the Government to conduct a national level study on the Drivers of Violence Against Children (2014); to convene a national multi-sector conference on Violence in Swaziland (2015); and to host a Global Conference on Violence Against Children (2014); to conduct a national study on Violence in Schools (2014); to pilot a Comprehensive Life Skills Curriculum and has supported several advocacy meetings with policy makers on Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill 2015.

19. The Convention for Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance has been ratified. However, Swaziland has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture; Rome Statute of International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

Administration of Justice and the Rule of Law

2011 recommendations

20. The 2011 recommendations focused on the establishment of concrete and immediate measures to guarantee the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary, and the improvement of conditions in prisons and detentions centres.

Review of progress and challenges

21. Recent events in 2015, which led to the termination of office of the then Chief Justice, Ramodibedi following evidence of his interference with the selection of presiding officers and their subsequent judgements, indicated that impartiality of the judiciary was being compromised.

22. Recent efforts by the Government to improve transparency in the recruitment of judicial officers include the advertisement and appointment four judges of the High Court, bringing the number of judges to 17. However, of the newly appointed judges none were female.

23. In an effort toward strengthening access to justice for all, in 2013 the UN supported the Government to develop of a Legal Aid Policy and a draft Legal Aid Bill. To date the policy and Bill has not been tabled to Cabinet for approval.

24. To further strengthen the Parliament to perform its oversight, legislative and representation function, the UN has supported the development of a four year Strategic Plan whose implementation has resulted in revision of new Standing orders last amended in 2005; the enactment of the Parliamentary Service Bill; including capacity building of various Portfolio Committees.

Freedom of Association and the right to participate in Public and Political life

2011 recommendations

25. 2011 recommendations to Swaziland included – a) Ensuring the respect of the constitutionally and internationally guaranteed rights of all Swazi citizens to freedom of assembly, association and expression, particularly by allowing labour, political and civil society groups to assemble peacefully, free from Government interference; b) Easing of legislative and administration restrictions on the registration and operation of independent media with a view to provide for plurality of information, and the development of a legal framework that guarantees freedom of the media, including private media institutions.

Review of progress and challenges

26. Despite the Constitutional provision (Article 25) guaranteeing the freedom of association, assembly and participation, not significant progress has been achieved in this area. Political parties remain banned and their leaders remain under constant threat of prosecution under the Public Order Act 1965, Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008 and Sedition and Subversive Activities Act 1938. At present the Terrorism Act Suppression is being reviewed by Government.

27. To date, only one State owned and religious radio is licensed to operate. Community radio space remains restricted. Though print media is open to private licensing, experience has shown that a high level of surveillance by State organs continues to undermine their independence.

28. In July 2014, human rights lawyer Thulani Maseko and journalist Bheki Makhubu were convicted of contempt of court for “violating and undermining the dignity, repute and authority of the High Court of Swaziland” by writing and publishing an article critical of a judge’s handling of a criminal case. They were given prolonged prison sentences following an unfair trial solely for having exercised their rights to freedom of opinion and expression by writing articles critical of the judiciary.

28. The registration of Trade Union Coalition of Swaziland (TUCOSWA) is indicative of some progress towards the freedom of assembly by labour formations. Government is currently reviewing guidance on conduct during public protests.

Security and the Suppression of Terrorism

2011 recommendations

34. The main recommendation under this thematic area was an urgent call for the repeal or amendment of the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008, the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act 1938, the Proscribed Publications Act 1968 and other pieces of security legislation, to bring them into adherence with the international human rights standards.

Review of progress and challenges

35. In 2015, the Government initiated the review of the Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008.

Right to health, social security and to an adequate standard of living

2011 recommendations

37. The following recommendations were specific to HIV and AIDS – a) Development and the implementation on a national strategy on HIV and AIDS, including strategies to eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS; b) Further strengthening of national HIV and AIDS prevention, care and treatment programmes, including ensuring ART access to all people in need of these.

38. On maternal and child mortality, the 2011 UPR review recommended increased investments to reduce the high maternal mortality and the rate of child mortality. Also recommended was increased focus and investments into reducing the tuberculosis other communicable and non-communicable diseases.

39. Also recommended was the strengthening of policy coordination and implementation of national programmes in the area of food and nutrition security and access to adequate, clean and safe drinking water especially for the population living below poverty line.

