



SWAZILAND

Kathleen Flaherty and Patricia Carmichael

KEY INDICATORS, 2009–2011

Total Public Agricultural Research Spending	2009		2011
Emalangeneni (million constant 2005 prices)	19.9		15.5
PPP dollars (million constant 2005 prices)	6.0		4.7
Overall Growth		-22%	
Total Number of Public Agricultural Researchers			
Full-time equivalents (FTEs)	27.3		27.1
Overall Growth		-1%	
Agricultural Research Intensity			
Spending as a share of agricultural GDP	1.84%		1.43%
FTE researchers per 100,000 farmers	19.78		19.78

Note: Acronyms, definitions, and an overview of agricultural R&D agencies are available on page 2.

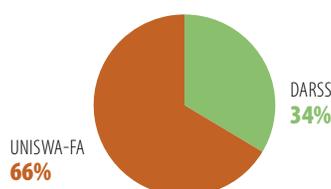
- ▶ Agricultural R&D spending in Swaziland decreased considerably between 2009 and 2011. The country's main government agency, DARSS, is almost entirely supported by the government, but its funding—which was already comparatively small—declined in recent years. As a result, funding levels have only been sufficient to cover staff salaries. No capital investments were made in 2011, and operating costs were also cut, seriously compromising DARSS's ability to conduct meaningful research.
- ▶ Swaziland's national research system is one of the smallest in Africa. It is also unique in that its higher education agency, UNISWA-FA, employs more agricultural researchers (in FTEs) than does its main government research agency, DARSS. UNISWA-FA also employs a relatively high share of PhD-qualified researchers while DARSS employed just one in 2011.
- ▶ Agricultural R&D spending as a share of agricultural GDP continues to be quite high in Swaziland, which is common in small countries because research infrastructure and staffing are expensive given the comparatively small size of the agricultural sector.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES, 2011

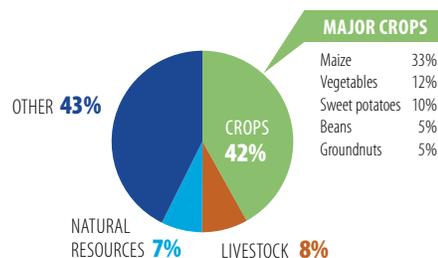
Spending Allocation	
Salaries	82%
Operating and program costs	18%
Capital investments	0%
Funding Sources	
Government	97%
Development banks	3%

Note: Shares are based on data for DARSS only.

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE, 2011



RESEARCH FOCUS, 2011



Notes: Major crops include those that are the focus of at least 5 percent of all crop researchers; 36 percent of all crop researchers focused on a wide variety of other crops.

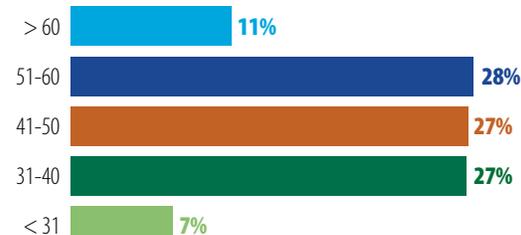
RESEARCHER PROFILE, 2011



Number by qualification (FTEs)



Share by age group (years)



OVERVIEW OF SWAZILAND'S AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

In 2011, UNISWA-FA (employing 18 FTEs in 2011) accounted for two-thirds of Swaziland's agricultural researchers. The faculty conducts research in the areas of crops, livestock, and natural resources. DARSS (9 FTEs) accounted for the remaining one-third of the country's agricultural researchers in 2011. The department is responsible for crop research under the Ministry of Agriculture and comprises one main research station and two substations focusing on different agroecological zones. DARSS was formerly known as the Agricultural Research Division until its name change in 2013. Research conducted by the nonprofit and for-profit private sector in Swaziland is minimal; however, one private nonprofit agency was identified as conducting agricultural research. The Swaziland Sugar Association (1 FTE) is funded by sugarcane millers and growers.

2 PUBLIC AGENCIES



Government

1



Higher education

1



For a complete list of the agencies included in ASTI's dataset for Swaziland, visit www.asti.cgiar.org/swaziland.

ASTI DATA PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGIES

- ▶ The **data underlying this fact sheet** were predominantly derived through primary surveys, although some data were drawn from secondary sources or were estimated.
- ▶ **Public agricultural research** includes research conducted by government agencies, higher education agencies, and nonprofit institutions.
- ▶ ASTI bases its calculations of human resource and financial data on **full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers**, which take into account the proportion of time staff actually spend on research compared with other activities.
- ▶ ASTI presents its financial data in 2005 local currencies and **2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars**. PPPs reflect the relative purchasing power of currencies more effectively than do standard exchange rates because they compare prices of a broader range of local—as opposed to internationally traded—goods and services.
- ▶ ASTI estimates the **higher education sector's research expenditures** because it is not possible to isolate them from the sector's other expenditures.
- ▶ Note that, due to **decimal rounding**, the percentages presented can sum to more than 100.



For more information on ASTI's data procedures and methodology, visit www.asti.cgiar.org/methodology; for more information on agricultural R&D in Swaziland, visit www.asti.cgiar.org/swaziland.

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS FACTSHEET

DARSS	Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services
FTE(s)	Full-time equivalent (researchers)
PPP(s)	Purchasing power parity (exchange rates)
R&D	Research and development
UNISWA-FA	University of Swaziland—Faculty of Agriculture

ABOUT ASTI, IFPRI, AND DARSS

Working through collaborative alliances with numerous national and regional R&D agencies and international institutions, **Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI)** is a comprehensive and trusted source of information on agricultural R&D systems across the developing world. ASTI is led by the **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**, which—as a CGIAR member—provides evidence-based policy solutions to sustainably end hunger and malnutrition and reduce poverty. The **Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services (DARSS)** is responsible for crop research and services in Swaziland; the department falls under the Ministry of Agriculture.

ASTI thanks the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for its generous support of ASTI's work in Africa south of the Sahara. This factsheet has been prepared as an ASTI output and has not been peer reviewed; any opinions are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of IFPRI or DARSS.

Copyright © 2014 International Food Policy Research Institute and Department of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services. Sections of this document may be reproduced without the express permission of, but with acknowledgment to, IFPRI and DARSS. For permission to republish, contact ifpri-copyright@cgiar.org.