



ASSESSMENT OF THE MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR OF SURINAME

“A STUDY OF FIVE SECTORS IN FOUR DISTRICTS”

**A PROJECT BY
SURINAME INDIA TRADE & INVESTMENT PROMOTION
ORGANISATION
SURINAME BUSINESS FORUM & THE EMBASSY OF
REPUBLIC INDIA IN SURINAME**



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Title page photo:

Kick-Off of this project on March 20, 2017

From left to right Mr. R. Pahladsingh (chairman SITPO), Ambassador, H.E. Mr. S. Kumar (The Embassy of the Republic India in Suriname) and Mr. G. van Dijk (general manager SBC)

FOREWORD

Suriname's economy mainly relied on gold, oil (petroleum) and bauxite (alumina) exports. High commodity prices have benefited Suriname for several years. The current lower export prices have led to serious setbacks. In order to put a stop to the countries declining revenues the government has embarked on a program to diversify the economy. Hence, the focus is to further develop the agriculture - tourism - the services - and the ICT sector. The development and success of these sectors is largely dependent on identifying increased export opportunities and building supply-side capacity to take advantage of these opportunities. Assessments done of the agriculture/agri-food sector in Suriname have revealed that fresh fruit, vegetables, fish, honey and poultry are considered the (sub)sectors with great growth and export potential.

This report portrays the assessment which was made of (1) the competitiveness of the Micro, Small and Medium sized agricultural Enterprises (MSME) and of (2) the needs of entrepreneurs in the above mentioned identified agriculture (sub)sectors in Suriname.

Special thanks goes to the following persons and organizations who contributed to the present report:

1. The Embassy of the Republic India in Suriname: Ambassador, H.E. Mr. S. Kumar and Mr. Deepak, Secretary on the Embassy.
2. Suriname Business Forum: Chair, Mr. B. Ganga and general manager, Mr. G. van Dijk and his staff.
3. Suriname Business Development Center: Mr. R. Kalka and his staff. Mr. R. Kalka was also the counterpart for this project on behalf of the SBF/SBC.
4. Suriname India Trade & Investment Promotion Organization: Mr. R. Pahladsingh and his board.
5. The District Commissioners and personnel of:
 - a. District Wanica South East: Mrs. A. Hankers and District Wanica North West: Mr. S. Ramai.
 - b. District Para: Mr. A. Jurel.
 - c. District Saramacca: Mr. L. Doeby.
 - d. District Commewijne: Mr. A. Kali.
6. N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY and the surveyors for executing the survey in the field.
7. All the respondents/farmers who have participated in this study and gave insight information of their selves and their farming activities.

We hope that the reports information, conclusions and recommendations will inspire the Republic of India to support the further development of the agriculture sector in Suriname, especially the MSME in rural areas as outcome of the Suriname-India relations.

Date : February, 2018

Author : Mr. Swami Y.V. Girdhari from S3 Multiple Consultancy



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	English	Dutch
ABS	General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname	Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek
ADEKUS	Anton De Kom University of Suriname	Anton De Kom Universiteit van Suriname
AEZ	Agricultural Ecological Zoning	Agrarisch Ecologische Zonering
AMTO	Evening Secondary Technical School	Avond Middelbare Technische Opleiding
APSS	Association of Poultry Sector in Suriname	Associatie Pluimvee Sector Suriname
ASFA	Association of Manufacturers in Suriname	Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency	Caraibische agrarische, gezondheid en voedsel laboratorium
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	Caribische Gemeenschap en gemeenschappelijke markt
CBVS	Central Bank of Suriname	Centrale Bank van Suriname
DC	Districts Commissioner	District Commissaris
FT	Full-time	Voltijds
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	Bruto Binnenlands Product
GLO	Primary School	Gewoon Lager Onderwijs
Global GAP	Global Good Agricultural Practices	Global Good Agricultural Practices
GOS	Government of Suriname	Surinaamse Overheid
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points	Voedselveiligheidssysteem
HI&T	Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism	Ministerie van Handel, Industrie en Toerisme

IAP	Innovative Agro-Processing Industries N.V	Innovatieve Agro-verwerkende industrieën N.V
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	Inter-Amerikaanse Ontwikkelingsbank
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	Internationale organisatie voor standaardisatie
ITEC	Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme	Technische en economische samenwerkingen en trainingsprogramma van India
KKF	Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken
LBO	Lower Vocational Education	Lager Beroepsonderwijs
LTS	Primary Technical School	Lagere Technische School
LVV	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises	Micro -, Kleine en Middelgrote Ondernemingen
MULO	Secondary School	Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs
NI-MSME	National Institute Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises of India	Nationaal Instituut Micro -, Kleine en Middelgrote Ondernemingen in India
NRC	National Resource Centre for Cluster Development of NI-MSME	
OP 17-21	Development plan 2017-2021	Ontwikkelingsplan 2017-2021
PT	Part-time	Deeltijds
RO	Ministry of Regional Development	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
SBC	Suriname Business Development Center	Suriname Business Development Center
SBF	Suriname Business Forum	Suriname Business Forum
SCF	Suriname Candied Fruit	Suriname gekonfijte vruchten

SITPO	Suriname India Trade & Investment Promotion Organization	Suriname India Trade & Investment Promotion Organization
SPS	National Planning Office of Suriname	Stichting Planbureau Suriname
SRD	Surinamese Dollar	Surinaamse Dollar
S3MC	S3 Multiple Consultancy	S3 Multiple Consultancy
VEAPS	Association of Exporters of Agricultural Products Suriname	Vereniging van Exporteurs van Agrarische Producten in Suriname
VOS	Continuing education for Seniors	Voortgezet Onderwijs voor Senioren
VSF	Suriname Trade and Industry Association	Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Suriname has the potential to become a major producer and exporter of agricultural products. The Government of Suriname has the intention to let the country become the “food basket” of the CARICOM. A precondition for achieving this is that the different stakeholders in Suriname do the “right things” with a high degree of cooperation.

In the draft Development Plan 2017 – 2021 of the Republic of Suriname, the following is stated:

1. The further development of subsistence farming is an important aspect of agriculture where many products are not cultivated on a large scale and under local conditions they grow well. An advantage is that access to agricultural technology is improved because of globalization, thus the chances for innovations, especially in difficult times, increase, which in turn increases the resilience of the companies. The policy aims at delegating as much as possible the responsibility of the various components of the production cycle to the stakeholders. In practice, the individual family farms, independent professionals, collaborating groups or cooperatives, women's organizations and organized youth, will manage and control the various services independently.
This entails providing facilities for production, such as small machines and tools, seed supply, inputs, provide part-time workers in peak periods (sowing), planting and harvest, information, transport, purchase, storage and processing.
2. The agricultural sector contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of Suriname in the past decade has been around 6-9 %, while the balance of the agricultural trade was negative in the year 2015, with USD 325 million due to imports of food, agricultural equipment and assets. Agriculture exports amounted to USD 128 million (rice, plantain, shrimp and fish). For a rapid growth of the agriculture sector the emphasis for the coming period should be on research, technological innovation and involvement of young worker's knowledge and skills of agriculture. Agricultural research must be more in line with international fundamental research and commodity specific cooperation with countries and foreign institutes should also be promoted. Brazil, USA, India, Malaysia and Indonesia offer excellent opportunities on the basis of bilateral cooperation. Foreign investors can also serve as carriers of transfer of technology.

From this point of view Suriname has to develop the different steps in the production chain of the agriculture sector. Suriname can use the potentials of its foreign relations and respectively the knowledge and experiences of the Republic India can support Suriname to strengthen our agriculture sector, especially in clustering the activities of Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises (MSME). Clustering leads to lower cost prices, exchange of knowledge and experience, lower production costs, higher quantity for the market and higher competitiveness of the agricultural products on the international market resulting in more export quantity and value increases and this in turn will be positive to generate revenues.

1.2 Project Partners

1.2.1 The Embassy of Republic India in Suriname

The Embassy of the Republic of India in Suriname, as representative of the Government of the Republic India is active in the India – Suriname relations and supports different projects in Suriname. The Embassy is active in the field of diaspora diplomacy, education and culture, economy and support in the Government to Government activities (example, the India credit line to Suriname). The India credit line facility finances projects submitted by the Government of Suriname (GOS). Besides the Government to Government projects the Embassy is willing to support Suriname in the further development of MSME, especially in the agriculture sector and focuses on the strengthening of local communities by clustering their activities. Clustering of common activities is well developed in Indian MSME's. In rural areas in India clustering of MSME leads to different advantages. Suriname can benefit from the support of India. For this reason the Embassy supports SITPO and SBF to execute this study in order to make an assessment of the MSME in the agriculture sector. Based on this study further steps can be taken to support the MSME of Suriname in the areas of:

1. Clustering their activities.
2. Providing technical assistance and training.
3. Developing and delivery of machines.
4. Marketing and market intelligence.

1.2.2 Suriname India Trade & Investment Promotion Organization

Suriname India Trade & Investment Promotion Organization (SITPO) was established in 2008 as an initiative of some business people from Suriname, after a visit of the minister of External Affairs of India in 2008 to Suriname. The organization aims to promote business relationships between India and Suriname for mutual benefit and increase the focus on trade and investment, where both countries can contribute with their own competencies. Starting with the Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises (MSME) sector, this relationship can lead to establish strong business platforms for not only one of the larger Indian Diaspora in South America and the Caribbean, but for the region as a whole. SITPO as an organization will play a significant role in intermediation and matchmaking for Indian Overseas Investment Facilities.

1.2.3 Suriname Business Forum & Suriname Business Development Center

The Government of Suriname has placed heavy emphasis on public-private partnership and dialogue to support private sector development. In this regard, the Suriname Business Forum (SBF) was established by law in 2006 and has been mandated to establish a platform for public-private sector dialogue for the development of the local private sector in Suriname. SBF strives to create favourable conditions (i.e. an enabling environment) for the local private sector and formulate and implement a National Strategic Action Plan for the Development of the local private sector.

SBF is an operational platform for continuous dialogue between the public and private sectors. Suriname Business Development Center (SBC) provides support services to private sector enterprises and private sector organizations and it serves as an implementing partner for a number of donor-funded competitiveness projects. The stakeholder organizations of the SBF include the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Suriname Trade and Industry Association, Ministry of Finance, Manufacturers Association Suriname, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Ministry of Justice and Police, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Anton de Kom University of Suriname, Council of Trade Federations in Suriname and the Women's Business Group.

For this project (assessment) SBF hired two consultants to conduct this study:

1. S3 Multiple Consultancy, with the following tasks /activities:
 - Desk and field research.
 - Preparation of questionnaire for the interviews.
 - Processing of relevant data and information from the interviews and other sources.
 - Prepare, submit, present and discuss draft report.
 - Presentation final report after feedback and comments.
2. N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY, with the following task / activities:
 - Desk and field research.
 - Field visits and interviews with the districts commissioners, office commissariats, entrepreneurs, farmers, consumers, a.o.
 - Data collection by conducting a survey.
 - Development of a questionnaire (survey instrument) to be used to gather data in 4 districts from farmers a.o. for the specified purpose, including necessary indicators of business performance and production inputs.
 - Undertake the execution of the survey, including modification of survey design and survey data processing.

The survey will be conducted by N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY and the data obtained from the survey will be delivered to SBF. S3 Multiple Consultancy will analyze this data for the report.

1.2.4 S3 Multiple Consultancy

S3 Multiple Consultancy (S3MC) is a trade name of Suriname Multiple Consultancy (SMC), founded in 2008. The company focuses on different themes in which corporate social responsibility is important. The customer/client is central to its services. The experts guarantee the construction of high-quality products and services. Much attention is given to the preparation, monitoring, reporting, implementation and delivery of (sub)projects. The management team and the experts have experience in their specific disciplines and expertise. S3MC uses the services of various experts when executing a project. Due to its

versatility and business, S3MC focuses on different sectors and segments in the public and private sphere regarding project and interim management, consulting services, process analysis, descriptions and research which emphasizes on the following areas: economics, marketing, ICT, training and awareness building, public administration and spatial planning.