Review of progress and challenge

40. Swaziland has the highest HIV prevalence in the world at 26% among the sexually active population with the HIV infection higher among women at 31.1% than men at 19% (DHS 2006-7). In 2014, an *Extended* National Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS (2014-2018)

was adopted whose main goals are - to reduce new HIV infections among adults and children by 50% by 2015; to reduce mortality and morbidity amongst people living with HIV and in particular those with the TB/HIV co-infection; to alleviate the socio-economic impacts of HIV and AIDS among vulnerable groups and improve efficiencies and effectiveness in the national response planning, coordination and service delivery.

41. Guided by the above strategy, the country has made progress in its HIV response since 2011. Coverage of prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) has increased over the years, with 162 (89%) of the 183 ANC facilities providing services and there are over 90% of HIV positive pregnant women receiving ART for PMTCT by 2014. HIV testing has been decentralized to the primary health care level with 134 sites testing infants as early as 6 weeks. The proportion of HIV-positive tests decreased from 10.4% in 2009 to 3% in 2014. ART coverage has increased from 70 facilities providing the services in 2008 to 133 in 2013. The number of PLHIV on ART doubled from 55,104 in 2011 to 125,421 in 2014. ART adherence at 12 months has increased from 73% in children and 76% in adults in 2007 to 91% in children and 88% in adults in 2014. According to the SHIMS 85% of PLHIV who reported to be on ART were virally suppressed.

42. However, the above achievements are compromised by the high rate of new HIV infections. Though HIV incidence has decreased from 2.5% in 2011, it is still unacceptably high at 1.8% in 2013. A number of HIV prevention interventions have been put in place, which among others include; the number of facilities providing HTC increased from 147 (77.4%) in 2010 to 264 (92.1%) of health facilities in 2013. Percentage of people tested and counselled in the last 12 months increased from 47.3 % in 2010 to 66.5% in 2014. Scaling up of male circumcision was initiated in 2008, resulting in improved uptake with 28% males aged 15-49 circumcised by 2014 compared to 7% in 2007; 6.5 million condoms were distributed in 2011 but condom use has declined in women aged 15 – 49 years, from 73% in 2010 to 66% in 2014; and a SBCC Strategy with a number of tools and guidelines have been developed and comprehensive sexuality education rolled-out to out-of-school youths and initiated in pilot schools. Knowledge levels in young people (15 – 24 years) have decreased from 58.2% in 2010 to 49.1% in 2014, with 53.6% amongst girls and 50.9% among boys

47. Latest figures on the Stigma Index show that public attitudes to HIV and PLHIV are improving. However, the 2011 Stigma and Discrimination Index, which gauged attitudes towards people living with HIV, found that although stigma has decreased, self-stigma among people with HIV remains common.

40. Whilst antenatal care coverage has increased in the period under review (from 96.8% in 2010 to 98.5% in 2014); as well as skilled birth attendant at delivery (from 82% in 2010 to 88.3% in 2014); and deliveries in health facilities (from 80.4% in 2010 to 87.7% in 2014), overall maternal mortality and neonatal mortality remain high – with maternal mortality currently estimated at 593/100,000 live births and neonatal mortality at 20 per 1000 births. As an initial step to addressing this issue, the United Nations is supporting the Government conduct a national Maternal and Neonatal Health Quality of Services Survey, with technical and financial support from the UN.

41. The draft National Food and Nutrition Policy has just been reviewed and finalized for submission to cabinet for endorsement. After cabinet approval the next steps will be the review of the existing Food and Nutrition Strategy and development of its operational plan. The government continues to implement project targeting provision of adequate, clean and

safe drinking water especially for the population living below poverty line especially in rural areas in the most deprived regions of the country such as Lubombo and Shiselweni.

42. In 2014, the Government reviewed the National Development Strategy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) 2006 in order to align it with the “Vision 2022” national strategy document. The UN supported the review and consultative processes, including that of the national engagement process dubbed ‘The Swaziland We Want’ which was aimed at sensitizing the citizens about the Sustainable Development Goals.

The right to basic education

2011 Recommendations

43. Swaziland was encouraged to continue pursuing the right to education for all with a particular attention given to the realization of this right for girls. Recommended, was the strengthening of educational and awareness raising campaigns to ensure the use of alternative disciplinary measures to corporal punishments in accordance with the human dignity of the child.

