



World Health
Organization

Eswatini

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ESWATINI LAUNCHES ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE PACKAGE AND HRH STRATEGY



Minister of Health Hon. Mduduzi Matsebula and WHO Rep. Dr Susan Tembo showcasing the launch documents

In a significant milestone for Eswatini's healthcare landscape, the Ministry of Health officially launched the 3rd Edition of the Essential Healthcare Package (EHCP) as well as the Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2025–2030. The documents were launched by Minister of Health Honorable Mduduzi Matsebula in an event also attended by the World Health Organization Representative Dr Susan Tembo. The Essential Health Care package is a comprehensive and structured guide to the essential health conditions prioritised for Eswatini health care system. This document will serve as a critical tool for healthcare workers, policymakers, and health service

beneficiaries, ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed about the key health conditions requiring attention, the standardized treatment guidelines, and the appropriate referral pathways for different levels of care. By clearly defining promotive, preventive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative services, the EHCP strengthens the foundation of a well-functioning healthcare system, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 3 - health and well-being.

"It is our hope that this policy document will be fully utilised to guide provision of healthcare across the five service delivery levels of our health sector.

The document will further inform our plan for the introduction of new services, therefore it will be used by policy makers, service providers, as well as our partners and non-governmental organisations,” the Minister when launching the document.

He further applauded the technical assistance that the development process received through World Health Organization (WHO). “Together, we have crafted a package that reflects the health needs and relevant interventions for our society,” the Minister said.

HRH Strategy launched

In the same event, the Minister launched the Eswatini Health Workforce Strategy 2025–2030, which is timely, transformative, and grounded in the realities of past implementation. The HRH Strategy builds on lessons learned from the previous Strategy, while charting a bold course forward—one that is evidence-based, inclusive, and nationally owned.

This document was developed through a comprehensive consultative process done at different levels of the health system, with all cadres of human resources available in the country, both from public and private systems. The wider stakeholders’ consultations were conducted, with NGOs, partners, UN agencies, government Ministries and departments with close guidance and leadership from the Ministry of Health.

The HRH strategy outlines five strategic priorities which include, aligning investments and harmonizing priorities across government, partners, and the private sector, expanding employment opportunities-



to meet service delivery needs and national health targets, strengthening education and training to close existing gaps and build local capacity; improving workforce management for better retention, distribution, and performance; and enhancing governance and coordination to ensure accountability and effectiveness.

Dr Susan Tembo, the WHO Representative emphasized that meeting the aspirations of these documents would require strengthening health systems to enhance efficiency that will lead to quality health service delivery, increasing domestic financing to health sector, improving health workforce to improve quality of service delivery, improving coordination and collaboration among partners and stakeholders and effectively mobilise and engage communities to participate in implementation of health interventions.

ESWATINI REDUCES INSTITUTIONAL MATERNAL MORTALITY FROM 140 TO 75/100 000 IN 2024

The Kingdom of Eswatini has made commendable strides in curbing maternal mortality in the last decade, moving from 593 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 240 per 100,000 live births in 2020. A further decline in institutional maternal mortality was experienced in 2024 with the numbers dropping from 140 to 75 per 100,000 live births. This decline in maternal mortality has been attributed to the improved quality of care in health facilities around the country.

During the commemoration of the World Health Day 2025 in Mbabane, the World Health Organization, government and partners celebrated these strides and further launched a year-long campaign under the theme “Healthy Beginnings, Hopeful Futures”, calling for renewed commitment to end preventable maternal and neonatal deaths.

This national commemoration brought together policymakers, health professionals, civil society, UN agencies, government officials, and children, reflecting a collective vision for safer pregnancies and healthier newborns.

Minister of Health Honorable Mduduzi Matsebula mentioned that 99% of pregnant women in the country attend at least one ANC visit. Further, 93% of mothers deliver in health facilities attended by skilled health personnel.

Despite this progress, the rate of decline in maternal deaths has recently plateaued. Preventable causes such as postpartum hemorrhage (excessive -



An expectant mother receiving care in the delivery room

bleeding) and pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH) continue to drive maternal deaths.