The activities of S3MC are to improve the work, quality and output of organizations/institutions/agencies. S3MC may be of interest to you or your organization in: preparing, developing and conducting various studies, (sub)projects and consultancy services, create curricula and support in the formation and training of individuals and to execute (feasibility) studies and implement projects.

1.2.5 N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY

N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY is a company established in 1980 by Mrs. Cornelly Oliveira. The company started as a beauty salon and a studio for ready-made clothing, importer of cosmetic items, and carry out training for workshops in the area of cosmetic treatments and skills. As one of the few "female operated businesses" in thirty years Mrs. Oliveira became a stakeholder for (new) female entrepreneurs. This has resulted in the co-founding of the Women's Business Group (WBG), where she was the chairman of this NGO for more than 15 years. The purpose of this NGO is to boost entrepreneurship among women and men in Suriname. The Women's Business Group as a representative of the NGO's is also a board member of the Suriname Business Forum.

After her withdrawal from the WBG different divisions were established under the N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY namely Agro & Food Consultancy. The Agro & Food Consultancy conducts surveys, training, workshops, projects, assists in writing of business plans and coaching of micro and small entrepreneurs.

1.3 Objectives of this Study

The overall objective of this project is to make an assessment in four districts of Suriname of the competitiveness of MSME in five identified (sub)sectors. These MSME are active in the agriculture sector and can be divided in:

1. Agri- and Horticulture
2. Poultry
3. Animal Husbandry
4. Apiculture
5. Fisheries

1.4 Content of this report

This report contains 11 chapters. Chapter 1 gives a short introduction of this study and chapter 2 discusses the methodology adopted for the study. This includes the literature study and data collection and analysis.

Chapter 3 presents a description of the MSME. Chapter 4 gives a short overview of Suriname, while in chapter 5 general information of the 4 districts is presented where the survey is set out. Chapter 6 presents information of the agricultural sector in Suriname and focuses mainly on the identified sectors that are part of this study. Chapter 7 discusses the survey done for this study, and in chapter 8 the data analysis is described. Chapter 9 presents the results of the survey and in chapter 10 the conclusions and recommendations are listed. In the final chapter 11 an outline is given of the opportunities and support from India to Suriname.

2 METHODOLOGY

Given the scope of this project, not only documents and data were reviewed and analyzed but companies, institutions, farms and experts were also visited (a blend of literature study and field work). In section 1.2.3 the tasks of the consultants are described. From their task the methodology is filled in, with the following phases and work activities.

2.1 Work plan

In the Work plan¹ presented at the beginning of this project the work activities and a time table were set out. Literature study, data collection, data processing and analysis are the backbone of this study to meet the requirements of the Terms of Reference².

2.2 Literature Study

The literature study (desk research) was to gather data and information from relevant stakeholders and documents regarding the agriculture sector and MSME in the identified sectors in Suriname. The activities of the desk research are:

- Study of relevant documents.
- Gather information and data of Suriname, the districts, the agricultural sector and the identified (sub)sectors.
- Identify project related assessment.
- Identification & meeting with stakeholders, key persons and experts to collect information.

2.3 Data Collection

Collection of data for this study was done in four districts by N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY in the months April and May 2017 (survey period) on the basis of a questionnaire (data collection instrument) for MSME in the (sub)sectors: agri- and horticulture, poultry, animal husbandry, apiculture and fisheries. In the survey period the MSME were interviewed on an individual basis. All 163 respondents were asked common and sector specific questions. In chapter 7 the activities for the data collection are described.

2.4 Data Analysis & Report

Data analysis began with the preparation of a standard summary statistical report (tables and figures) for the outcomes of the survey. After data collection the data was analyzed using evidence based figures with support of Microsoft Excel. Each questionnaire was coded and transferred to (personal developed) Excel

¹ See Annex 1

² See Annex 2

files using descriptive statistics such as percentages. This was useful for the interpretation of the data and the formulation of recommendations and measures to develop the agriculture sector.

3 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES (MSME)

3.1 Definition of MSME

Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises are defined in different ways in different parts of the world. In some countries, they are defined in terms of assets, while few countries use employment as a parameter for defining MSME. In Suriname there is not yet a clear definition. The business service organizations together with the Government are busy to formulate a national definition. This definition will be based on a combination of different indicators: employment, annual turnover, organization structure and type of the sector/industry.

3.2 MSME in Suriname: Constraints & Challenges

Access to finance is a key constraint in the development of MSME. Access to external finance for MSME has become more costly and troublesome while their accessibility have sharply declined. MSME financing constraints limit their investment opportunities and stagnates their growth. Access to finance is widely perceived to be an essential factor for MSME to maintain their daily business operation as well as to achieve long-term investment opportunities and development targets.

The MSME management in Suriname falls short because of the following:

1. Policy is focused on short term goals, no strategic (long-term) planning.
2. Product development and production planning are weak.
3. Obsolete production systems, very old technology and machines with low productivity.
4. Production costs are relatively too high as a result of small volumes, inefficiency, and much loss and waste.
5. Product quality is often low.
6. Environmental pollution, production of harmful waste.
7. The domestic market is too small, the internal market outlets are very limited.
8. There are restrictions constraints at all levels in the labor market (managers, upper-, middle-, and lower frame, performers).
9. There are weak/poorly functioning administrations (licensing policy, inspection, bureaucracy, inefficiency, coordination problems, weak framework, etc.).

Within the CARICOM there are various obstacles such as difficult access to certain markets, burdensome administrative procedures and so-called non-tariff barriers.

In Suriname Access to finance is identified as a major obstacle for growth of MSME, because:

1. Direct monetary policy instruments reduce credit and increase borrowing costs.

2. Lack of financial information and creditworthiness of MSME limits banks' policy to lend.
3. Limited accounting information and accounting expertise in Suriname.
4. Lack of financial literacy and lack of experience in preparing bankable business proposals.
5. Limited securities market or other non-bank lending sources.

MSME are the key driver for local economic growth and development. In the rural areas MSME are the basis of income revenues for many households. Most of these MSME are in the agriculture sector.

4 SURINAME: GENERAL INFORMATION

The Republic of Suriname is situated on the northeastern Coast of South America with a surface area of 16.4 million hectare (ha). Approximately 90% of the total area is covered with tropical rain forest. The country is divided into ten districts and most of the population live on the north coast, in and around the capital, Paramaribo.

4.1 History

Suriname was colonized in 1650 by the British, and became a Dutch colony in 1667. After slavery was abolished in 1863 in the 19th and early 20th centuries additional workers were shipped to Suriname from China and the Far East. The Dutch brought over plantation workers from India and Indonesia. In 1954, Suriname became autonomous, followed by independence from the Netherlands in 1975. The history of Suriname accounts for the country's highly diversified ethnic population.

4.2 Government

The government of Suriname is a constitutional democracy based on its 1987 Constitution, and is run through its three branches: the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The Executive Branch is headed by the President of the country, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years or by the People's Assembly if the National Assembly fails to elect him. The President appoints the minister Cabinet. Under the Executive Branch is the Vice-President who is elected simultaneously with the President, also for a five-year term. The Legislative Branch consists of the 51-member National Assembly elected for a five-year term. The Judiciary Branch is headed by the Supreme Court whose members are appointed for life by the President in consultation with the National Assembly. The Supreme Court supervises the country's magistrate courts and the National Order of Private Attorneys. Helping run the government are the 10 administrative districts of Brokopondo, Commewijne, Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Para, Paramaribo, Saramacca, Sipaliwini and Wanica. Each district is headed by one or more district commissioners who are appointed and can be removed by the President.

4.3 Geography

The Republic of Suriname is the smallest sovereign state in South America. The country is located in Northern South America. The country's name is believed to be derived from a Taino group called Surinen, who first inhabited the region.

Suriname is part of the Guiana's. This is a large area that includes Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana as well as parts of Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. The country is bordered by French Guiana to the east, Guyana to the west, Brazil to the south, and Atlantic Ocean to the north. Suriname covers an area of 163,820 square kilometers (approximately 63,250 square miles). Over 90% of the land surface is covered with dense tropical rainforest. There is a nature conservation system comprising a network of 15 protected

areas including the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, which covers more than 14% of the country's surface.

Geo-morphologically, Suriname is divided into 4 areas, namely:

1. The young coastal plain – Demerara formation
It consists of swampy soil and large mud banks with a few small strokes of sand beaches.
2. The old coastal plain – Coropina formation
This area is covered with different types of swamps and grass; swamp forests, dry land forests and large areas with swampy turf swamps.
3. The savannah belt – Zanderij formation
It consists of coarse bleached and unbleached sandy soils.
4. The Interior
It consists of hills, mountains and rock formations and comprises 80% - 85 % of the total area of Suriname.

4.4 Climate

Suriname has a tropical climate with an average temperature of 27°C and daily deviations between 23°C and 34°C. The average relative humidity is between 80% and 90%. Rainfall varies from less than 1,750 mm to over 3,000 mm. The year has two wet seasons, from mid-April to mid-August and from mid-November to mid-January. It also has two dry seasons, from mid-August to mid-November and mid-January to mid-April.

Figure 1 Map of the Republic Suriname



Source:

https://www.google.sr/search?q=suriname+map&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjV8oOYPTAhWEeCYKHV2OCFQQ_AUICigB#tbn=isch&q=suriname+kaart&imgsrc=jaITBtkh1PGSdM

4.5 Population

Suriname's population amounted to 573,311 in 2014. There are 8 different population groups. In 2014 the proportions were 37% Hindostani, 31% Creoles, 15% Javanese, Maroons 10%, Indians 2%, Chinese 2%, Europeans 1%, others 2%. In 2014 the natural population growth was 1.1%. The birth rate was in 16.73 per 1,000 inhabitants and the mortality rate 6.13.

4.6 Religion

The diversity of the population is reflected in its culture and religion. Using the 2004 ABS census data, 49% of the population is considered Christian. The largest denominations are Catholics and Moravians (Evangelische Broeder Gemeente), although in the past decades Pentecostals have grown into a sizeable group. About 23% of the population is Hindu and 16% Muslim while 4% adhere to a tribal religion. There is a small number of Buddhist, Jews, Bahai and other religions (3%). Around 5% of the population claims no particular religion.

4.7 Language

The official language, Dutch, is spoken by more than 60% of the population. Suriname is the only Dutch speaking nation in South America. The lingua franca is Sranan Tongo ("Surinamese"). Most of the population also speak their ethnic language such as Sarnami, Hindi, Javanese, different Maroon and indigenous (Amerindian) languages. Portuguese is spoken by the Brazilian population and the recent Chinese immigrants speak mainly Mandarin in contrast to the older Chinese immigrants who generally speak Hakka.

4.8 Economy

The Surinamese Dollar (SRD) has been the currency of Suriname since 2004. The SRD is divided into 100 cents. The Surinamese currency includes coins of 1, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 250 cents and bank notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Dollar. Exchange rates are published daily in the local newspapers by the Central Bank of Suriname (Central Bank).