Review of progress and challenges

44. Through technical support from the UN and other development partners, the Government of Swaziland has continued its efficient implementation of the Free Primary Education (FPE) programme with net enrolment rates remaining above 90%. In 2012 primary education’s net enrolment rate stood at 96 % (97 % for boys; 95.2% for girls). Primary school attendance stood at 97 % for boys and 98 % for girls. From an equity standpoint, about 60 % of learners in primary school level are orphaned and vulnerable children.

45. Net enrolment at secondary level is extremely low at 27 %, coupled with a low retention rate, especially for boys. Contributing factors include the prohibitive cost of secondary school education, adolescent pregnancy and violence in and around schools. The repetition rate remains high at 16 %, affecting more boys than girls. Noted is that the education system starts off with more than 36, 000 learners in Grade 1 and only 10, 000 learners reach Grade 12. UN advocacy with the Government of Swaziland continues to address this challenge.

Institutional and human rights structure

2011 recommendations

50. Key recommendations in this area focused on the ratification of specific international conventions, and strengthening of the capacity, functionality, independence and legal framework of the Human Rights and Public Administration Commission (HRPAC) to ensure conformity with the Paris Principles and ICC accreditation as a National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). Key international conventions recommended for ratification were the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

51. Also recommended was the development and adoption of a National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan, to inform the Commission’s strategic focus and programming.

Intensify the training programmes for the personnel responsible for law enforcement. And the development and implementation of human rights training programmes for members of the judiciary and law enforcement officials, including the police, security forces and correctional officers.

52. Additional recommendations were for strengthening of national monitoring of implementation of UPR recommendations and human rights recommendations and proposal of United Nations treaty bodies Swaziland is state party to, including the CRC recommendations in 2006 and CEDAW recommendations in 2013. Swaziland was encouraged to identify its needs for technical and financial assistance to catch up on the backlog accumulated in the presentation of reports to treaty bodies, and to make use of the technical support from OHCHR to finalizing its overdue reports.

Review of progress and challenges

53. In 2015, the secretariat of the HRPAC Secretariat has been strengthened through the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer, the Legal Officer and 3 human rights examiners. For improved accessibility, the office of the HRPAC have been relocated to the capital city, in Mbabane. The UN has supported the development of the HRPAC Strategic Plan.

55. Whilst progress has been made significant progress with regard to ratification of key human rights instruments (refer para.4), the domestication and implementation of these instruments remain a challenge. To address this, the United Nations Country Team has supported of a Parliament Strategy and Action Plan, which prioritizes domestication and implementation of human rights commitments. In addition, treaty reporting remains weak with only two reports submitted, namely CEDAW and the CRC. The Government needs to prioritize the institutionalization of a national treaty monitoring mechanism.

Recommendations

56. Specific UN recommendations include:

Legal

- A national legislative and policy reform exercise to align all laws with Constitution and human rights instruments and obligations. Key legislation earmarked for reform should include the Marriage Act 1964; Deeds Registry Act 1968; Administration of Estates Act 1902; Citizenship Act 1992 and the Birth Marriage & Death Registration Act 1963.
- The need for a constitutional amendment to align all articles on citizenship to tenets of equality and non-discrimination outlined in CEDAW and the Article 20, and Article 38 of the very Constitution.
- Enactment of the Sexual Offences & Domestic Violence Bill 2015.
- Enactment of the Legal Aid Bill.
- Amendment of the Suppression of Terrorism Act.
- Enactment of the Disability Bill.
- Enactment of the Human Rights Bill.

Policy

- Development and institutionalization of national mechanism for the implementation of national policies.
- Finalization, adoption and implementation of National Strategy & Action Plan to End Violence.
- Finalization and adoption of the Social Protection Strategy & Action Plan.
- Finalisation and adoption of the Land Policy.
- Develop clear procedures and guidelines on the implementation of constitutionally sanctioned abortion – e.g. abortion that is a result of a rape, incest, and unlawful sexual intercourse or on medical grounds.
- Finalization and adoption of Legal Aid Policy.

Institutions

- Reconstitution of National Child Coordination Unit and strengthening of its Secretariat
- Full implementation of the National Disaster Management Act and strengthening of the National Disaster Management Authority.
- Strengthening of the Department of Gender & Family Issues; Department of Social Welfare; and Disability Unit.
- Establish a Government led human rights monitoring mechanism to ensure adherence, reporting and implementation of international human rights commitments and recommendations.
- Establishment of a Government led and funded national Legal Aid facility for enhanced access to justice for the poor and vulnerable.

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