Meanwhile, Eswatini's neonatal mortality rate currently stands at 23 per 1 000 live births, slightly below the regional average of 27/1 000. Most neonatal deaths occur during the first week of life, primarily due to prematurity (over 50%, birth asphyxia (18%) and malnutrition (16%), indicating the need for improved quality in antenatal and delivery services.

World Health Organization (WHO) Representative in Eswatini, Dr Susan Tembo, says these figures indicate that Eswatini continues to face significant challenges in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.

She emphasized that maternal and neonatal deaths should be everyone's business, adding that: “We must invest in maternal and newborn health—not just because it's a moral imperative, but because it strengthens families, economies, and nations.”

WORLD HEALTH DAY 2025 COMMEMORATION IN PICTURES



WHO COMMENDS ESWATINI'S BOLD STEP TOWARDS HOLISTIC CORRECTIONAL HEALTH REFORM

The World Health Organization (WHO) has lauded the launch of His Majesty's Correctional Services (HMCS) Health and Wellness Policy and Strategic Plan 2024–2028 as a landmark achievement in Eswatini's public health and justice sectors.

Speaking at the launch of the policy in Manzini, WHO Public Health Officer Dr Shepherd Machechera praised the collaborative efforts of the HMCS, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and development partners in crafting a comprehensive policy that addresses the multifaceted health needs of inmates.

Speaking on behalf of the WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo during the launch, Dr Machechera stated that: "This moment marks the culmination of a long and demanding journey—one that required vision, resilience, and unwavering commitment. Hence, we are not just launching a document, but we are celebrating a national milestone."

The new policy expands beyond the previous HIV-specific framework to encompass a broader spectrum of health concerns, including tuberculosis,

mental health, non-communicable diseases, and workplace wellness. It also integrates emergency preparedness to ensure correctional facilities are equipped to handle pandemics and other public health crises. "This forward-looking approach strengthens resilience and safeguards both the correctional population and the broader community," Dr Machechera noted, emphasizing that the health of incarcerated individuals is a matter of both human rights and public health.

He also acknowledged the successful completion of the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance (IBBS) survey by HMCS in 2024, calling it a critical step toward evidence-based programming. He further urged all stakeholders to fully implement the policy and strategic plan, stressing the need for sustained investment by ensuring the allocation of adequate resources.



ESWATINI REACHES OVER 5,000 CHILDREN DURING AFRICAN VACCINATION WEEK



Community members came in large numbers to vaccinate their children during the AVW vaccination catch-up campaign launch at Bhadlane under Lubulini Inkhundla

To cultivate a healthy and productive population, the Kingdom of Eswatini successfully conducted a nationwide vaccination catch-up campaign as part of the 2025 African Vaccination Week (AVW) commemoration.

The campaign, conducted in May 2025, reached 5,181 children with essential vaccines, a major milestone in the country's ongoing efforts to close immunization gaps and protect against preventable diseases. Led by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, Georgetown University and other partners, the nationwide campaign expanded beyond the usual target group of children under five years to include girls aged 9–20 for the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

Nosimilo Dlamini, a mother of three children under five years expressed her appreciation for the outreach services. “All my children have been vaccinated at this site and all three are now up to date. I make sure that they stay protected from diseases by taking advantage of the free vaccination services provided by our government. As a result, they are rarely sick and do not miss school because of sickness,” she said during the launch of the AVW at Bhadlane under Lubulini Inkhundla.

The campaign offered a wide range of critical vaccines, reinforcing Eswatini's routine immunization programme. Children received BCG for tuberculosis, bOPV and IPV for polio, DT and DTP for

diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, HepB-Hib for Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b, MR for measles and rubella, and PCV 1 for pneumonia. The Rotarix vaccine protected against rotavirus, a common cause of severe diarrhea, and TD boosters were given where needed. Vitamin A supplements and Albendazole were also administered to strengthen immunity and support deworming.

The success of the campaign lied on the strong community engagement, especially through traditional leaders, who proved vital in building trust and encouraging participation. Proactive outreach before the campaign using mobile platforms such as Whatsapp and community outreach helped to raise awareness and ensured smooth logistical operations. Health talks and education initiatives supported vaccine acceptance and addressed hesitancy. Further, early planning and detailed microplanning at local levels enhanced coordination and outreach.