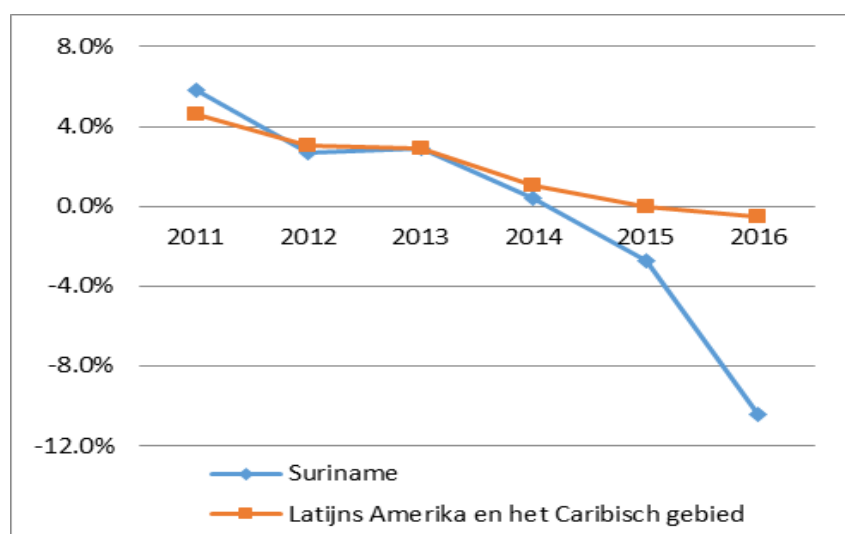
Main export products are:

- Gold, unrefined petroleum and crude oil.
- Rice, bananas, other fruits and vegetables.
- Shrimp, fish and fish products.
- Timber and timber products.

The extraction and processing of bauxite, oil and gold have historically accounted for around 30% of GDP and about 76% of total exports in 2014. The international prices of these commodities were favorable and Suriname benefitted from this with a real GDP grow of 4.7% annually in the last years till 2013. Since 2013

the gold and oil prices fell and the bauxite industry closed in 2015, the economy of Suriname got a downfall and became into crisis. The Government revenues decreased heavily. This in combination with high Government expenditures and poor macro-economic policies the budget deficit became greater. On the parallel markets the exchange rate went up, and the difference with the official exchange rate increased rapidly. This increased the exchange rate of the national currency, SRD, against the foreign currencies like USD and Euro. This led directly to the devaluation of the SRD. The exchange rate doubled and inflation went up, resulting in high prices for almost all commodities. In 2016 the Government took drastic measures to correct and stabilize the economy. The Government corrected the lopsided exchange rate and implemented a Stabilization and Recovery Plan (budget plan and a monetary plan) which focused on the diversification of the economy. The budget plan included the reduction of expenses to keep the deficits as low as possible under different circumstances. The Government began to reduce the subsidy to the electricity and water state-owned company and reduce the subsidy on fuel and increase the “government take” on fuel in order to increase the Government revenues.

Figure 2 Economic growth Suriname & Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: Draft Development Plan 2017-2021 (IMF, World Economic database, October 2016, ABS, SPS)

4.9 The impact of the devaluation on MSME

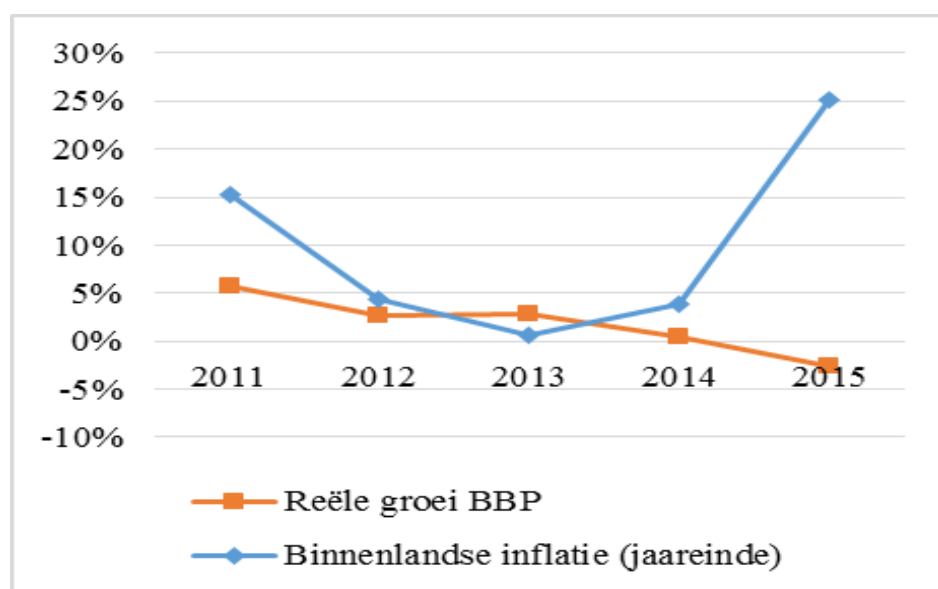
The micro-economy is subject to effects of the macro-economic environment. The macro-economic environment is replete with factors that affect business in all its dimensions. The performance of a business is an ultimate issue of concern that is affected by factors like political/legal environments. The political environment includes laws and policies grouped under the macro-economic policies like the monetary policies to which currency devaluation is one.

Devaluation results in a decline in total expenditure and slows economic activity. Devaluation also often causes increases in the general price level, creates price inflation, decreases real income, reduces aggregate demand and increases poverty. Devaluation makes the national products become cheaper for the external market and so raises international competitiveness of local products on the international market and expand the export, which leads to higher revenues of international currencies.

Most of the companies, entrepreneurs and other businesses as part of the MSME, produce different goods and services. These MSME can't compete with the large foreign companies. Entrepreneurs don't always comply with international laws and regulations and quality requirements, such as ISO and HACCP standards, environmental rules etc. The ability to invest in quality is very low and the output is usually not large enough to fully satisfy the demands of customers abroad. This means loss of opportunities for growth and development of the economy. The international financial crisis has affected the economy and countries with poor economic diversification have suffered more than those which have a relatively well diversified economy. Many MSME have gone bankrupt and it is important to stress that MSME are generally more vulnerable in times of crisis for many reasons among which are:

1. It is more difficult for them to downsize as they are already small.
2. They are individually less diversified in their economic activities.
3. They have a weaker financial structure (i.e. lower capitalization).
4. They have a lower or no access to credits and are heavily dependent on credit and cash flow support.

Figure 3 Growth GDP and inflation, 2011-2015



Source: Draft Development Plan 2017-2021 (ABS, adjustment by SPS)

4.10 Import substitution

There are distinct development models which at various times have been used in developing countries with varied degrees of namely for import substitution- and export growth. The pressure on the foreign exchange market can be reduced by importing less foreign products. Suriname is not only a producer of agriculture products, but also an importer of agriculture products like vegetables, fruits, meat, milk products, etc. Remarkable is that also agricultural goods are imported that Suriname can produce by ourselves. It is a challenge for the country to analyze the potential for import replacement. The main potential for import replacement is in the horticulture, poultry and dairy sector. Although Suriname can be self-sufficient in agricultural products, the following should be kept in mind: handling reasonable consumer prices will lead to less requests of foreign products.

To prevent waste and to save foreign exchange, it is an urgent requirement, that import restrictions are enforced. The population must be encouraged through information programs to support small or family agricultural in order to make their own living. To generate more foreign exchange, the Government should try to focus more on exports and also on import substitution. So, Suriname can use it's scarce foreign currencies for necessary basic needs.

5 SURINAME: 4 DISTRICTS

The survey area of this study for the collection of data were the following 4 districts all enclosing the capital Paramaribo:

1. District Wanica
2. District Para
3. District Commewijne
4. District Saramacca.

In the following sections a short description is given of every district, consisting of general information, the number of resorts, population size, characteristics of the districts and a map with the borders of the districts.

5.1 District Wanica

General information

Wanica is 442 km² and is bordered to the North by the Atlantic Ocean and the district of Paramaribo, in the West to Saramacca, to the East by the districts of Paramaribo and Commewijne and in the South to the district of Para. The Saramacca and Suriname River skirting Wanica respectively in the West and East.

The district is split into 7 resorts. The capital city of Wanica is Lelydorp. This district is divided into two administrator's resorts, namely:

1. Administration resort North-West Wanica, with Mrs. A. Hankers as Districts Commissioner
2. Administration resort South-East Wanica, with Mr. S. Ramai as District Commissioner.

The 7 resorts are:

1. Lelydorp
2. Houttuin
3. Domburg
4. De Nieuwe Grond
5. Kwatta
6. Saramaccapolder
7. Koewarasan.

The first 4 are located in Wanica North-West and the other 3 in Wanica South-East.

Population

The population consists of 118,222 people (Census 2012). 43% of the population considers itself Hindustani, 18% Javanese, 15% Maroon, 10% mixed, 9% Creole and 5% belongs to various other groups.

Characteristics of the district

Wanica exists since 1983 as a district. It was the last remaining portion of the former "District Suriname". In 1958, the southern part was ceded to the new district Brokopondo and in 1968 a part in Para. In 1983, parts of the territory went to the districts of Paramaribo, Commewijne and Para again. It was decided to rename the district, also to get around the confusion with the name of the country. It was decided the name Wanica and for the following reasons: the main road of the district was then called path of Wanica and formerly the Wanica creek flowed through the area. In addition the name came from old maps.

In the early 20th century there was a railway built in the area and Kofidjampo was an important stop on the route. The railway line is now gone, but Lelydorp has become one of the larger towns in Suriname, after Paramaribo.

The private sector is clearly present in Wanica. There are small private companies present in all kinds of business such as horticulture, tourism, recreation, building and construction etc. The entrepreneurial potential is big because of the relatively large population density and the relatively good infrastructure. In the district there are different banking institutions.

Though in Wanica a quick urbanization takes place, the agricultural sector is still regarded as the most important earner. Within this sector, there is a lot of potential for further development. Especially the horticulture, animal husbandry and horticulture sector are well developed. Wanica is the largest supplier of fruit and vegetables in Suriname. There already is export of vegetables and flowers to Europe from this district.

The district planning within the agricultural sector are:

- Animal husbandry: Together with Para, Wanica delivers 40% of the raw milk.
- Ornamental horticulture: There is ornamental horticulture in the district. Also there is export of flowers.
- Aquaculture: In the district there are three companies active in aquaculture and also some fish processing companies.
- Wet infrastructure: Another obstacle to the agrarian sector is the poorly maintained wet infrastructure. This causes bad drainage and flooding of agricultural areas.

Figure 4 Map of district Wanica



5.2 District Para

General Information

District Para is 5,393 km² and is located South of the districts Commewijne, Saramacca and Wanica, West of Marowijne and North of Sipaliwini. The name of the district is derived from the river Para, a branch of the Suriname River. Well-known places are: Billiton, Zanderij, Republiek, Onverwacht, Onverdacht, Berlijn and Colakreek.

The Capital of this district is Onverwacht and the District Commissioner is Mr. A. Jurel. The district is divided into 5 resorts:

1. Para-Noord
2. Para-Oost
3. Para-Zuid
4. Bigi Poika
5. Carolina

Population

Para has a population of 24,700 people (Census 2012). 20% of the population considers itself Indigenous, 20% is Mixed, 15% is Maroon, 20% Creole, 12% Javanese and 6% Hindustani.

Characteristics of the district

The economy of Para has taken a turn quite some time ago. The extraction of bauxite has been discontinued. Nowadays timber extraction and tourism are the main sectors for this district. Para has a large number of recreation-resorts such as Cola creek, Blakawatra, Bersaba and Zanderij 1. Agriculture is also a main activity in this district: Cassava, Yautia and Taro are important products. The Johan Adolf Pengel International Airport is located in this district. The important John F. Kennedy Highway is situated in this district and the Indira Gandhiweg and connects Paramaribo with the airport.

Figure 5 Map of district Para



5.3 District Commewijne

General information

The Commewijne district is 2,353 km² and is one of the oldest agriculture areas of Suriname. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the North, by the district Marowijne in the East, by the district Para in the South and in the West it borders the Suriname river.

