



OCTOBER 2013

SWAZILAND

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

A. General situation

The Kingdom of Swaziland is a small landlocked country in southern Africa, bordered to the north, south and west by South Africa, and to the east by Mozambique.

In 2007, Swaziland has a per capita GNI of USD 1,153, placing it in the lower-middle income category of countries, but as elsewhere in southern Africa, there are great disparities in distribution of wealth. As a result, 69 percent of the population is living below the poverty line of Emalangeni 125 (USD 20) per month.

The challenges of poverty have been greatly compounded by HIV and AIDS. HIV prevalence among pregnant women rose from less than four percent in 1992, to 32.6 percent in 1998 and 42.6 percent by 2004. Thus, Swaziland and especially Swazi children are now feeling the full impact of what may be the world's worst HIV epidemic.

It is estimated that in 2011, the estimated population of Swaziland was of just over 1.2 million inhabitants, of which 548,000 were under the age of 18 years. According to UNICEF, nearly 125,000 Swazi children have lost at least one parent to the epidemic. Already over 15,000 households in the country are headed by children, who raise their younger brothers and sisters by themselves. AIDS has created a vicious cycle by breaking down the institution of the family. Orphans often fall into poverty and hunger, drop out of school, and become vulnerable to violence, rape and abuse. Chronic malnutrition affects 40 per cent of children.

Sources:

- Wikipedia The Free Encyclopedia, Swaziland, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland>;
- The Kingdom of Swaziland, *National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2006-2010*, http://hivaidsclearinghouse.unesco.org/search/resources/iiep_swaziland_ovc_2006_2010.pdf;
- UNICEF Swaziland, <http://www.unicef.org/swaziland>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

- A. General situation 1
- B. The situation of children without parental care 2
- C. Adoption 4

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- A. International instruments 8
- B. Regional instruments 9
- C. Domestic legislation 9

ACTORS

- Central Authority 9

APPENDICES

- A. Documents in the framework of the Committee on the Rights of the Child 10
- B. Alternative reports in the framework of the Committee on the Rights of the Child 10
- C. Other sources of information 10



B. The situation of children without parental care and in alternative care

The protection of children deprived of parental care is provided for in the 2005 Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland in the following terms: '[m]otherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance by society and the State' and according to article 29 on the rights of the child. In addition, the 2012 Children's Protection and Welfare Act provides for further provisions relating to their protection and care, supported by the 2009 National Children's Policy.

According to *Swaziland Demographic and Health Survey 2007*, 153,534 children had lost one or both parents, of who 13,912 were due to HIV. According to the *Working Paper: Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa: Progress, Challenges and Future Direction*, 6% of all children in Swaziland live with their father only, 38% live with their mother only, 22% live with both parents, 19% have both parents alive but live elsewhere, and 4.4% are 'double-orphans'.

Context:

In Swazi tradition, there were no orphans, as every child who had lost parents found a place as a child of the extended family. The major impact and change in the protection and care of children deprived of parental care has been that of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the country and region. The challenges of migration and urbanization combined with HIV and AIDS have now placed extreme pressure on the traditional extended family, requiring communities and Government to step in to protect and promote the rights of affected children. They are not 'orphans' as such, but *bantfwana bendlunkhulu* ('children of the community'). In this context, a *National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2006-2010* was developed in order to implement an integrated safety net system that would deliver multi-faceted care and support packages at household level.

The *National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2006-2010* sought to strengthen successfully piloted initiatives, by expanding the number of *lihlombe lekukhalela* ('a shoulder to cry on') child protectors and the responsibilities of Neighbourhood Care Points caregivers. The community child protectors known as *lihlombe lekukhalela* have been focusing on protecting children from physical and sexual abuse.

Informal care:

The *Working Paper: Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa: Progress, Challenges and Future Direction* provides updated data on the care of children in informal settings in the region. In relation to Swaziland, it estimated that 47,000 children stayed with grandmothers or alone, but it was not known if they were orphans. The report also mentions some of the social assistance safety nets that are available to these children and families, including the Public Assistance/Family Support Grant, through which recipients are identified by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as destitute families, most frequently child-headed households and under-60-year-old grandmothers and female carers looking after children. This was considered one of the effective means of supporting OVCs.