Efforts were particularly focused on reaching zero-dose and under-immunized children in remote areas. Mobile outreach teams delivered vaccines directly to hard-to-reach communities, while health facilities

offered catch-up services. Reflecting on the campaign, Ms. Rejoice Nkambule, the Deputy Director of Health Services- Public Health said: “This campaign is more than numbers. It is about restoring trust in immunization, reaching under-served communities, and giving every child a fair shot at a healthy life.”

“Eswatini has shown strong leadership and community-driven action. Vaccination remains one of the most powerful tools we have to prevent disease, and this campaign clearly demonstrates how coordinated efforts can yield meaningful public health outcomes,” added Susan Tembo, WHO Representative to Eswatini.

Dr Tembo further pledged WHO and the entire UN’s commitment to support the government of Eswatini to identify and reach all children that have never received vaccinations (zero-dose children) so that every child benefits from the life-saving power of vaccines.

“We are working towards strengthening routine immunization, integrating services into primary health care, and roll out new vaccines to broaden disease prevention,” she said.



One of the children receiving Polio vaccination during the launch



WHO Representative Dr. Susan Tembo making remarks during the launch of the AVW at Bhadlane under Lubuluni Inkhundla

HPV VACCINATION IN ESWATINI REACHES 74% TARGETED GIRLS



The Kingdom of Eswatini is making notable strides in the fight against cervical cancer through the successful implementation of a nationwide Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination program. Launched in June 2023, the initiative targets girls aged 9 to 14 years, aiming to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer, a leading cause of cancer-related deaths among women in the country. HPV is a virus that causes cancers, mainly of the reproductive system, including cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the leading cancer among women ages 15–49 years in Eswatini, fueled by the high numbers of HIV cases.

Eswatini records approximately 360 cases of cervical cancer each year and 27% of these cases result in death. Currently, a total of 2129 women are living with cancer in the Kingdom. In the last five years, 771 women have died due to cancer-related illness.

The introduction of the HPV vaccination received tremendous support from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) through the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI).

The partnership with GAVI was instrumental in supporting the rollout of the HPV vaccination program. The support from GAVI encompasses capacity building within the healthcare system, ensuring that health workers are adequately -



trained to administer vaccines and engage with communities. This collaborative effort has resulted in improved healthcare infrastructure, which is essential for the sustainability of vaccination efforts.

“The initial funding and logistical support facilitated by GAVI enabled the country to target high vaccination coverage effectively,” said the WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo when interviewed about the program. A coverage of 51% was attained upon the introduction of the vaccine in 2023. A second round of an integrated school-based campaign was conducted in June 2024, where an increase in coverage was noted, reaching 69.7%. Coverage had reached approximately 73% of the eligible population by the end of 2024. To date, coverage has reached 74.4%, which is a significant achievement in the fight against cervical cancer.

To foster a successful HPV vaccination program, the Kingdom of Eswatini engaged in a series of well-coordinated and targeted activities.

The program mainly focuses on health education and sensitization as well as social mobilization. Through partnerships with non-governmental -



ABOVE AND BELOW: School girls receiving the HPV vaccine during the schools campaign



WHO HPV Focal Dr Angel Dlamini educating girls about the HPV vaccine

organizations and community leaders, the Ministry of Health and partners organized educational sessions to inform parents, guardians, and young girls about the benefits of vaccination, the dangers of cervical cancer, and the significance of early prevention.

The programme also utilized other strategies including vaccination campaigns and integrating HPV vaccination into public health services to ensure sustainability and continuity. Health centers across the country are now equipped to provide the HPV vaccine alongside other routine immunizations, thereby normalizing the vaccination process and reducing barriers to access. In November 2024, the program also expanded vaccination to immunocompromised girls. Health workers continue to conduct school-based vaccination campaigns, making it easy for girls to access the vaccine in a familiar environment. This approach not only enhances access to this life-saving vaccine but also encourages higher uptake rates among the target demographic.

Partners have observed that the vaccination programme has been well accepted by the people of Eswatini. Dr Pido Bongomin, the Deputy Director of Georgetown University noted that parents generally accepted the HPV vaccination, which has resulted in an impressive uptake of the vaccine. "There is need for continuous sensitization and addressing misconceptions in order to increase uptake of the services," he said.