The capital of Commewijne is Nieuw Amsterdam. The District Commissioner is Mr. A. Kali. The district is divided into 6 resorts, namely:

1. Margaretha
2. Bakki
3. Nieuw Amsterdam
4. Alkmaar
5. Tamanredjo
6. Meerzorg

Population

Commewijne has a population of 31,420 (Census 2012) people, 48% considers itself Javanese and 30% Hindustani. The remaining 22% is covered by the other population groups.

Characteristics for the district

Commewijne is traditionally known for the large plantations. The area consists of connatural clay and is therefore very fertile. From the 17th century onward plantations were built on the upper reaches of the Commewijne river and the Cottica river. But also in the Matapica area plantations were established. The plantations not only produced sugar, but also cocoa, cotton and coffee. During the 1800s plantation construction began to decline.

There were great shortages of workers on the remaining plantations. A few ex-slaves kept on working on the plantations for ten years. Then workers from China, West Indies, India and Java were put to work under not-too-best conditions on the plantations. Underpayment and corporal punishment at that time were popular phenomenon.

The Dutch Trade Company built a large sugar factory Mariënborg in 1882. Mariënborg delivered sugar for a long time and has an eventful history, especially with the poor working conditions of the workers. Many people today still live in Mariënborg. The factory buildings are in poor condition and are visited by tourists.

Agriculture is of great economic importance for Commewijne. A few plantations are still active and in addition many individuals practice agriculture to meet their own needs.

Fishing is also an important activity, in Commewijne, particularly in the Matapica swamp. People also fish in the Suriname and the Commewijne river and the sea. There are also some fish processing companies in Commewijne with export potential.

The opening of the Jules Wijdenbosch bridge ("Bosjebrug") in 2000, has a stimulating effect on the economy of Commewijne. This bridge across the Suriname river connects Paramaribo with Commewijne and makes it easier to do business.

Figure 6 Map of district Commewijne



5.4 District Saramacca

General information

The district Saramacca is 3,636 km² and is bordered to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, in the West to Coronie, in the South to Para and in the East to Wanica.

The Saramacca district was created from the merger of the districts up and down Saramacca. The district owes its name to the Saramacca river.

The capital of the district is Groningen and the District Commissioner Mr. L. Doebay. The district is divided into 6 resorts, namely:

1. Calcutta
2. Tijgerkreek
3. Groningen
4. Kampong Baroe
5. Wayamboweg
6. Jarikaba

Population

The population of the district Saramacca consists of 17,480 people (Census 2012). 53% of them regards itself as Hindustani, 20% Native Javanese, 11% mixed, 6% indigenous, and 4% as other descent.

Characteristics of the district

A major product from the district of Saramacca is crude oil. The petroleum history of Suriname dates back to the early sixties of the last century. A team from the Geological Mining Service led by Ir. Hugo Coleridge was in search of groundwater and accidentally stumbled upon an oil well. Initially no one believed that exploitation of the oil found was possible. Under the inspiring leadership of Director E. Jharap the Suriname State oil company has grown into a successful enterprise.

Staatsolie Maatschappij N.V. opened some years back its refinery just outside Paramaribo. The crude oil is transported through an underground pipeline to the refinery. There it is black well processed into diesel and fuel oil, asphalt and HVGO, a semi-finished product, for export. Other products are cooking gas, kerosene and motor diesel.

Figure 7 Map of district Saramacca



6 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN SURINAME

Suriname has a total land area of 16.4 million ha of which about 1.5 million hectares is considered suitable for agriculture and nearly 85% of this is located in the country's coastal plains. Most of the soils in the coastal plain consist of fertile heavy alluvial clays with a swampy nature which are locally criss-crossed with sand and shell ridges. The clay soils are chemically rich and the water permeability is low. The disadvantage of these soils is that in the dry season water is in short supply and water drainage in rainy periods is inadequate. This is why often land reclamation is necessary.

The main forms of agricultural land use in Suriname are: permanent agriculture, shifting cultivation and pasture. Suriname doesn't have an agricultural land use plan (yet). This leads to considerable underutilization of agricultural land. Estimates show that roughly 114,000 ha is currently being used for crop cultivation and pastures. The allocation of the 114,000 ha is as follows:

1. Annual crops: 83,000 hectares, of which 65,000 ha for paddy rice cultivation and 28,000 ha largely underutilized or abandoned and mostly intended for the cultivation of vegetables, tuber, root crops and leguminous crops.
2. Semi-permanent crops: Plantain, banana, other fruits: 5,000 ha.
3. Permanent crops approximately 15,000 ha: coconut, fruit, grass land, greatly underutilized and obsolete areas, with abandoned old plantations for sugar cane, oil palm and cocoa.

The agricultural sector contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) of Suriname in 2013 was around 7%. Agriculture contribution to export is 5%. Almost 10,300 small holders operate in this sector and it employed around 17% (2011) of the nation's workforce (World Bank, 2017).

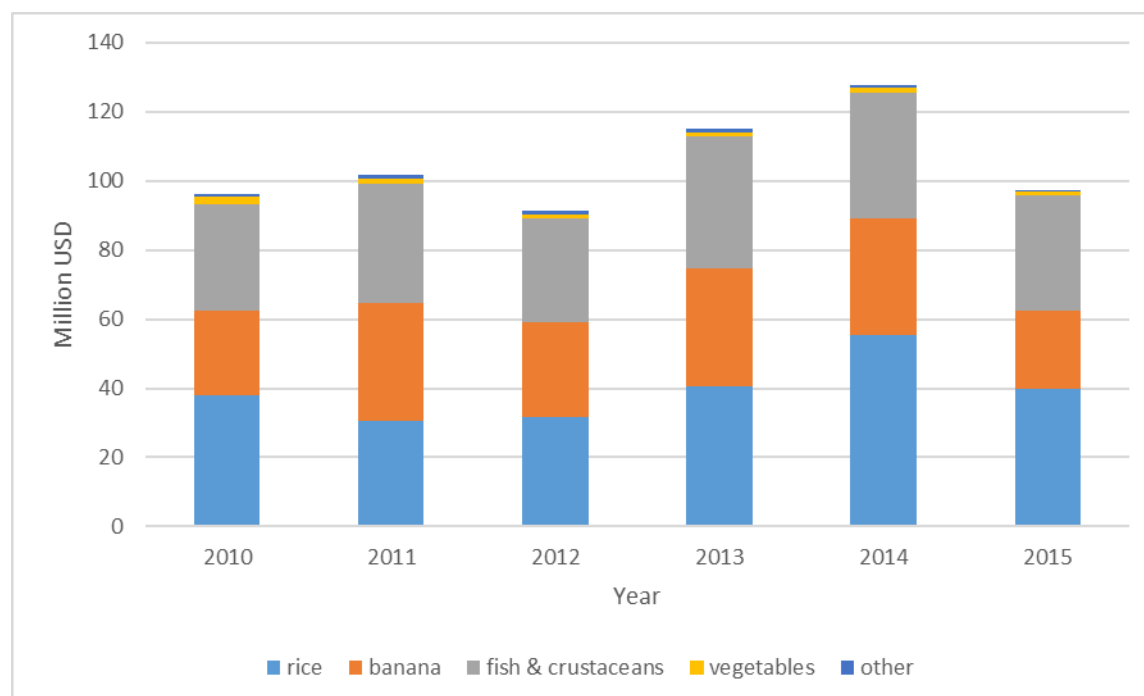
The main agriculture crops (in terms of acreage cultivated) are: rice, banana, vegetables and fruits. Poultry meat, beef and pork, as well as milk and eggs are the major livestock products. The key agricultural export products in terms of value are: rice, fish products & crustaceans, bananas and vegetables. Over the period 2010-2015 the average export value of agricultural product was USD 104.8 million. The average import value of agricultural products over the period 2010-2015 was USD 209.1 million.

The importance of agriculture for Suriname is in the socio-economic sphere since:

- a) It generates foreign exchange.
- b) It creates employment (especially in the rural areas).
- c) It produces the population main staple food, rice (contribute to food security).

The scope of this study are the (sub)sectors: agri- and horticulture, poultry, animal husbandry, apiculture and fisheries. In the next sections these five (sub)sectors are described. Currently rice and banana are the main agriculture crops. The first section is about these two products.

Figure 8 Value of main agricultural exports, 2010-2015 (in million USD)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

6.1 Rice and Banana

6.1.1 Rice

Rice is Suriname's main staple food. Rice is primarily being cultivated in the districts Saramacca, Coronie and Nickerie and the area available for paddy production is respectively 5,000, 7,000 and 43,000 hectares. In terms of production area (hectares), rice is the major crop in Suriname.

Rice farms can roughly be divided into:

1. Small farms: 1 – 24 ha
2. Mid-level farms: 25 – 250 ha
3. Large-scale farms: > 250 ha

Approximately 1,400 farmers find employment in the rice sector. Almost 8,000 families are directly dependent on the rice sector. Taking into account the multiplier effect of the rice sector, it can safely be assumed that the number of families that indirectly depend on the rice industry for their income, is much higher. In the district of Nickerie about 80% of all business activities can be attributed to the rice sector. There are 23 factories responsible for the processing of paddy to rice.

Rice is of great value to the Surinamese economy because it is an important export crop and foreign exchange earner. Noteworthy is that modern and market oriented techniques are used in the Surinamese rice sector.

The rice sector heavily depends on the import of production inputs such as machines, tools, spare parts, fertilizers, agro-chemicals and packaging material.

Increased rice production and export volumes which positively impact business results can be achieved by:

1. Increasing the supply of irrigation water.
2. Improving the maintenance of water management infrastructure.
3. Setting up water boards.
4. Intensifying research, agricultural extension, training and communication.
5. Setting up a rice board.
6. Enlarging the access to investment and operation credit facility.
7. Improving product quality.
8. Increasing the export surplus.
9. Intensifying activities in the field of market intelligence.
10. Expanding the product assortment.

Table 1 Paddy production area, paddy quantity harvested and export quantity & value of rice

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production area (paddy)	ha	53,555	56,930	51,379	58,274	62,211	59,741
Quantity harvested (paddy)	ton	226,686	235,298	224,127	262,029	275,851	271,665
Export Quantity (rice)	ton	89,412	46,109	56,317	77,161	103,755	99,663
Export Value (rice)	USD1,000	37,847	30,666	31,740	40,651	55,328	39,756

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

6.1.2 Bananas

In Suriname banana is cultivated on small scale by individual farmers and on large scale by one production company FAI N.V. (Food and Agriculture Industries N.V.). The small scale farming covers an area of approximately 200 ha. FAI comprises two large scale banana plantations in the districts of Saramacca and Nickerie. The Jarikaba estate in the district of Saramacca consists of one property of 1,819 hectares and the Nickerie estate (Queen Juliana Polder) is 1,234 hectares in area.

FAI N.V. mainly focusses on the export market (EU), but also exports to the Caribbean. The banana industry is a key earner of foreign currency for Suriname. FAI N.V. employs about 2,400 people. Other sectors directly linked to the banana industry are transport companies, inputs suppliers and the plastic and pallet industry. The banana sector also significantly contributes to the revenues of the port of Paramaribo. Furthermore, the banana industry is beneficial to food security and the livestock sector. Fruit is sold to wholesalers and they put them up for sale on the local market for human consumption. Bananas are also processed in cattle and poultry feed.

Of essence for the banana sector are:

- To expand the production area.
- To explore the market by exporting to the region.
- To introduce better and resistant banana varieties with higher production.