The *Discussion Paper: Children in Informal Alternative Care* mentions that in 'Swaziland, the contrast is [...] dramatic, with 40.1 per cent of all rural households providing non-parental care, three times the proportion of urban households. There are no data on why such a large proportion of rural households is providing care to non-biological children, or why so many children who have at least one parent are living in others' households, although the literature suggests that there is substantial employment-related migration of the parent, thus leaving the child in care of another in the community. The impact of a high concentration of non-parental care in rural areas likely affects both the children and the caregivers. In addition, it appears that there may be a relationship between HIV prevalence rates and providing 'other' child care, but the available information is not sufficient to establish a firm correlation.'

Residential care:



As stated in the *Assessment of Alternative Care for Children without Parental Care*, 'Swaziland has little history with residential care homes for children. When a child lost one, or both parents, the larger family unit, be it aunts and uncles, grandparents or even community members, took that child in as one of their own to be raised in a family setting that provided care, support and love. Indeed, even as late as the 1990s, there were few institutional options for children without parental care.' With the situation changing, the traditional forms of care have become less sustainable.

As mentioned by the same report, '[t]he Swazi Government and its many partners have implemented a number of interventions to protect and care for the needs of children. Among these are Neighbourhood Care Points which offer a hot meal and informal education to children at the community level; the establishment of Child Protection Committees and the training of *Lihlombe Lekuhalela* volunteers to protect children from abuse and exploitation; the development of the National Plan for Universal Primary Education to extend free primary education to all children no matter their family situation; and the creation of a National Children's Coordination Unit, which with the Department of Social Welfare is under the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, to ensure that children are receiving the care and support they need.'

In addition, orphanages and other residential care facilities for children were established, some by and with Government support, and others by private individuals or organizations. As explained in *Swaziland's response to Violence against children*, '[t]he first residential care facilities in Swaziland were established in the 1940s and 1950s by missionaries. The neglect of children brought on largely by the HIV epidemic and escalating cases of abuses, is reflected in an increase of residential care facilities now numbering 20.' Several of the facilities were registered as not-for-profit companies under the Companies Act No.7 of 1912, Section 21. Others were registered with the MOHSW because the facilities were responsible for the care, protection and welfare of children. While there are most likely more residential care facilities operating in the country, these facilities were not registered either as not-for-profits or with the MOHSW and as such were unknown to the assessment investigators. According to *Working Paper: Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa: Progress, Challenges and Future Direction*, there were 679 children placed in one governmental home, 19 registered homes and one unregistered home (*these numbers are pending confirmation*), whilst there appears to be 44 residential care homes known to Department of Social Welfare. The breakdown in ages was: 18% were under five years old; 31% were six to ten years old; 34% were 11-15 years old and 17% were over 16 years old.

It is worth mentioning here two key documents that have been officially launched by Deputy Minister in 2011: the National Guidelines for Alternative Care and the Minimum Standards on Residential Care, which are now the guiding documents when it comes to issues relating to children without parental care.

Foster care:

In this same report, it is stated that '[a]s a formal alternative care with non-relatives, foster care is rare in the assessed countries'; this includes Swaziland. It states that foster care with relatives is not formalised and that only few children are placed in formal foster care with non-relatives. The National Guidelines for Alternative Care have, however, included this option among the country's alternative care options.

Finally, an additional issue of concern is the low level of birth registration of children deprived of parental care and in alternative care, which renders them particularly vulnerable to violations of their rights and represents a potential obstacle to their access to basic social services.

Comments by the ISS/IRC

In a changing context, in which traditional and informal forms of care are increasingly under pressure to provide care and protection to children without parental care, the State's efforts are commendable. However, more remains to be done:

Most residential care facilities for children have been established without any appropriate legal framework, policies or standards. Thus, the implementation of the Minimum Standards on Residential Care are essential in ensuring that



institutions do not raise any risks as to their well-being and protection and that establishment and operation are based on children's rights.

