

**Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, *Livestock Development Policy*, June, 1995**

- Harmonisation and standardisation of the livestock sector in Swaziland to achieve self-sufficiency and a sustainable livestock industry
- Proposal for formation of community livestock group schemes inclusive of women and youth will serve as the main vehicle for livestock development
- Proposal for integration of all participants as partners within the livestock industry, namely, the producers, traders, processors and the government as basis of sustainability.
- Continuous reviewing of policy to ensure relevance to changing times, and local and international environments.
- Problems necessitating policy formulation including that smallholder livestock producers continue to be disadvantaged in the provision of services, acquirement of input supplies and access to competitive markets due to lack of relevant timely information, appropriate community structures and services
- Deprivation of rural families of income generating opportunities and consequent invasion by large commercial producers of rural markets particularly with live chicken.
- Absence of a National Grading and Pricing policy for live cattle and cold dressed carcasses, generating mistrust and sometimes withdrawal of cattle from the market by farmers thus worsening the problem of overstocking and land degradation.

**Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, *Swaziland National Report on the Status of Women*, 1994-1995**

- Report of Swaziland Government for a presentation to the Fourth World Conference for Women in Beijing analysing issues of concern to women in the early eighties and changes to date.
- Minority status of women both under civil and customary law; decision-making roles from family to national levels; multiple roles of women; limited direct access to means of production such as land; poor maternal health and limited access to health facilities; limited access to employment opportunities; high drop-out rates from the schools, and lack of a mechanism within government to address these issues with authority and resources.
- Recommendations for future strategies to improve the status women and their full integration in development, including a national policy on women's affairs, which will give suitable coordinating machinery for women's affairs and that the Swaziland Government should accede to internationally recognised human rights conventions that assure equal opportunities for all.

**Kunene, Nokuthula Winfred, *The Contribution of Livestock to the Cash Economy Swazi Nation Land Farmers In Swaziland*-University of Swaziland, May 1992**

- Investigation of how livestock farming on Swazi Nation Land can contribute to the economy conducted in Nkhamba and Nkoyoyo in the Hhohho region of Swaziland
- National livestock population and the distribution and ownership of cattle on Swazi Nation Land, the functions of livestock; the contribution of livestock to cash economy; problems farmers encounter in Swazi Nation Land, and alternative crop production.

- Attitudes and importance of cattle rearing to Swazi Nation Land farmers influencing the view of the role of cattle as part of their economic activities.
- Difficulties women encounter with regard to the Swazi traditions and customs due to the minority status and its implications on women's ability to own and control cattle.

**Magagula, Glenn T., *Population, Employment and Rural Development in Swaziland* – FAO Programmes for Better Family Living, December 1990**

- Alternative means of directing the Swazi Government in intervening in issues related to the “rate of population growth and the generation of employment opportunities in rural areas, with a view of reducing income inequalities.”
- Uneven distribution of national income as the reason for the deteriorating living standards of rural residents.
- The effect of population rate growth on the welfare of the economy and the achievement of higher employment rates.
- The concept of rural development, including unemployment and the neglect of agricultural development
- Women as the majority of the country's population, particularly in the rural areas, as heads of households; as responsible for 70% of agricultural labor in rural areas
- Recommendations to engage women in development activities; formulate policies for structural change of the Swazi economy; and to eradicate unemployment.

Manzini Nomcebo, *Women in Development: Restrictions and Realities with Particular reference to Swaziland* - National Workshop on Population and Development, 1991

- Restrictions and realities faced by women in Swaziland development programmes.
- The failure by government to make the development programmes a success by failing to consider women's development programmes and accommodating the changes in women's roles within the broader socio- economic and political structures.
- Circumstances that restrict women from developing, such as the lack of women's policy in development or women's issues in general; women's decision-making capacity; culture; women's reproductive rights and the educational system.
- Recommendations for women's integration in development

Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Trust, *Lobola: Its Implications for Women's Reproductive Rights* WLSA, 2002

- Lobola practices within Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and their implications on the power relations within the marriage institution and women's rights, particularly reproductive rights.

Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust (WLSA), *Conference on Women's Access to and Control over Resources Within the Family* Kadoma, Zimbabwe, June, 1996

- Women's access to and control over resources within the family in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
- Concept of "head" of families as preserve of men whether resident or not and consequent power and authority to control resources.

Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Trust, *Family in Transition: The Experience of Swaziland* WLSA Swaziland, 1998

- Diverse family forms in Swaziland, and their functions.
- Access to and control of resources and the differences between women and men in accessing family resources such as land, livestock, money, children, and education.
- Recommendations such as policy and law reform and the reconceptualisation of women's rights in Swaziland within family laws.



Compiled by:

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## AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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