The implementation of the HPV vaccination program in Eswatini marks a noteworthy advancement in public health efforts to combat cervical cancer in the country. Eswatini's proactive approach serves as a model for other nations grappling with high cervical cancer rates, demonstrating the impact of coordinated vaccination campaigns and international collaboration in disease prevention.

ESWATINI OPENS AGE BRACKET FOR HPV VACCINATION TO GIRLS 15-20 YEARS

During the launch of the 2025 African Vaccination Week, The Ministry of Health in Eswatini announced the expansion of the age range for the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination to girls 15- 20 years old. When introduced in 2023, the vaccine targeted girls 9-14 years due to factors including supply limitations. The opening of the age bracket was announced by Minister of Health Honorable Mduduzi Matsebula who was represented by Deputy Director of Health Service Ms. Rejoice Nkambule. This marked a groundbreaking step for the country-

making it the first country in the African region to vaccinate girls up to age 20 against HPV, while many others are only beginning to extend eligibility to 18. A total of 238 girls received the HPV vaccine during the 5-day campaign.

This decision is grounded in evidence and reflects our desire to provide broader protection against cervical cancer, which remains a leading cause of death among women in Eswatini. We want no one left behind and expanding the age range is a step in that direction," the Minister said.



The first girls aged 15-20 years to receive the HPV vaccine after the age bracket was broadened

HIGH POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR HPV VACCINE ROLL-OUT IN ESWATINI

In May 2025, the Kingdom of Eswatini conducted a comprehensive Post Introduction Evaluation (cPIE) for the HPV vaccine introduced in the country in 2023. The cPIE, supported by the WHO country office and AFRO, was conducted using WHO-recommended tools and methodologies, aimed to assess the effectiveness of the vaccine roll-out, identify challenges, and extract lessons to inform future immunization and adolescent health initiatives.

The data collection teams visited different schools, communities and health facilities across the country, conducting interviews with key stakeholders. The team gave feedback on the outcomes of the evaluation during a high-level briefing meeting in Mbabane.

Key strengths highlighted by the evaluation included

high political commitment and strong partner collaboration, effective inter-ministerial-coordination, particularly between the Ministries of Health and the Ministry Education and Training as well as successful school-based delivery strategies and a mixed-method approach to vaccine administration.

However, the evaluation also identified areas for improvement, such as strengthening cold chain infrastructure in certain regions, enhancing communication strategies to address vaccine hesitancy and improving real-time data collection systems.

Speaking on behalf of WHO and the UN family, WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo commended the Ministry of Health for its successful roll-out of the -



HRH Inkhosikati laMatsebula , cervical cancer patron for Eswatini



HPV Focal Dr Angel Dlamini and IST AFRO Vaccine focal Dr Mutale Mumba having a discussion with WHO Rep Dr Susan Tembo



Data collection teams assessing vaccine carriers at a health facility

HPV vaccine, calling it a milestone achievement in the fight against cervical cancer.

“The introduction of the HPV vaccine demonstrates Eswatini’s strong commitment to the health and well-being of women and girls,” the WHO Representative stated. “It also contributes directly to the global strategy for the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem,” she said.

In her remarks, the WHO Representative also praised the Ministry of Health for its transparency and openness to learning throughout the evaluation process.

Reaffirming WHO’s continued support, Dr Tembo outlined key areas of focus moving forward, including the implementation of the PIE recommendations, strengthening integrated adolescent health services, sustaining advocacy for HPV vaccine delivery and advancing efforts to eliminate cervical cancer, among others.



IST AFRO team lead Ms. Sarah Waithera presenting the PIE findings



The team of experts observing temperatures for vaccines at the Central Medical Stores

ESWATINI CONDUCTS TABLE-TOP SIMULATION FOR MPOX

As the African region continues to grapple with the impact of Mpox, the Kingdom of Eswatini is taking proactive measures to protect its population from the growing threat. Despite having no reported Mpox cases, the country's geographical position between South Africa and Mozambique, characterised by high cross-border movement, places it at heightened risk.

In August 2024, Eswatini, with support from WHO, developed a National Multisectoral Mpox Contingency Plan to enhance readiness for potential outbreaks. The plan emphasizes early detection, rapid reporting, laboratory confirmation, and swift public health interventions aligned with the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005).