There is a need to direct efforts to support existing or new forms of family-based care, such as foster care as recognised in the National Guidelines for Alternative Care, that would avoid the expansion or strengthening of institutional care. The latter should remain a measure of last resort and of a temporary nature.

Psychosocial and financial support mechanisms for families and children, including child-headed households, must be further strengthened in order to prevent family separation in those situations in which it may be prevented.

These should, among others, be addressed in updated national action plans relating to the protection of children deprived of parental care, including orphans and vulnerable children, and the further strengthening of the institutional structure in charge of child protection and care, such as the Department of Social Welfare.

Sources:

- UNICEF Swaziland, *Assessment of Alternative Care for Children without Parental Care*, 2007, http://www.unicef.org/swaziland/sz_publications_2007altcare_.pdf;
- UNICEF, Working Paper: *Alternative Care for Children in Southern Africa, Progress, Challenges and Future Directions*, 2008, <http://www.crin.org/docs/Alt%20Care%20in%20Southern%20Africa.pdf>;
- UNICEF & The Kingdom of Swaziland, *Swaziland's response to Violence against children*, 2012, http://www.sz.one.un.org/files/Swaziland_VAC_Document_26_March13.pdf;
- The Kingdom of Swaziland, *National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children 2006-2010*, http://hivaidsclearinghouse.unesco.org/search/resources/iiep_swaziland_ovc_2006_2010.pdf;
- UNICEF, Discussion Paper: *Children in Informal Alternative Care*, 2011, http://www.unicef.org/protection/Informal_care_discussion_paper_final.pdf;
- UNICEF Swaziland.

C. Adoption

ASPECTS	INFORMATION
CENTRAL AUTHORITY	The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland designated the Director, Social Welfare Department, Deputy Prime Minister's Office [...] as central authority to discharge the duties imposed by the Convention. <i>Source:</i> Hague Conference on Private International Law.
SIMPLE/FULL ADOPTION	Where an adoption order is made, the rights, duties, obligations and liabilities including those under customary law of the parents of the child or of any other person connected with the child of any nature whatsoever shall cease; and the adoptive parent of the child shall assume the parental rights, duties, obligations and liabilities of the child with respect to care, guardianship and education as if the child were born to the adoptive parent. Thus, adoption in Swaziland is a full adoption. The adopted child shall be a member of the clan, lineage or other group, and as such will give the child all rights to the family rituals in accordance with Swazi law and custom. <i>Source:</i> Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, s. 69.
PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY	No information.
CHILD ADOPTABILITY	Any child may be adopted if (a) the adoption is in the best interest of the child; (b) the child is adoptable; and (c) other relevant provisions complied with. An adoption committee shall conduct an assessment to determine whether a child is



adoptable after a report is made by a social worker.

A child is adoptable if (a) the child is an orphan and has no guardian or caregiver who is willing to adopt the child; (b) the whereabouts of the child's parent or guardian cannot be established; (c) the child has been abandoned; (d) the child's parent or guardian has abused or deliberately neglected the child, or has allowed the child to be abused or deliberately neglected; or (e) the child is in need of a permanent alternative placement.

The Director of Social Welfare shall keep and maintain a register to be called the Register on Prospective Adoptive Parents and Adoptable children in order to match the needs of the prospective adoptive parents to the prospective adoptable child. The name and other identifying information of a child may be entered into the register if the child is adoptable and the name or other identifying information of a child shall be removed from the register if the child has been adopted.

Source: Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 56, 59.

PROSPECTIVE ADOPTERS

A prospective adoptive parent shall be (a) fit and proper to be entrusted with parental responsibilities and rights in respect of the child; (b) willing and able to undertake, exercise and maintain those responsibilities and rights; (c) 25 years older than the child to be adopted (or is a relative of the child and is at least 21 years of age); and (d) properly assessed by an adoption social worker for compliance with the above conditions and by his country's competent authority in the case of foreign nationals.

