

# Swaziland

*The Government of Swaziland has strengthened its legal framework to combat the worst forms of child labor by signing into law the Trafficking and People Smuggling Prohibition Act. However, the Government has not effectively enforced its child labor laws or developed adequate social protection programs for the prevention and elimination of exploitive child labor, especially for children working in agriculture, herding, and domestic service.*

## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	9.6%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	74.3%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs	8.9%



## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are exploited in the worst forms of child labor in Swaziland, many of them working in agriculture.<sup>4768</sup> Swaziland has one of the world's highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, affecting almost a quarter of the population. As a result, there are over 100,000 orphans who are at risk of entering into the worst forms of child labor.<sup>4769</sup>

Children are employed to pick cotton and harvest sugarcane. Children working in agriculture may perform physically arduous tasks and risk occupational injury and disease from exposure to dangerous tools, insecticides, and herbicides.<sup>4770</sup> Information about the worst forms of child labor in Swaziland is limited; however, reports indicate that in addition to agriculture, working children are primarily engaged in herding in remote locations, and domestic service.<sup>4771</sup> Child domestics may work long hours and be subjected to physical and sexual exploitation by their employer.<sup>4772</sup>

Children also work as porters, transporting heavy loads in self-made carts, and as bus attendants and taxi

conductors, collecting fees and calling out routes while climbing in and out of moving vehicles.<sup>4773</sup> Children working on the streets as traders and hawkers may be exposed to a variety of hazards, such as severe weather, accidents caused by proximity to automobiles, and vulnerability to criminal elements.<sup>4774</sup> Children also work 14-hour days in textile factories.<sup>4775</sup>

Children's exploitation in illicit activities and commercial sexual exploitation is also a problem in Swaziland. Children distribute alcohol in liquor outlets, where they are exposed to sexual harassment.<sup>4776</sup> Reports suggest that children may also grow, manufacture, and sell drugs, and may engage in commercial sexual exploitation at truck stops, bars, and brothels.<sup>4777</sup> Boys often migrate to Swaziland to work in commercial agriculture, market vending, herding, and portering. Some of these boys subsequently become victims of forced labor as their employers reportedly do not allow them to leave.<sup>4778</sup>

Another worst form of child labor that occurs in Swaziland includes the trafficking of children. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Swaziland is a source, destination, and transit country for child trafficking for the purposes of domestic servitude,

sexual exploitation, and forced labor in agriculture.<sup>4779</sup> Swazi girls are trafficked internally into the cities of Mbabame and Manzini and to South Africa and Mozambique for domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>4780</sup>

## Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Employment Act of 1980 sets the minimum age for employment in an industrial undertakings at 15, but it does not set a minimum age for other sectors. As most working children in Swaziland are not employed in industrial undertakings, many are therefore, left unprotected by the law.<sup>4781</sup> The law distinguishes between a child—under the age of 15—and a young person—between ages 15 and 18.<sup>4782</sup> A child may not work more than 4 hours continuously or 6 hours a day. The employment of a child or young person in places mainly used for the sale and consumption of alcohol, places where their morals may be impaired, work underground, and in dangerous or unhealthy places, is prohibited.<sup>4783</sup> Despite the above protections, the Employment Act does not address or specify the types of work considered to be hazardous or a worst form of child labor.<sup>4784</sup>






Children are required to attend school until age 12. This standard makes children ages 12 to 15 particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor as they are not required to be in school and are below the minimum age for work.<sup>4785</sup>

The Crimes Act criminalizes prostitution. The draft Sexual Offenses and Domestic Violence bill aims to specifically prohibit child prostitution and provide more stringent penalties; however, the bill has yet to be enacted.<sup>4786</sup> The General Pornography Act prohibits pornography.<sup>4787</sup> There is no evidence that laws in Swaziland prohibit the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities.<sup>4788</sup>

In 2009, the Government of Swaziland made changes to its legal framework by signing into law the Trafficking and People Smuggling (Prohibition) Act. This act covers both internal and international forms of trafficking and provides stiff penalties for violators, including up to 25 years' imprisonment for the trafficking of children for any purpose.<sup>4789</sup> The act also

provides provisions for victim compensation through the surrender of convicted offenders' moveable property.<sup>4790</sup>

The Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor, but under the Swazi Administration Order No. 6 of 1998, the Government may demand compulsory work from its citizens for cultivation, road construction, and anti-soil erosion works with stringent penalties for non-compliance. It is unclear whether children are engaged in Government-sponsored compulsory work.<sup>4791</sup> The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force Act sets the minimum age for conscription and voluntary recruitment into the military at 18.<sup>4792</sup>