To operationalize this plan, the Ministry of Health, with support from WHO, conducted an Mpox Tabletop Simulation Exercise in May. This discussion-based exercise was meant to simulate a two-month hypothetical Mpox outbreak, testing the country's preparedness and response capacities to detect, coordinate, case management, risk communication, and logistics in the event of an outbreak.

Participants from the Rapid Response Teams (RRT), Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC), National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit (EPR), Epidemiology and Disease Coordination Unit (EDCU), Red Cross, WHO, UNICEF, and regional health structures worked through staged scenarios, including initial detection of suspected cases, managing public anxiety and rumours, and intensive



Group work ongoing during the Mpox tabletop simulation exercise in Mbabane

media demands, while focusing on effective inter-sectoral coordination. The aim of this simulation was to test the country's functional public health capacities to respond to Mpox, clarify stakeholder roles and responsibilities, assess the PHEOC's capacity to coordinate multi-pillar emergency responses and to identify strengths and gaps to inform future improvements and capacity building. "Eswatini's commitment to preparedness reflects its dedication to protecting communities and strengthening its health security systems. This exercise marks another step in Eswatini's journey toward building a resilient health system capable of detecting and responding rapidly to emerging public health threats, ensuring the country is better prepared to manage Mpox and similar emergencies in the future," said the WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo.

MALARIA ELIMINATION EFFORTS REIGNITED AMID RISING CASES



Malaria testing for immigrants taking place at Malindza refugee camp early this year

The World Health Organization (WHO) has reaffirmed its support for Eswatini's renewed efforts to eliminate malaria, despite a resurgence in indigenous cases experienced lately.

Between January and May 2025, Eswatini experienced a significant rise in malaria cases. At the end of epidemiological week 22, a total of 360 cases and five deaths had been reported, of which 66% were classified as indigenous. The Lubombo and Hhohho regions recorded the highest numbers. Several factors contributed to this increase in cases, including prolonged rainfall during the previous summer season, an influx of seasonal migrant workers from neighbouring Mozambique, a malaria-endemic country, and limited access to malaria prevention interventions in high-risk communities. Further risks were associated with farm workers living in poorly enclosed shelters and increased nighttime exposure to mosquitoes, particularly in rural and agricultural areas.

At the World Malaria Day commemoration held at Mhlume in the Lubombo region, Dr Susan Tembo WHO Representative, remarked that the fight against malaria is a shared responsibility and a mission that demands collective action from all sectors of society.

She acknowledged the recent rise in malaria cases is a sobering reminder that the battle is not yet won. Despite these setbacks, Dr. Tembo expressed confidence in the country's capacity to overcome the challenges. She highlighted the country's robust surveillance systems, regional cooperation through the Elimination 8 initiative, and the critical role of the End Malaria Fund, championed by His Majesty the King, in bridging funding gaps.

Dr. Tembo further stressed the importance of equity in malaria elimination, ensuring that vulnerable populations, especially children, pregnant women, and marginalized communities are not left behind.

WHO CONDUCTS SPECIALISED TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNICATION CAPACITY FOR MOH

The World Health Organization (WHO) country office, with support from the WHO regional office for Africa conducted a high-impact training for Communications and Health Promotion Officers from the Ministry of Health, both regional and national officers.

This initiative underscores WHO's steadfast support for national efforts to strengthen health systems and align with global standards. The training drew on global best practices to equip the officers with practical tools and innovative approaches to improve information dissemination. It was aimed at enhancing the participants' communication skills to effectively engage diverse audiences, equip them with media-relations strategies to improve collaboration between the ministry of health and the media, and also to foster more seamless coordination with the ministry's Communications Officer by sharing key programme updates. During this training, the officers were also capacitated with skills to develop social media content and were also introduced to cutting-edge digital tools, including artificial intelligence, to elevate communication quality and reach.

"Effective communication enhances public perception of health services and plays a fundamental role in driving public health change," said the WHO Country Representative Dr Susan Tembo when awarding certificates of attendance to the participants. "By providing clear, concise, reliable, and timely information, we build trust in essential health services and empower citizens to make informed decisions," she said and further commended the Ministry for investing in building communication competencies. She added that by strengthening these skills, the ministry was laying a foundation for a healthier Eswatini.