An application for an adoption order may be made jointly by a husband and wife.

The Adoption Committee shall screen potential adoptive parents and names of children to be put on the register on prospective adoptive parents and adoptable children.

The Director of Social Welfare shall keep and maintain a register to be called the Register on Prospective Adoptive Parents and Adoptable children in order to match the needs of the prospective adoptive parents to the prospective adoptable child. Registration of a person as a prospective adoptive parent (a) is valid for a period of three years; (b) may be renewed as prescribed; (c) ceases (i) on written notice of withdrawal being given to the Director of Social Welfare; (ii) on the death of the registered person; (iii) on cancellation by the Director of Social Welfare if the registered person is no longer a fit and proper person to be entrusted with full parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child; and willing and able to undertake, exercise and maintain those responsibilities and rights; and (iv) if the registered person is convicted of an offence involving violence.

Source: Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 57, 58, 59, 62, 68.

CONSENTS

Where an application for an adoption order is made in respect of a child, who has attained the age of ten years, and is open for adoption, the consent of the child shall be sought and if the child is below ten years, his opinion shall be taken into consideration.

An adoption order shall only be made with the consent of the parent or guardian of the child. The High Court may dispense with the consent of any parent or guardian of the child if satisfied that the parent or guardian has neglected or persistently ill-treated the child, or the person cannot be found or is incapable of giving consent or that the consent is unreasonably withheld.

Any consent under this section may be given without the knowledge of the identity of the applicant for the order and where the consent is subsequently withdrawn only because the identity of the applicant was not known, the consent shall be considered to have been unreasonably withheld. The High Court may require the consent of any person for an adoption order if it considers that the person has any rights or obligations in respect of a child such as under an agreement, a court order or under Swazi law and custom. Where an



application for adoption is made in respect of a child who is born out of wedlock, the natural father of the child, if known and available, shall be consulted. Where an application for adoption is made in respect of a child who was abandoned and his parents or guardian could not be traced, the parents or guardian shall have no power to claim back the child from the adoptive parents.

Source: Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 62(3), 63.

DOMESTIC ADOPTION

Assessment of the child and the prospective adoptive parents: The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) shall facilitate the assessment of the adoptive parents and the conditions surrounding the child to be adopted and shall prepare a report to that effect. After this, the DSW through the designated social worker shall present a report in respect of the child to the High Court.

For judicial proceedings, see *Intercountry adoption* below.

Source: Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 61, 66.

Requirements: A person who is not a citizen of Swaziland may adopt a Swazi child, if he (a) has stayed in Swaziland for at least one year; (b) has fostered a child for at least one year under the supervision of a social worker; (c) does not have a criminal record; (d) has a report concerning his suitability to adopt a child from his country's social welfare office or other competent national authority; and (e) has satisfied the High Court that his country of origin will respect and recognise the adoption order and will grant resident status to the child. Applications for intercountry adoptions shall only be approved where the prospective adoptive parents reside in a country which has ratified the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoptions.

Local assessment: A social worker shall be required to submit a social enquiry report to assist the High Court in the application, and the High Court may, in addition, require some other person to make a report in respect of the application.

Interim adoption order: The High Court shall make an interim adoption order for a period not less than two years on condition that supervision of the child be done by social workers of the country where the adoptive parents reside and postpone the determination of the application.

Supervision: Where a person who is not a citizen of Swaziland has adopted a Swazi child while residing in Swaziland, such a person shall on departure report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which shall arrange that the supervision of the child be done by the social workers of the country to which the adoptive parents are departing.

Judicial proceedings: the High Court shall (a) proceed in camera unless open proceedings will be in the best interests of the child; (b) admit documentary evidence relating to the consent required for the order; (c) require a social worker to represent the interests of the child in the proceedings relating to an adoption order or an interim order; (d) require a social worker to prepare a social enquiry report in the manner prescribed to assist the court to determine whether the adoption order is in the best interests of the child or not; and (e) request for any other information that the High Court may need.