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	No
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	No
	Minimum Age for Work	15
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	None
	Compulsory Education Age	12
	Free Public Education	Yes

## Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Program Advisory Committee on Child Labor (PACC) is charged with developing a national policy to address the worst forms of child labor, with the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment as its Secretariat. It is unclear whether PACC convened or carried out activities during the reporting period.<sup>4793</sup> At the local levels, community-based child labor committees are responsible for coordinating and monitoring activities to combat child labor.<sup>4794</sup>

In July 2009, the Prime Minister established the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Prevention of People Trafficking and People Smuggling to coordinate the implementation of the recent trafficking legislation. The Task Force includes representatives from multiple government and law enforcement agencies including UNICEF, UNDP, and NGOs, and began developing a national plan of action and various operating procedures.<sup>4795</sup> The Task Force meets regularly and will submit quarterly reports to the Prime Minister's office.<sup>4796</sup>

The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment, the Department of Social Welfare under the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, and the police services are the federal agencies designated to enforce child labor laws.<sup>4797</sup> It is unknown how many labor inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of labor laws, including those related to child labor, or if they receive training. However, child labor issues are included on the routine labor inspection questionnaire.<sup>4798</sup> While complaints regarding child labor can be made to the abovementioned entities, reports indicate that records regarding child labor complaints do not exist.<sup>4799</sup> In addition, at the time of reporting, the Government did not conduct investigations into child labor violations.<sup>4800</sup>

Within the Royal Swaziland Police Service, the Domestic Violence, Child Protection, and Sexual Offenses Unit is responsible for, among other things, the enforcement of criminal laws relating to the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking. Since anti-trafficking legislation did not exist until late 2009, no trafficking prosecutions or convictions were recorded and the Government did not provide training to law enforcement officials on this issue during the reporting period.<sup>4801</sup> The Government also established a Sexual Offenses Unit to combat sexual violence against children and women and provide services to victims.<sup>4802</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The 2008 National Strategy and Action Plan towards the Elimination of Child Labor in Swaziland serves as the primary policy framework for the prevention and elimination of child labor. This plan aims to eradicate the worst forms of child labor by 2015 and includes

specific roles for the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment to ensure its implementation in national institutions.<sup>4803</sup> However, the Government has not made it a policy to collect data on the worst forms of child labor.

In 2010, in response to a lawsuit by the Ex-Miners' Association, the Government launched a program to provide free primary education to all children, thereby reducing barriers to education for children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. This program will initially register students in the first and second grades, with higher grades included in the future.<sup>4804</sup> The Government also integrated child labor concerns into its National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (2006-2010), which provides children in this population with counseling and psycho-social support; access to shelter; and protection from exploitation, including trafficking; and supports their enrollment in school.<sup>4805</sup>

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

In Swaziland, the lion's share of past child-centered activities focused on assisting orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS.<sup>4806</sup> Social programs designed to eliminate child labor have been limited and primarily financed through two USDOL-supported regional child labor projects in Southern Africa, which ended in 2008: the RECLISA and TECL I projects.<sup>4807</sup> The \$5 million TECL I project assisted in the development of a national action plan on child labor, and the \$9 million RECLISA project withdrew and prevented 2,030 children from the worst forms of child labor. When the RECLISA project ended, the Government assumed responsibility for the education and support of the project's beneficiaries.<sup>4808</sup>

Current efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor focus on anti-trafficking initiatives. The Government launched its Red Light 2010 Campaign to combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children leading up to and during the FIFA 2010 World Cup.<sup>4809</sup> In addition, the Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA) in partnership with World Hope South Africa began the first of a series of workshops throughout Swaziland to educate people on human trafficking and preventative measures.<sup>4810</sup>

Despite the initiatives described here, the Government is not currently involved in social programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in sectors where the majority of children work, such as in agriculture, herding, and domestic service. In

addition, as the Government has not partnered with international organizations, it may miss opportunities to develop and execute externally funded projects to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.<sup>4811</sup>

**Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Swaziland:**

**IN THE AREA OF LAW AND REGULATIONS:**

- Amend the Employment Act to prohibit the worst forms of child labor, include a list of hazardous occupations, and extend its protections to children working in non-industrial undertakings.
- Raise the compulsory education age to 15.
- Enact the Sexual Offenses and Domestic Violence bill to further protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution.
- Enact legislation to prohibit the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities.

**IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:**

- Strengthen measures to investigate, prosecute, and convict individuals involved in the worst forms of child labor, which includes:
  - Developing a system to record child labor complaints.
  - Providing law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors with training on child labor laws and the newly enacted Trafficking and People Smuggling Prohibition Act.

**IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:**

- Continue to phase in positive efforts to provide free primary education in 2010 as a way to reduce educational attainment barriers to vulnerable populations, including child laborers.
- Collect data on the worst forms of child labor.

**IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:**

- Expand and improve programs to combat the worst forms of child labor, which includes:
  - Developing appropriate social protection programs for the elimination of child labor in agriculture, herding, and domestic service.
  - Partnering with international organizations to further strengthen child labor legislation and the execution of projects for the prevention and elimination of exploitive child labor.



<sup>4768</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates*, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2000. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.

<sup>4769</sup> Yasmin Jessie Turton and Richard Kamidza, *Draft Final Evaluation Report: Supporting the time-bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in South Africa and laying the basis for concerted action in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland TECL I*, June-July, 2008, 4; available from [hard copy on file]. See also Bjorn Nordtveit, *Independent Final Evaluation of RECLISA: Swaziland Country Report*, June 10, 2008, 2; available from [hard copy on file].

<sup>4770</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, January 20, 2009, para e. See also Solidarity Center, *Justice for All: The Struggle for Worker rights in Swaziland*, Washington, DC, September, 2006; available from <http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/SwazilandFinal.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Implementation plan of the programme Towards the Elimination of worst forms of Child Labour (TECL) in Swaziland 2004-2007 (TECL Paper 12)*, Geneva, March 2006, 5; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4287>.

<sup>4771</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, January 20, 2009, para e-f. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 23, 2010, section 3a. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 3, 2010, section 2a. See also U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/af/135979.htm>. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland*, Geneva, November 4-6, 2009, 20; available from [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/20091103101840-Microsoft\\_Word\\_-\\_SACU-final\\_.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/20091103101840-Microsoft_Word_-_SACU-final_.pdf).

<sup>4772</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland," section 7d. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 3, 2010, section 2a.

<sup>4773</sup> ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 5-7. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland," section 7d.

<sup>4774</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 3, 2010, section 2.5. See also ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 5-7. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland," section 7d.

<sup>4775</sup> ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 7.

<sup>4776</sup> Ibid. See also Government of Swaziland, *Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS): Swaziland Country Report*, January, 2008; available from [http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/swaziland\\_2008\\_country\\_progress\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/swaziland_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf). See also Miriam and Keregero Keregero, *TECL Paper No. 45: Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Swaziland*, Rapid Assessment, Geneva, 2006, 4, 9; available from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/swaziland/documents-and-laws/research-reports/insights-into-children-subject-to-commercial-sexual-exploitation/>. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*.

<sup>4777</sup> ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 6-7. See also Government of Swaziland, *Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)*. See also Miriam and Keregero Keregero, *Commercial sexual exploitation*, 6-9. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 19. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Swaziland: Growing number of children working", IRINnews.org, [online], November 10, 2006 [cited December 28, 2009]; available from <http://newsite.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=61535>.

<sup>4778</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/category/COI,,,SWZ,4c1883c323,0.html>. See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 22. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 23, 2010, section 3b.

<sup>4779</sup> ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 7. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 23, 2010, section 3b. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Swaziland: Hard times raise levels of abuse", IRINnews.org, [online], August 1, 2007 [cited December 28, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=73530>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland."

<sup>4780</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland." See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 22. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting*, February 23, 2010, section 3b.

<sup>4781</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland," section 6d. See also Government of Swaziland, *King and Parliament of Swaziland: The Employment Act*,

(1980), Part I: Preliminary, article 97(1); available from [http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-\(Excerpts\).pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-(Excerpts).pdf). See also International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 19.

<sup>4782</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 1.3.

<sup>4783</sup> Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* article 97-99.

<sup>4784</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*. See also Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act*

<sup>4785</sup> UNESCO, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report: 2009: Overcoming inequality: why governance matters*, Oxford University Press, Paris, 2008; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>. See also Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act*

<sup>4786</sup> International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 19. See also Africa News, “Swaziland: Help Sex Workers - Senator”, [allafrica.com](http://allafrica.com), [online], November 12, 2009 [cited November 13, 2009]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200911130001.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland,” section 6. See also Jacqui Gallinetti, *Harmonisation of laws relating to children: Swaziland*, The African Child Policy Forum, Addis Ababa, 2005, 14-15; available from <http://www.africanchildinfo.net/documents/Swaziland%20final%20Sarah.doc>.

<sup>4787</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland,” section 6. See also Government of Swaziland, “Swaziland,” in *Legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children*, 2009; available from <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/csaSwaziland.pdf>.

<sup>4788</sup> International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 19.

<sup>4789</sup> Government of Swaziland, *The People Trafficking and People Smuggling (Prohibition) Act*, Act No. 7 (November 10, 2009), article 3, 12-13; available from [hard copy on file]. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland.”