"WHO remains committed to sustaining this collaboration and supporting the Ministry's ongoing efforts to disseminate impactful health information through diverse media platforms," she stated.



UN STAFF DONATE 16 BLOOD UNITS DURING 8TH UN BLOOD DONOR DAY

In a heartfelt demonstration of solidarity and humanitarian commitment, United Nations staff in Eswatini commemorated World Blood Donor Day 2025 by donating 16 units of blood during their eighth annual blood donation drive.

Organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and partnership with the Indian High Commission in Eswatini, the event was held under this year's global theme: "Give blood, give hope: together we save lives." The initiative aims to raise awareness about the importance of regular blood donation and to recognize the selfless contributions of blood donors worldwide.

"This is a time where, as the UN, we go beyond just preaching the gospel, but walk the talk," said WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo during the event. "The blood we donate today will save the life of someone in a critical health state. This is someone, whom, without your blood, may die. This may include a mother in the delivery room, a child battling severe malaria, malnutrition or a victim of a road accident. It could even save our own lives one day."

"In 2024 alone, the Eswatini National Blood Transfusion Service (ENBTS) collected over 18,000 units of blood, primarily from voluntary non-remunerated donors. Despite this progress, the country continues to experience seasonal shortfalls, especially during school holidays when student donors are unavailable. This makes efforts like today's blood drive even more crucial," said the UN Resident Coordinator Mr George Wachira.



Blood Bank Manager Gugu Maphalala, WHO Rep Dr Susan Tembo, UN Eswatini Resident Coordinator Mr George Wachira and Indian High Commissioner Mr Ram Prasad



WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo making remarks at the UN Building



ABOVE: Security officer Sphiwo Mngadi took time to donate blood
BELOW: UN Wellness Nurse Mduduzi Ngwenya donating blood during the event



NEWS IN BRIEF

UN Special Envoy pays a courtesy call to the UN

WHO Eswatini met with the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy, Mr. Jean Todt, during a courtesy call to the UNCT. WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo deliberated on WHO's support towards road safety. "WHO supports national efforts to align with global road safety goals," she said.



WHO Supports World NO Tobacco Day

WHO supported the commemoration of World no #Tobacco Day, reaching over 1000 pupils and adults in Pigg's Peak town and schools. Audiences were warned of the deceptive flavours used by the tobacco industry to lure new users, especially young people.



MOH, WHO partner with academia on World Food Safety Day

WHO Eswatini supported the World Food Safety Day commemoration. The health sector partnered with the University of Eswatini to explore the role of science on food safety. Students from the University of Eswatini-faculty of health sciences presented their research studies conducted on food safety across different food outlets and settings around the country. These include food vendors at Kakhoza in Manzini, Food vendors at Mashibhini in Lobamba and others.

The findings highlighted the lack of awareness and importance of safety in food handling especially in the informal sector, posing a risk of food poisoning.



University of Eswatini Vice Chancellor Prof. Justice Thwala making remarks during the World Food Safety Day commemoration



University of Eswatini Food Science students listening to presentations during the commemoration at the UNESWA- Mbabane campus

PARTNERSHIPS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS



French delegate Dr Thomas Mourez at the WHO offices, paying a courtesy call to the WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo, accompanied by WHO Eswatini technical officers

During this quarter, the WHO Eswatini Representative, accompanied by relevant technical officers, conducted courtesy visits to the EU Ambassador, British High Commissioner, and French Delegate. These engagements aimed to strengthen existing partnerships and provide the representatives with an update on WHO's initiatives and contributions in Eswatini.

The delegates expressed appreciation for the interaction and reaffirmed their commitment to advancing health both within Eswatini and globally. They emphasized their support for WHO's efforts in advocating for health policies that ensure universal health coverage.

WHO Eswatini receives funding from the aforementioned entities and is grateful for their continued support across various programs, including health systems strengthening, emergency response, and the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

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WHO Representative Dr Susan Tembo accompanied by WHO Eswatini technical officers paid a courtesy call to the British High Commissioner ,
Mr Colin Wells

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