Before the High Court makes an adoption order, the High Court must take into account the the religious and cultural background of the child, the child's parents and the prospective adoptive parents as well as any available reports. It shall also be satisfied that the consent required for an adoption order has been obtained and that the parent or guardian of the child understands that the effect of the adoption order will mean permanent deprivation of parental rights; that the adoption is in the best interests of the child and that the wishes of the child have been considered if the child is capable of forming an opinion; if the child is

INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION



under ten years of age, the child’s opinion has been sought and considered; if the child is a at least ten years of age, the child’s consent to the adoption has been obtained unless it is impossible for the child to grant such consent; and that the arrangement for the adoption of the child are in accordance with the prescribed requirements, that the the social welfare competent authority of the country concerned has agreed to the adoption of the child and that the applicant has not received or agreed to receive any payment and that no person has made or agreed to make any payment or given or agreed to give any reward to the applicant for the adoption except where the High Court has ordered otherwise.

The High Court may impose conditions when granting an adoption order and may require the applicant to enter a binding agreement and make such provisions in respect of the child as the High Court considers necessary.

The adoption order shall include the following particulars if known (a) the date, place and country of birth of the child; (b) the name, gender and surname of the child before and after the adoption; (c) the name, surname, age, address, citizenship and occupation of the adoptive parent(s); and (d) the date of the adoption order, unless the High Court directs otherwise.

Adoption compliance certificate: When the High Court has approved the adoption of a child the Director of Social Welfare may issue an adoption compliance certificate.

Sources: Children’s Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 65, 67, 74.

REGISTRATION	<p>The Director of Social Welfare shall maintain a register of adopted children, whether adopted inside or outside Swaziland, in which shall be recorded particulars of the adoption orders or interim orders as the High Court may direct to be made under this Part. Every adoption order or interim order made by the High Court shall be served on the Director of Social Welfare by the Registrar of the High Court within seven days of the making of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Children’s Protection and Welfare Act 2012, s. 72.</p>
---------------------	--

PRIORITY ADOPTION No information.

PRIVATE ADOPTION	No information.
-------------------------	-----------------

POST-ADOPTION FOLLOW-UP An adoption order can be terminated by the High Court if the adoption is proved not to be in the best interests of the child.

Source: Children’s Protection and Welfare Act 2012, s. 62(4).

ACCESS TO ORIGINS	<p>An adoptive parent shall, under the guidance of a social worker, inform the adopted child of the fact that the child is adopted and the child’s parentage but this disclosure shall only be made if it is in the best interests of the child and if the child is of an understanding age. No person other than the adoptive parent shall disclose an adoption to the adopted child.</p> <p>The adopted child shall, where possible, have access to photos, letters or any form of artifacts that might help the child understand his roots better. If the adopted child has any siblings, the child should be informed of any siblings and be helped to maintain a link with the siblings, either through visits, letters or other communication channels.</p> <p>The information in the adoption register may not be disclosed to any person except (a) to an adopted child after the child has attained the age of 18; (b) for any official purposes subject to conditions determined by the Director of Social Welfare; (c) by an order of court if the court finds that such disclosure is in the best interests of the adopted child.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Source:</i> Children’s Protection and Welfare Act 2012, ss. 64, 73.</p>
--------------------------	--



COSTS

No payment shall be given to the person who gives away his child for adoption.

Source: Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, s. 62(5).

AGREEMENTS AND ACCREDITED ADOPTION BODIES

No information.

STATISTICS

According to UNICEF's *Working Paper: Alternative Care for Children in Souther Africa, Progress, Challenges and Future Directions* (2008), it is estimated that approximately 30 children were adopted in 2005. In addition, it mentions that the Abandoned Babies for Christ Home in Swaziland has had 55 babies adopted since 1999: 50 to Swazi families and 5 to expatriate families. All these adoptions take place after six months and under three years. Only one of these was an intercountry adoption.