Table 2 Banana production area, quantity harvested and export quantity & value

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production area	Ha	2,081	2,044	2,051	2,173	2,164	1,993
Quantity harvested	Ton	94,272	85,017	92,391	85,584	77,014	68,991
Export Quantity	Ton	70,239	68,138	62,213	76,585	75,261	66,178
Export Value	USD1,000	24,456	34,150	27,419	34,074	33,676	22,507

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

6.2 Agriculture- and Horticulture

In general, vegetables are grown year-round by some 3,000 - 4,000 full-time and part-time farmers on small farms ranging from 0.5 – 2 ha. The main production areas are: the Saramacca district, the Wanica district (Lelydorp area), the Commewijne district (Alkmaar, Tamanredjo and Sinabo area), the Wayambo area, the Leidingen area and the Kwatta area. The total cultivated area increased from 746 ha in 2010 to 1,399 ha in 2015. The total vegetable production grew from 13,717 ton in 2010 to 24,142 ton in 2015. The total export quantity in 2010 was 3,239 ton while in 2015 it fell down to 2,363 ton. Likewise the export value decreased from USD 1.9 million in 2010 to USD 0.9 million in 2015. Around 10%-20% of the total vegetable production is exported and the main destination is Holland. In recent years other countries (competitors) export “better” quality vegetables compared to Suriname and they are also lower in price.

Table 3 Cultivated area, quantity harvested and export of vegetables

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cultivated area	Ha	746	718	608	1,021	1,436	1,399
Quantity harvested	Ton	13,717	13,791	11,435	18,695	24,569	24,142
Export Quantity	Ton	3,239	2,723	2,476	2,806	2,717	2,363
Export Value	USD 1,000	1,903	1,594	1,127	1,269	1,461	990

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

The main vegetable crops produced are:

1. Tomatoes (*Lycopersicum esculentum*)
2. Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*)
3. Common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)
4. Yard long beans (*Vigna unguiculata* vr. *Sesquipedalis*)
5. Tanya leaves (*Xanthosoma* sp.)
6. Chinese cabbage (*Brassica* sp.)
7. Egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*)
8. Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*)
9. Hot pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*)
10. Pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*)
11. Bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*)
12. Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)
13. African egg-plant (*Solanum macrocarpon*).

The main fruit crops are:

1. Orange (*Citrus sinensis*)
2. Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*)

3. Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*)
4. Tangelo (*Citrus tangelo*)
5. Pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)
6. Tangerine (*Citrus tangerina*)

The main tuber crops are:

1. Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*)
2. Sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*)
3. Yautia (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*)
4. Taro (*Colocasin esculenta*)

The characteristics of the vegetable sector of Suriname are:

1. Small farms (0.5-2 ha)
2. Production practices are primarily labour intensive.
3. Artificial fertilizer and pesticides are used in large quantities.
4. Due to seasonal effects farmers run the risk of harvest failure. This is caused by the absence of proper irrigation and drainage facilities in times of drought or heavy rainfall.

6.3 Poultry

With the production of meat and eggs the chicken sector provides slightly more than half of the animal protein and 68% of the meat supply. Poultry production is highly dependent on imports of feed, hatching eggs and medicine and therefore has a high foreign exchange component. The sub sector produces 70,000 to 90,000 broiler chickens a week. A third of the hatching eggs for broilers is imported. Hatching eggs for laying hens are produced in Suriname. There are 6 hatcheries of which 3 for broiler chickens, 2 for laying hens and 1 combined. The sector is to some extent organized through the Association Poultry Sector in Suriname (APSS) and acts as advocate for the sector.

Until 1990 Suriname was self-sufficient in terms of chicken meat. With the import of relatively cheap chicken drumsticks, the local chicken industry has lost a large part of the domestic market.

Suriname imports chicken legs and whole chicken from Brazil and chicken legs from the United States and from CARICOM.

As a result, in recent years employment and a lot of investment in poultry farms has declined. Fortunately, there is a recovery in the local production after 2010. This increase is due to the fact that a growing part of the population still prefers locally produced chicken meat. The number of direct and indirect jobs for the commercial production is now estimated at 2,000 people. The production is concentrated mainly in the district of Wanica. Nationwide there are approximately 4,200 poultry farms (most family owned and operated), of which about 2,200 farms for meat production, almost 1,500 farms with laying hens and around 500 farms with other poultry such as ducks and goose.

Table 4 Number of poultry and poultry products in Suriname, 2010-2015

Description	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Inputs breeding eggs							
- Import	1000 pcs	2,734	2,229	2,707	308	161	85
- Local	„	6,148	6,133	6,366	6,611	7,001	7,397
2.Total number of eggs	1000 pcs	8,882	8,362	9,073	6,919	7,162	7,482
3. Number of chicks	1000 pcs	6,662	6,272	6,805	5,189	5,372	5,612
4. Number of broilers	1000 pcs	5,662	5,331	5,784	4,411	4,566	4,770
5. Number of other poultry*	1000 pcs	330	252	300	350	350	420
6. Number of layers	1000 pcs	158	111	249	194	182	249
7. Total number of poultry	1000 pcs	6,150	5,694	6,333	4,955	5,098	5,439
8. Meat production	1000 kg	11,324	10,034	10,887	7,933	8,401	8,876
- Average slaughtered weight	kg	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
9. Meat production other poultry	1000 kg	660	504	500	500	500	600
Total meat production (8+9)	1000 kg	11,984	10,538	11,387	8,433	8,901	9,476
10. Production of consumption eggs	1000 pcs	45,956	32,323	54,418	56,397	52,937	72,017

* Other poultry = Ducks, Geese and Ostriches.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

6.4 Animal Husbandry

6.4.1 Cattle

The cattle sector in Suriname consists mostly of farms with 500-700 animals. A few large farms exist and the largest one has an animal stock of 5,000. Large farms sell their product directly to the butcher while middle men buy from the small farms. The total grass land covers an area of some 16,000 ha. This grass land is for sheep, goats and slaughter and dairy cattle. The grass land of many farms is of low quality and improvements are usually not made due to the high cost. Many farms are located near Paramaribo, while a large number are also situated in Nickerie. While the primary production is not well organized, it is different with the processing industry.

The dairy sector is one of the major sub-sectors within the livestock sector in Suriname. The industry processes collectively about 80% of the local milk. The dairy farms are mainly small family businesses and have links with the slaughter subsector. Most of the dairy farms are located in Wanica. There are a few farms to be found in the districts: Commewijne, Para, Saramacca and Nickerie.

The dairy industry is in various stages of development and has growth potential. The sector is represented by two associations that do not work well together. Except Melkcentrale N.V. (state owned), to which

about 450 companies supply milk, there are two private companies in the dairy processing. These private companies only process imported milk powder. The cost price of milk prepared from milk powder is substantially lower than the milk made from local raw milk. The local raw milk therefore faces tough competition with the imported milk powder.

Development opportunities for the cattle sector (meat-milk):

1. Import replacement of milk powder.
2. Expansion of the livestock and the meat supply and possible exports of beef to the region.
3. Further development of the processing industry.

6.4.2 Small ruminants

At present, the breeding of goats and sheep is relatively insignificant in Suriname. The concentration of farms with small ruminants can be found in: Saramacca, Commewijne, Wanica and Nickerie. Many farms have a small numbers of animals (10 to 15). The subsector is not organized. The ministry of Agriculture has set up a breeding establishment (station) for sheep and goats in Tibiti. At this station farmers can purchase small ruminants with good breeding qualities. The goal is to enhance production and improve the quality of the carcasses so that in the future regional export can be possible.

The livestock sector (cattle and small ruminants) faces a number of difficulties and limitations, such as:

1. Mainly part-time businesses with limited farm area.
2. Strong dependence on import of raw material (specifically for cattle feed).
3. Inadequate grass land management.
4. Poor quality and low quantity breeding material.
5. Poor quality products (carcass meat, milk).
6. Small Surinamese population and therefore a limited domestic market.
7. Lack of unskilled (and skilled) labor and a low appreciation of labor in agriculture.
8. Insufficient knowledge of modern methods and techniques.
9. Limited substitution possibilities for meat products due the presence of different population groups with their specific consumption patterns.
10. Insufficient knowledge of opportunities for export of animal products.
11. Inadequate technical and organizational infrastructure.
12. Weak organization of the various sub-sectors.

Development opportunities for the small ruminants sector:

- Expansion of the livestock and the meat supply and possible export of sheep and goat meat to the region.

Table 5 Number of cattle and small ruminants

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle (slaughter and milk)	pcs	58,150	55,245	57,136	46,060	36,138	37,620
Sheep and goats	pcs	12,548	12,392	10,593	10,001	9,831	10,706

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

6.5 Apiculture

The first honey bees in Suriname were imported from Europe at the beginning of 1900s. Nowadays beekeepers exclusively work with African bees. Most of the beekeepers are hobbyists or keep bees to earn an additional income. Ten beekeepers are regarded professional bee-keepers in 2017. These beekeepers offer direct employment to 15-20 people. The average selling price for honey is SRD 85,00 (ca. USD 11,50) per liter.

Table 6 Number of beekeepers, number of hives and honey production sector, 2010-2015

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Beekeepers		23	23	40	30	25	40
Hives		2,250	2,250	2,500	2,422	2,400	3,415
Honey production	ltr.	27,000	27,250	31,250	23,720	22,650	39,273

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

The table above clearly shows that the apiculture sector in Suriname experiences a positive development.

Beekeeping is confronted with the following challenges:

1. The presence of the parasitic, exotic and invasive mite Varroa destructor.
2. Decline of foraging opportunities and gestation areas.
3. Outdated beekeeper practices: methods are not up to date, the ageing of the beekeepers and the lack of information and training.
4. The consequences of globalization: risk of introduction of new exotics.
5. The effects of new generation pesticides (sub-lethal effects).
6. The effects of climate change.

Opportunities

1. Beekeepers are traditionally well organized. This can be used for further education and awareness.
2. Beekeeping offers excellent opportunities for young entrepreneurs.
3. Bee products are of interest because of its medical capabilities referring to the medicinal application of bee products, honey, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom.

6.6 Fishery sector

The fisheries sector of Suriname is divided up in industrial fishery, coastal fishery, inland water fishery, swamp fishery, aquaculture, and sport fishing. In the last decade the sector has experienced solid growth. This progress cannot only be attributed to the expansion and diversification of the fleet but to the extension of the marketable species and markets as well.

Well over 6,000 persons find employment in this sector. Around twelve companies are operational in the fish processing industry and they mostly export to the EU, the USA and Jamaica. A very large percentage of the total exports (about 96% in terms of volume to the EU) is cleaned whole fish that are deep frozen or exported on ice (little value adding). Tuna is either exported in fillet form (fresh) or stripped from head and entrails and frozen. All shrimp and Atlantic seabob (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*) are processed and deep frozen for export. The companies export only processed shrimp and sell the by-catch to local buyers.

The fish export quantity over the 2010-2015 period has increased from 21,235 ton to 29,270 ton. Similarly the export value over the 2010-2015 period has grown from USD 15.9 million to USD 21.2 million.

Table 7 Export quantity and value of fish, 2010-2015

Description	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fish export quantity	Ton	21,235	22,083	18,583	25,568	28,991	29,270
Fish export value	USD 1,000	15,977	17,809	16,0255	21,471	24,664	21,277

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

In Suriname, the aquaculture sector has great potential for growth and development. Other solutions for increasing fish production are in the high seas fisheries sector (tuna fishing) and better use of by-catch. In the field of value addition there are enough possibilities for smoked, salted and preserved products.

7 SURVEY

Suriname Business Forum contracted N.V. Cornelly's GALA-XY to conduct the survey for data collection. After the company received the assignment to carry out field visits for the market research, the first step was to develop questionnaires for all the five identified sectors. These questionnaires are the instruments to collect the data from the MSME. The questionnaire consists of open and closed questions. Also the possibility was to make choices depending on different answers. The entrepreneurs were interviewed on the basis of these questionnaires. The entrepreneurs also had the opportunity to add comments and these comments were noted. Both Dutch and Sranang Tongo were spoken during the interviews. The interviews are not anonymous because we have to be in contact with the entrepreneurs for the follow up of this research. The survey was carried out in 4 districts, where in total 163 MSME were interviewed.