<sup>4790</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland.” See also Government of Swaziland, *The People Trafficking and People Smuggling Act*, article 12-18.

<sup>4791</sup> International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards*, 22. See also Government of Swaziland, *An Act to provide for the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland*, 2005, article 17; available from <http://www.southernafricalawcenter.org/salc/library/Librarydetail.aspx?id=341449205>.

<sup>4792</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Swaziland” *In Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from [http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root\\_id=159&directory\\_id=216](http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=216).

<sup>4793</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para b. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2e.1. See also Nordtveit, *Independent Final Evaluation of RECLISA: Swaziland Country Report*, 4.

<sup>4794</sup> American Institutes for Research, *Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa (RECLISA)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Washington, December 8, 2008, 5, 12, 76.

<sup>4795</sup> UNDP, *Human Trafficking - Red Light 2010*, [online] September 1, 2009 [cited January 15, 2010]; available from [http://www.undp.org.sz/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=142:human-trafficking-red-light-2010&catid=116:gender&Itemid=121](http://www.undp.org.sz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=142:human-trafficking-red-light-2010&catid=116:gender&Itemid=121). See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland.”

<sup>4796</sup> UNDP, *Red Light 2010*. See also Lunga Masuku, “PM sets ball rolling on combating human trafficking and smuggling”, [swazilive.com](http://swazilive.com), [online], March 06, 2010 [cited July 22, 2010]; available from [http://www.swazilive.com/Swaziland\\_News/Swaziland\\_News\\_Stories.asp?News\\_id=1466](http://www.swazilive.com/Swaziland_News/Swaziland_News_Stories.asp?News_id=1466). See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010 Swaziland.”

<sup>4797</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2c.

<sup>4798</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4799</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2c.1-2.

<sup>4800</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Swaziland,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009* Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119027.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2c.

<sup>4801</sup> UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, February, 2009; available from [http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/humantrafficking/Global\\_Report\\_on\\_TIP.pdf](http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/humantrafficking/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf). See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2d.6, 2d.12. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 23, 2010*, section 5e.

<sup>4802</sup> Government of Swaziland, *Children's Unit*, [online] [cited January 15, 2010]; available from <http://www.gov.sz/home.asp?pid=140>. See also UNICEF, *Swaziland Fulfills a Promise to Children: Kingdom Launches First Sexual Offences Unit*, [online] [cited November 12, 2009]; available from <http://www.unicef.org/swaziland/media.html>.

<sup>4803</sup> American Institutes for Research, *RECLISA Final Technical Progress Report*, 13, 72, 74. See also Yasmin Jessie Turton and Richard Kamidza, *TECL I Draft Final Evaluation Report*, 22. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2a. See also UN in South Africa, “Swaziland commits to national action against child

labour”, ILO, [online], April 9, 2008 [cited November 10, 2009]; available from <http://www.un.org.za/swaziland-commits-to-national-action-against-child-labour/>.

<sup>4804</sup> Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Swaziland: Free primary education, at last”, IRINnews.org, [online], January 29, 2010 [cited February 19, 2010]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/201001290966.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Swaziland: Judge rules for free education”, IRINnews.org, [online], 2009 [cited December 28, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=83640>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Swaziland.”

<sup>4805</sup> Government of Swaziland, *National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children: 2006-2010*, 7, 14; available from [http://www.unicef.org/swaziland/sz\\_publications\\_2006npaforovc.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/swaziland/sz_publications_2006npaforovc.pdf).

<sup>4806</sup> Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Swaziland: Child rights advocates highlight plight of under-fives”, IRINnews.org, [online], April 20, 2005 [cited July 26, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=53980>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Swaziland: Innovative project cares for AIDS orphans”, IRINnews.org, [online], May 25, 2004 [cited July 26, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=50016>.

<sup>4807</sup> USDOL, *Supporting the Timebound Program to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in South Africa, and Laying the Basis for Concerned Action Against the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland*, Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2008; available from [hard copy on file]. See also American Institutes for Research, *RECLISA Final Technical Progress Report*.

<sup>4808</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 3, 2010*, para 2f.1. See also American Institutes for Research, *RECLISA Final Technical Progress Report*, 91. See also USDOL, *Supporting the Timebound Program to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in South Africa, and Laying the Basis for Concerned Action Against the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland*.

<sup>4809</sup> UNDP, *Red Light 2010*. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 23, 2010*, section 4a.

<sup>4810</sup> U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, February 23, 2010*, section 7a.

<sup>4811</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Action against Child Labour: IPEC Highlights 2008*, Geneva, February, 2009, 34; available from [hard copy on file].