The numbers of intercountry adoptions from Swaziland to the U.S.A., for example, have remained very low: one in 2008, 2011 and 2012, eight in 2010 and 11 in 2009.

Source: UNICEF, *Working Paper: Alternative Care for Children in Souther Africa, Progress, Challenges and Future Directions*, 2008; U.S. Department of State.

Comments by the ISS/IRC

Despite efforts made by the Kingdom of Swaziland to incorporate the principles and standards enshrined in the 1993 Hague Convention into domestic legislation, the country's 2012 Children's Protection and Welfare Act remains silent on key aspects of the adoption process that would provide further protection and safeguards for children affected by an adoption procedure.

In particular, it is worth mentioning a gap in legal provisions relating to essential issues such as the principle of subsidiarity, the prohibition of independent and/or private adoptions, measures aimed at promoting the domestic and/or intercountry adoption of children with special needs, and the procedure and requirements for the operation of accredited adoption bodies in Swaziland. The *draft* Standards and Procedures for National and Intercountry Adoption in Swaziland were expected to fill some of these gaps, in the absence of comprehensive legislation on this issue. In addition, some aspects of the adoption procedure require further provisions in order to ensure that the latter is a professional procedure.

In addition, as the number of intercountry adoptions increases on the African continent, it is fundamental for Swaziland to ensure that all aspects of its adoption procedure provide safeguards to the children that may be adopted and that these are clearly established in order to avoid any abuses and risks in the adoption procedure.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. International instruments

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession (A) / In force (F)	Online access
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	7 September 1995 (R) 22 August 1990 (S)	http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of	24 September 2012 (A)	http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en



children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)		
Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (1993)	1 July 2013 (F) 5 March 2013 (A)	http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=conventions.status&cid=69
Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996)	-	http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=conventions.status&cid=70

B. Regional instruments

REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession (A) / In force (F)	Online access
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)	5 October 2012 (R) 29 June 1992 (S)	http://www.au.int/en/sites/default/files/Welfare%20of%20the%20Child_0.pdf

C. Domestic legislation

LEGISLATION	Online access
The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act, 2005	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_125409.pdf
Children's Protection and Welfare Act, 2012	Available at the ISS/IRC.

ACTORS

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland designated the **Director, Social Welfare Department, Deputy Prime Minister's Office** [...] as central authority to discharge the duties imposed by the Convention.

Source:

- Hague Conference on Private International Law.

APPENDICES



A. Documents in the framework of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Concluding Observations: Swaziland, CRC/C/SWZ/CO/1, 16 October 2006
- Swaziland: Initial Report, CRC/C/SWZ/1, 16 February 2006

Sources:

- Committee on the Rights of the Child, 43rd session (September 2006): <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs43.htm>.

B. Alternative reports in the framework of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Convention on the Rights of the Child

- *Recommendations to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child - Swaziland*, Child Helpline International, 2006, http://www.crin.org/docs/Swaziland_CHI_NGO_report.doc;
- *An Alternative Report on the Implementation of the CRC in Swaziland*, Orphans and Vulnerable Children Network – Swaziland, 2005, http://www.crin.org/docs/Swaziland_OVCN_NGO_Report.doc;
- *Briefing from Global Initiative to end all corporal punishment of children – Swaziland*, Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 2006, http://www.crin.org/docs/Swaziland_GI_NGO_report.doc;
- *Statement to the 43rd Session of the CRC's Review of Swaziland's initial report*, The Lutheran World Federation on behalf of Lutheran Development Service, Swaziland, 2006, http://www.crin.org/docs/Swaziland_LWF-LDS_NGO_Statement.doc.

Source:

- Child Rights International Network, http://www.crin.org/resources/find_altrep.asp.

C. Other sources of information

❖ UNICEF Swaziland

<http://www.unicef.org/swaziland/>

Information on the situation of children and adolescents

❖ U.S. Department of State

http://adoption.state.gov/country_information/country_specific_info.php?country-select=swaziland

Information on intercountry adoption (*not updated*)