The team of surveyors consisted of 3 people and for the large collective meetings, 4 people were needed. The questionnaires and the way/manner of interviewing were discussed in advance with the interviewers. The working team always comprised of at least 2 people during field visits.

Appointments were made for personal conversations with the DC's of the 4 districts. There was a presentation of the content of the market research and support was requested for collecting data. It wouldn't be possible to have a successful research without a list of the MSME in the 4 districts. This data should be available at the various DC offices, but unfortunately that was not the case in every district. Only district Wanica South-East had a list per sector per resort and this list was made available to the team.

Since the other DC offices didn't have the list of MSME; agriculture cooperatives, trade associations or other organizations who are active in their resort and sector were consulted. This provided a direct contact point which was used for the follow-up of this research.

The DC's were always involved in the planning of field visits. Fieldworkers from 2 DC offices were made available to support the surveyors. Entrepreneurs were interviewed and a clear impression was obtained from the farms (snap shots were also taken).

Given the number of entrepreneurs in the various districts (more than one thousand in total) it was not possible to carry out a lot of individual field visits. Another method had to be devised to disseminate information and to reach and interview entrepreneurs, thus collective meetings were organized.

The first collective meeting was held in Wanica South East, this in cooperation with the DC. The DC mobilized the entrepreneurs. Prior to the interviews the promo film ("MSE Cluster Development Programme") was shown to the entrepreneurs. This film was made available by the Embassy of India in Suriname. The film is very inspiring and it shows how micro- and small entrepreneurs in India were involved in successfully clustering their businesses with support of the Indian Government. After the

presentation, there was a discussion about the content of the film and then the entrepreneurs were interviewed individually.

An inventory was made of the collected questionnaires and they were encrypted per sector per district. After finishing the interviews of a particular district the questionnaires were sent to the consultant who is responsible for the data analysis and writing of the report.

8 DATA ANALYSIS

After checking all questionnaires the next step was data processing and data analysis. The data processing phase commenced with the development of different templates for the analysis. Referring to the questionnaire the following aspects are analysed.

Table 8 Templates, question, choices for the data analysis

Nr.	Aspects / templates	Question	Choices	Section
1	Sales of the produced products	How is the market	Good or poor	9.1
		Ability to produce more if the demand increases and sales are guaranteed	Production extension or no production extension	9.1
2	Market	Whom do you sell to/what is your market	Neighbourhood/shop or buyers or processor or export or other	9.2
3	Collaboration	Are you a member of a cooperation or branch or trade association or network	Cooperation or branch or trade association or network	9.3
4	Credit	Do you have access to (bank) credits?	Yes or no	9.4
		Would you take a loan to invest?	Expansion/no expansion	9.4
5	Machines	Do you use machines? If yes, which machines?	Yes or no	9.5
		Is there necessity for machines on the farm?	Yes or no	9.5
6	Labour	Do you work with employees or family members?	Family or workers	9.6
		Do they work full-time or part-time?	FT or PT	9.6
7	Turnover	What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)?	< 1,000 or 1,000-5,000 or 5,000-8,000 or > 8,000	9.7
8	Education	Level of education?	GLO/MULO/LTS/AMTO/VOS/LBO/ University/Other	9.8
9	Training	Have you received any training or education to manage the farm?	Yes or no	9.9
		Do you need technical guidance to develop your business further?	Yes or no	9.9

9 RESULTS OF THE SURVEY: 5 (SUB)SECTORS OF AGRO MSME IN 4 DISTRICTS

The results of the survey are plotted in more than 10 different formats. For every district these formats were used. In total there are more than 60 formats and this is way too much to list in this report. Therefore formats of the 4 districts with the identified sectors are presented. In the following sections the total results are presented of the 5 (sub)sectors of agro MSME in the 4 districts. The survey was carried out in 4 districts, where in total 163 MSME were interviewed. The survey sample covered the 5 (sub)sectors of the different parts of the districts. Table 9 gives an overview of the respondents of a particular district and sector.

Table 9 The respondents matrix of the 163 MSME

RESPONDENTS MATRIX						
RESORT	AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE	POULTRY	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	APICULTURE	FISHERIES	TOTAL
WANICA	52	13	13	2	3	83
PARA	33	7	2	3	0	45
SARAMACCA	14	1	3	0	0	18
COMMEWIJNE	8	1	1	1	6	17
TOTAL	107	22	19	6	9	163

Source: survey

9.1 Sales

The agro MSME are satisfied with the sales of their produced products. An average of 81% of the MSME qualify their sales as good, and 91% (average) have the ability to produce more if the demand of their products increases and the sales are guaranteed. Remarkable is that the MSME in the apiculture sector have a 100% value for these two indicators.

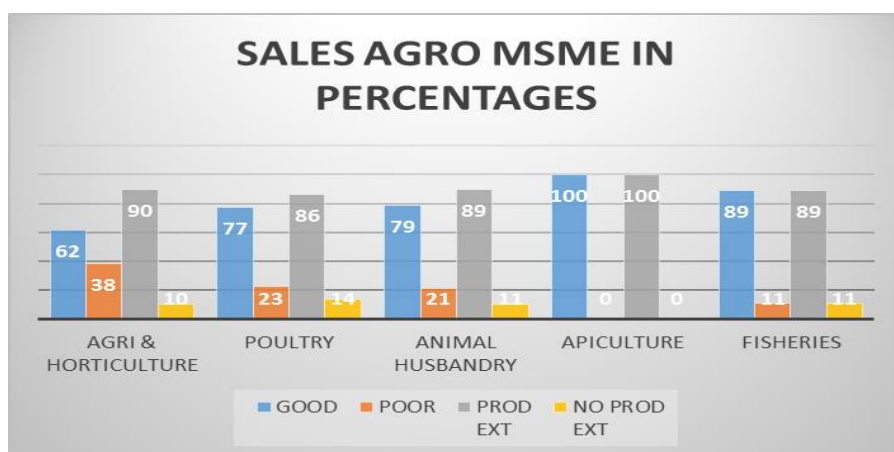
Table 10 Sales agro MSME of the 5 sectors

SALES AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR	GOOD	POOR	PROD EXT	NO PROD EXT
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	62	38	90	10
POULTRY	77	23	86	14
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	79	21	89	11
APICULTURE	100	0	100	0

FISHERIES	89	11	89	11
AVERAGE	81	19	91	9

Source: survey

Figure 9 Sales agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.2 Market

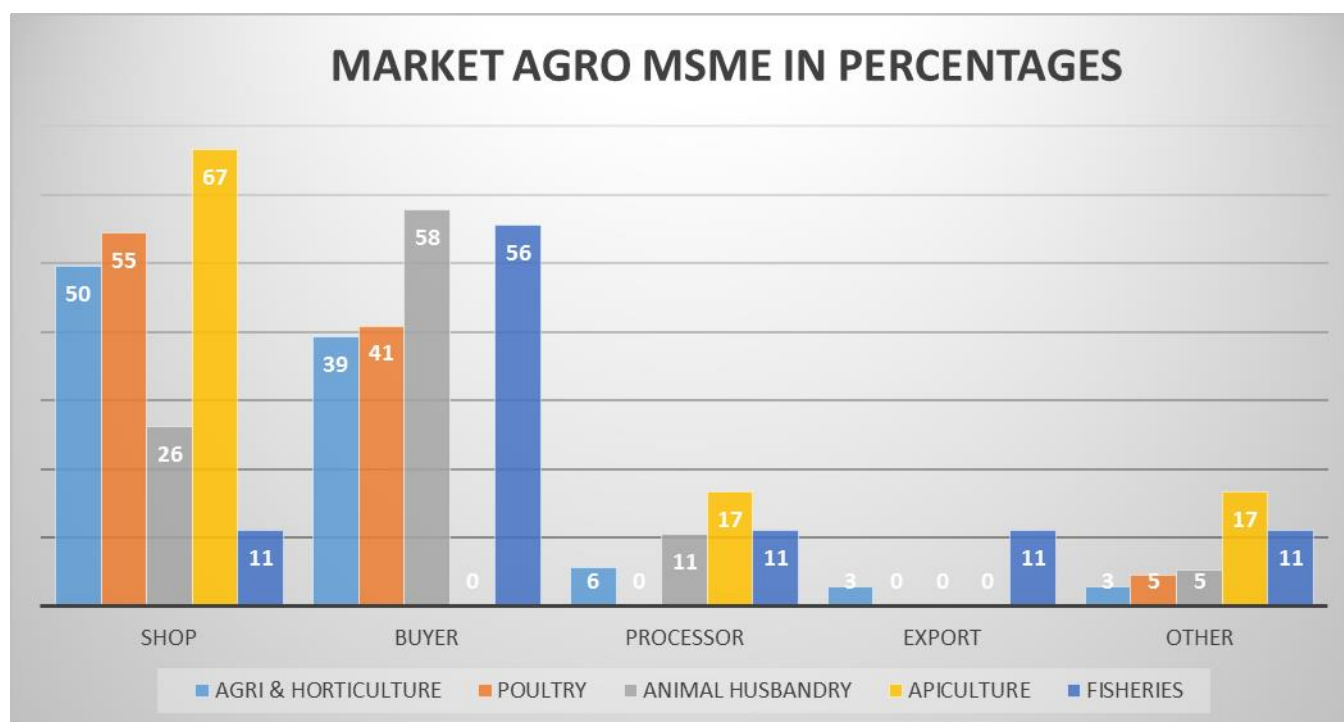
The agro MSME markets are diverse. Most of the MSME sell their products to a shop in the neighborhood (42%) and intermediary buyer (39%). There is hardly any processing (9%) and export (3%) of their products. This has to change if Suriname wants to increase on the one hand the processing of primary products to value added products and on the other hand the export of agriculture products.

Table 11 Market agro MSME of the 5 sectors

MARKET AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES					
AGRO SECTOR	SHOP	BUYER	PROCESSOR	EXPORT	OTHER
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	50	39	6	3	3
POULTRY	55	41	0	0	5
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	26	58	11	0	5
APICULTURE	67	0	17	0	17
FISHERIES	11	56	11	11	11
AVERAGE	42	39	9	3	8

Source: survey

Figure 10 Market agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.3 Collaboration

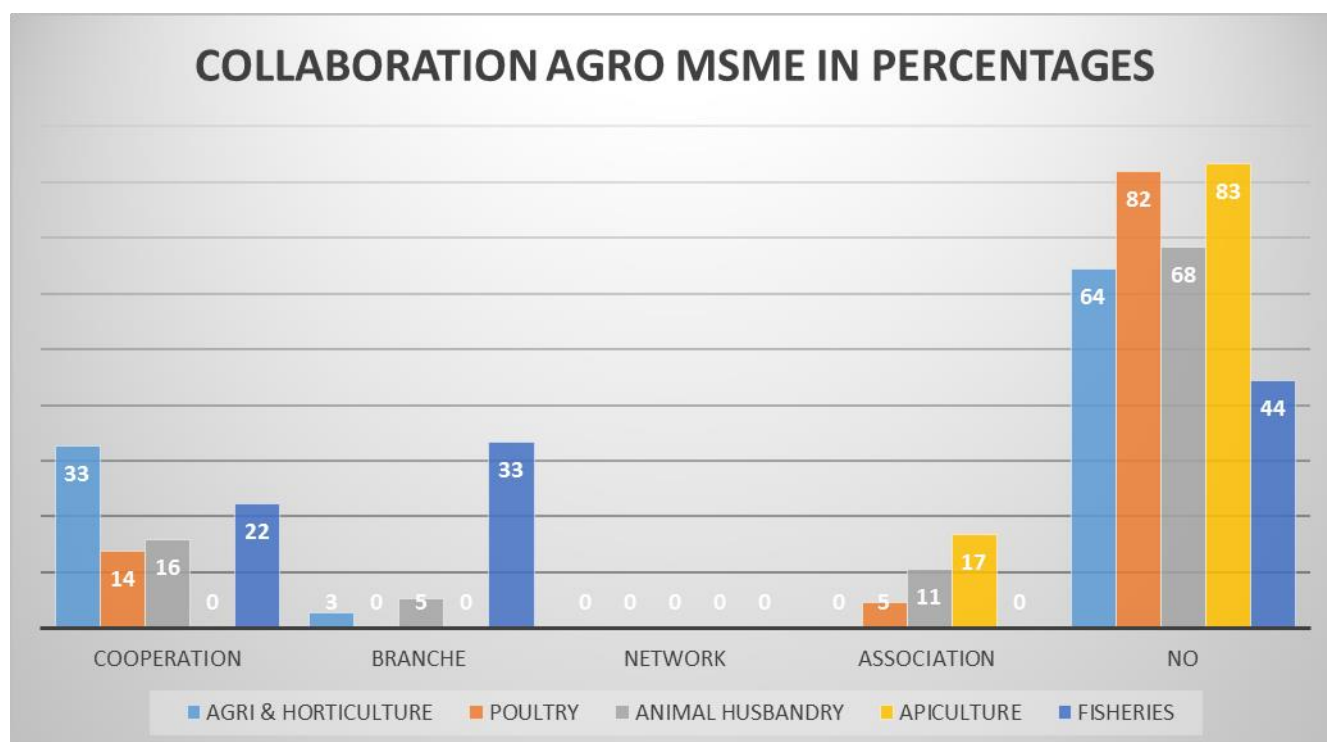
The cooperation and collaboration between the MSME is very low, an average 69% of the MSME is not participating in any cooperation, branch, network or association.

Table 12 Collaboration agro MSME of the 5 sectors

COLLABORATION AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES					
AGRO SECTOR / COLLABORATION	COOPERATION	BRANCH	NETWORK	ASSOCIATION	NO
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	33	3	0	0	64
POULTRY	14	0	0	5	82
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	16	5	0	11	68
APICULTURE	0	0	0	17	83
FISHERIES	22	33	0	0	44
AVERAGE	17	8	0	6	69

Source: Own generated

Figure 11 Collaboration agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.4 Credit

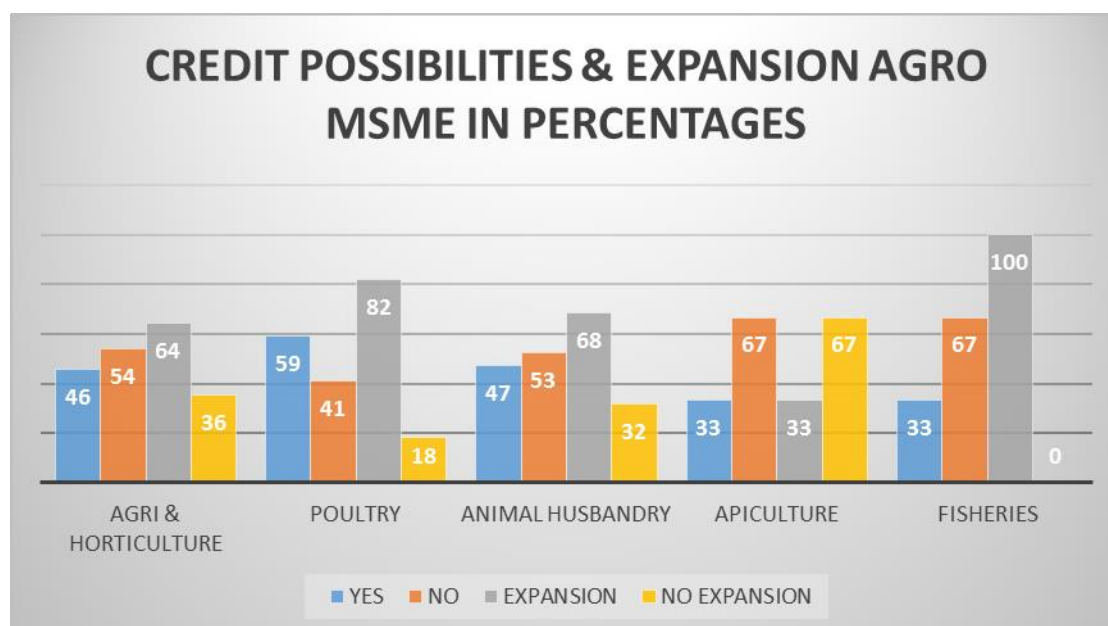
Access to credit is an important factor in doing business for every sector. An average of 44% of the MSME have access to credit facilities. The financing source can be bank, GOS, cooperation, friends, etc. 70% of the MSME is willing to take a loan to invest in their farm in machinery, guidance or expansion of acreage, etc.

Table 13 Credit possibilities & expansion agro MSME of the 5 sectors

CREDIT POSSIBILITIES & EXPANSION AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR	YES	NO	EXPANSION	NO EXPANSION
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	46	54	64	36
POULTRY	59	41	82	18
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	47	53	68	32
APICULTURE	33	67	33	67
FISHERIES	33	67	100	0
AVERAGE	44	56	70	30

Source: survey

Figure 12 Credit possibilities & expansion agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.5 Machines

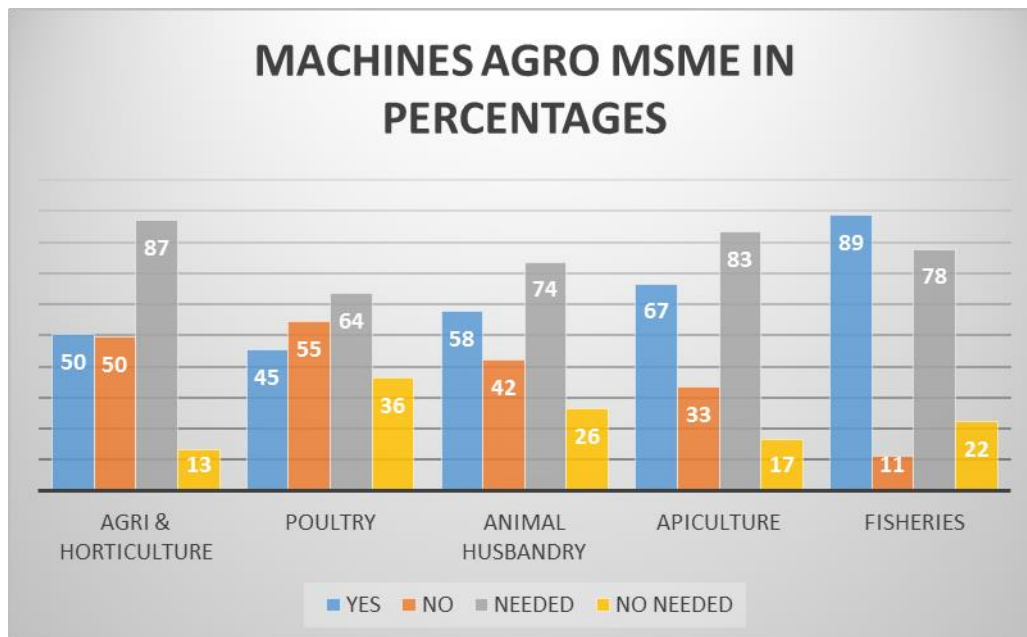
Machines are beneficial for the operations of the agro MSME. An average of 62% use machines, whereas in the fisheries sector this average is 89%. This is logical, because for commercial fishing without a boat with outboard motor it is very difficult to operate the activities. 77% of the MSME needed machines for their activities.

Table 14 Machines agro MSME of the 5 sectors

MACHINES AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR	YES	NO	NEEDED	NO NEEDED
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	50	50	87	13
POULTRY	45	55	64	36
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	58	42	74	26
APICULTURE	67	33	83	17
FISHERIES	89	11	78	22
TOTAL	62	38	77	23

Source: survey

Figure 13 Machines agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.6 Labour

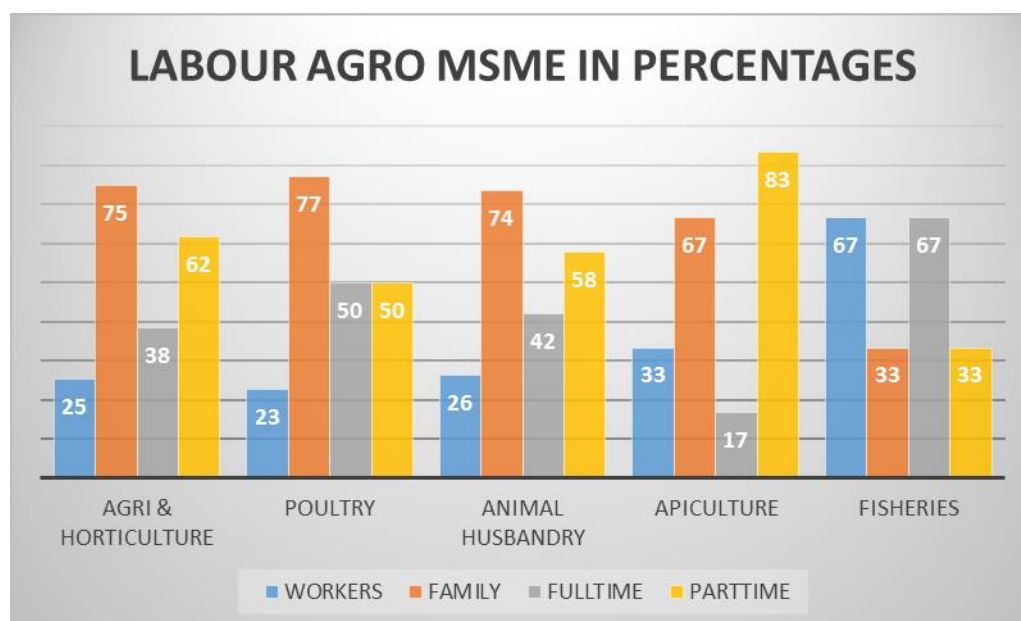
MSME in the agriculture sector are often family farms. An average of 65% of the MSME in the agriculture use family members and 35% have external workers and the remaining 57% employ part-time workers for the daily activities.

Table 15 Labour agro MSME of the 5 sectors

LABOUR AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR	WORKERS	FAMILY	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	25	75	38	62
POULTRY	23	77	50	50
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	26	74	42	58
APICULTURE	33	67	17	83
FISHERIES	67	33	67	33
AVERAGE	35	65	43	57

Source: survey

Figure 14 Labour agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.7 Turnover

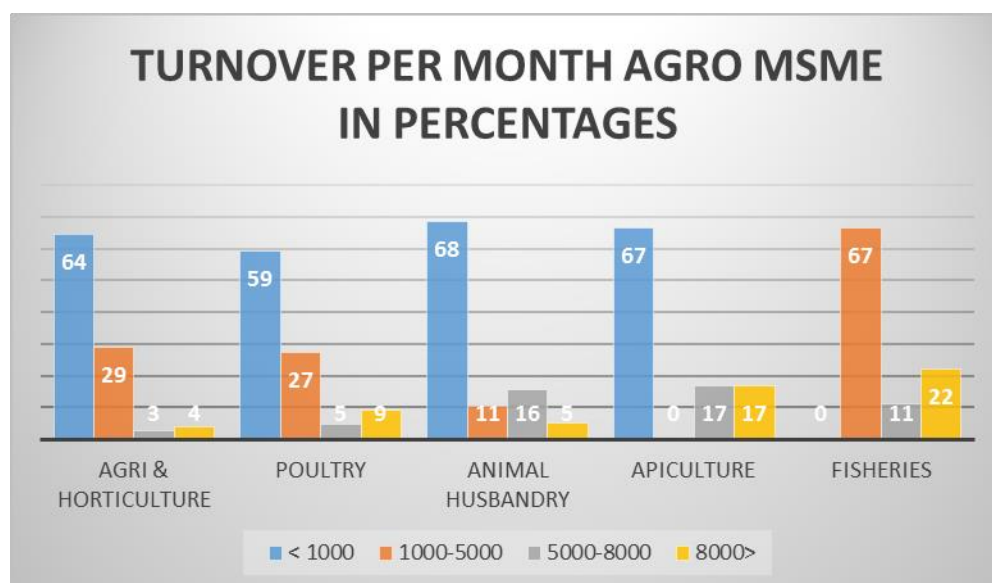
The table of the turnover of the MSME shows that more than half of the farms have a turnover less than SRD 1,000.00 per month, 21% have a turnover higher than SRD 5,000.00, and the turnover of 11% of the farms is more than SRD 8,000.00. One explanation why so many MSME have a “low” turnover (< SRD 1,000.00), is that most of the MSME are family farms with part-time labour. The profit of the farm is not the main income source.

Table 16 Turnover agro MSME of the 5 sectors

TURNOVER PER MONTH AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR / SRD	# < 1,000	1,000 < # < 5,000	5,000 < # < 8,000	# > 8,000
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	64	29	3	4
POULTRY	59	27	5	9
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	68	11	16	5
APICULTURE	67	0	17	17
FISHERIES	0	67	11	22
AVERAGE	52	27	10	11

Source: survey

Figure 15 Turnover agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.8 Education

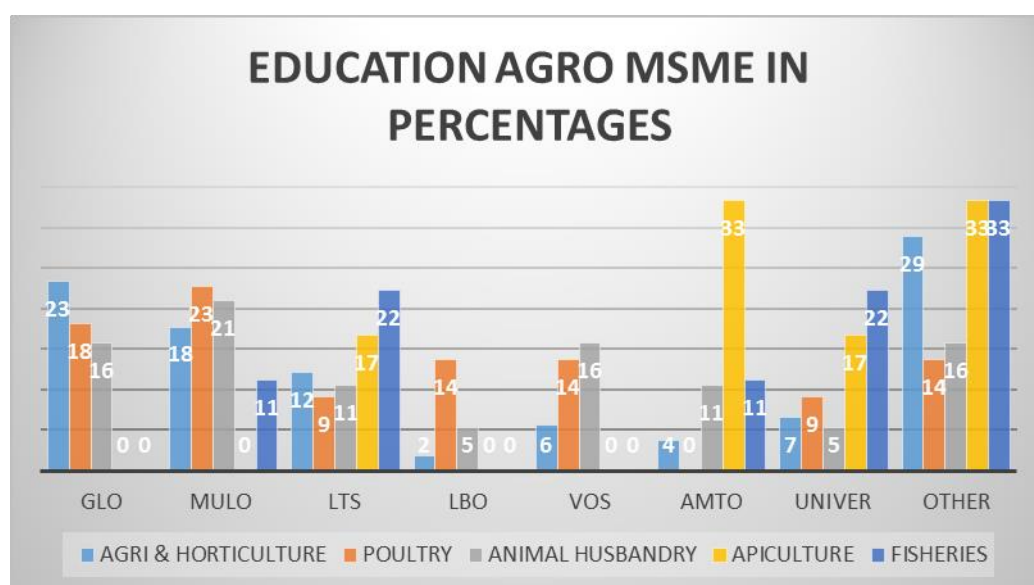
The education of the respondents is fairly good. About 15% have an education on primary level (GLO & LBO). Remarkable is that an average of 12% have an education on university level, with the highest value of 17% and 22% for respectively apiculture and fisheries. These two sectors have a value of 0% for the primary level (lowest level). A quarter of the respondents have an education that can be classified as “other”.

Table 17 Education level agro MSME of the 5 sectors

EDUCATION AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES								
AGRO SECTOR / EDUCATION	GLO	MULO	LTS	LBO	VOS	AMTO	UNIVERSITY	OTHER
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	23	18	12	2	6	4	7	29
POULTRY	18	23	9	14	14	0	9	14
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	16	21	11	5	16	11	5	16
APICULTURE	0	0	17	0	0	33	17	33
FISHERIES	0	11	22	0	0	11	22	33
AVERAGE	11	15	14	4	7	12	12	25

Source: survey

Figure 16 Education agro MSME of the 5 sectors



9.9 Training

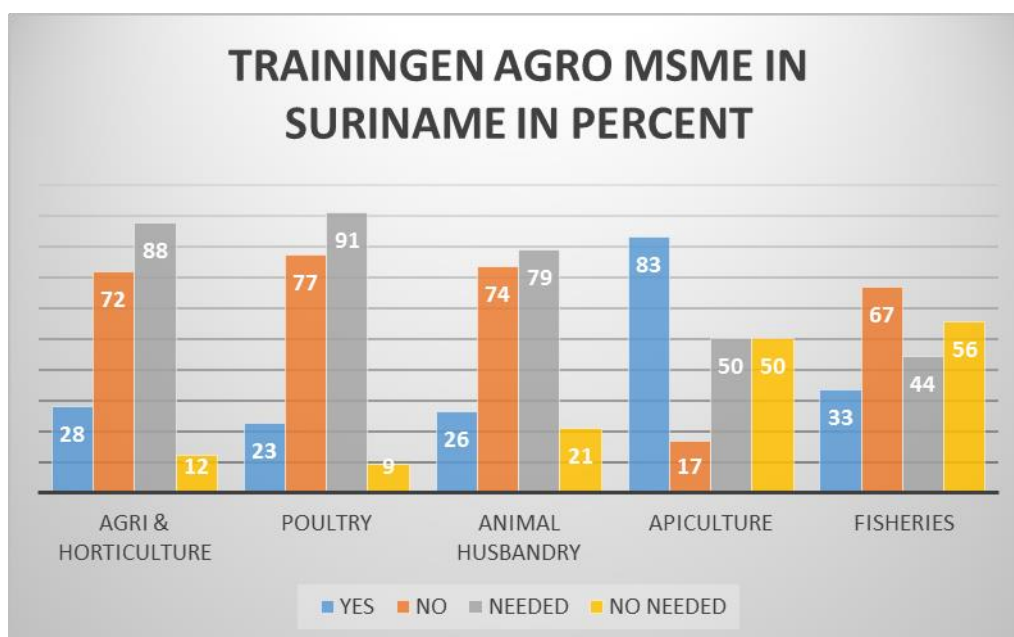
Education and training are very important for the operations of the MSME. Table 18 shows that an average of 39% of the respondents have received some training to manage the farm. The majority (61%) haven't received a training to manage their business, but get the knowledge by their selves or knowledge transfer and exchange of experiences from the (grand)parents. Seventy percent (70%) of the MSME need technical guidance to develop their business further. The necessity is the highest in the agri- & horticulture (88%), the poultry sector (91%) and animal husbandry sector (79%).

Table 18 Training necessity agro MSME of the 5 sectors

TRAINING AGRO MSME IN PERCENTAGES				
AGRO SECTOR / TRAINING	YES	NO	NEEDED	NO NEEDED
AGRI & HORTICULTURE	28	72	88	12
POULTRY	23	77	91	9
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	26	74	79	21
APICULTURE	83	17	50	50
FISHERIES	33	67	44	56
AVERAGE	39	61	70	30

Source: survey

Figure 17 Training necessity agro MSME of the 5 sectors



10 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Findings from the meetings in the districts

10.1.1 District Wanica South East

A presentation was held in the district of Wanica with the cooperation of the District Commissioner (DC), Ms. Audrey Hankers. The DC mobilized the MSME sector for this presentation. With kind permission of the Embassy of India in Suriname the promo film "MSE Cluster Development Programme", was shown to about 120 persons. After the presentation there was a Q&A and interview session.

The consultant was asked to present other training opportunities, namely in the field of fruits and vegetables processing, processing of milk and eggs and processing of palm seeds into oil.

10.1.2 District Wanica North West

Extension workers of the District Commissioner's Office assisted the surveyors during the field research. The entrepreneurs (farmers) were pleased with the prospect of future support from the Embassy of India. Many "complaints" were mentioned, including the lack of information, lack of effective methods and lack of products to eliminate pests and diseases. The business owners have invested a lot of money in the planting of fruits and vegetables. It is not satisfying for them to see their hard labour (plants) being destroyed by pests.

In this area there are farms with large tomato plantings and these are plagued by "Drillers". A soursop plantation with 800 trees still hasn't blossomed after one and half years due to pests and diseases. Overgrown farm land which are no longer cultivated also cause a lot of discomfort.

The film was also shown in resort Kwatta (UPKAR building) and in Koewarasan (dependence of the DC office). The entrepreneurs are enthusiastic about the "clustering" of companies and facilities as shown in the film. Farmers point out that there is a need to set up a network in order to share knowledge and skills. This network would also serve as "virtual market place".

10.1.3 Association of Exporters of Agricultural Products Suriname

The Association of Exporters of Agricultural Products Suriname (VEAPS) was founded in 2014. The Association provides training and information to its members with regard to markets and trends and technical assistance in relation to crop management to its members which are farmers and exporters based in Suriname. The objectives are:

1. To represent the interests of its members in general.
2. To guide its members, as necessary, with export.
3. To assist its members in the certification of the business.
4. To provide its members with market information and other innovative developments relating to the agricultural sector.

5. To encourage and ensure effective solidarity and unity between its members.

VEAPS identified the following bottlenecks in the agricultural chain:

1. Small scale: most vegetable farms operate on a small scale.
2. Product quality: postharvest treatment such as cold storage is not done by most farmers, or to an insufficient degree.
3. Planning of supply: there is no information available for exporters concerning quantities and quality of produce that will be supplied within a certain period of time.
4. Investments: there are insufficient investments in cold storage facilities, air conditioned transport facilities, packing and grading equipment, etc. Furthermore added value is insufficient.
5. Suriname has no overarching Food Safety Act and Food Safety Legislation.
6. Suriname's Agricultural Health and Food Safety – AHFS – System requires improvements.

To create higher benefits of the agricultural production, Suriname has to strengthen the export of agriculture products. The GOS can support VEAPS in searching for foreign and new markets.

VEAPS together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and other stakeholders must solve the different problems, where the following actions have to be taken:

1. Enhance image of the sector by campaign.
2. Strengthen research and extension.
3. Encouraging use of improved cultivation and management techniques through training and education, such as:
 - Integrated Crop Management (ICM)
 - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - Good Agricultural Practices (Global GAP and GAP) / HACCP
4. Rehabilitating institutional and physical infrastructure.
5. Increasing production of export crops for potential markets.
6. Market development and export promotion.
7. More facilities in the area of credit, research, education and innovation.
8. Stimulating cooperation between stakeholders, for example by setting up of Packing House and Marketing Boards.
9. Create opportunities for greater private sector contribution to horticultural development.
10. Facilitating new investors.

10.1.4 Association of Poultry Sector Suriname

Chicken farmers sell 40% of their product to butchers and 60% is sold locally. The new “slaughter law” stipulates proper slaughtering but this is only possible in large slaughterhouses. The new slaughter law dictates:

- How to rear chicken properly.
- Proper hygiene rules (for example; drinking bowls were not cleaned/sanitized).

In order to be profitable a small farmer should keep 5,000 chicken in a poultry house of about 500 m².

Of importance is: chicken feed must be 100% locally produced and less application of antibiotics to the animals. Support is needed from India in the area of: automation, adequate poultry houses, processing of chicken and ducks, better facilities for slaughter line and cooling facilities. The former Director of APSS, also the owner of “Doksenclub”, currently has a new oven, to smoke chicken, with a capacity of 500 chickens at a time. He is willing to think-how to make this high end oven available for small chicken breeders to add value to their product.

10.1.5 District Para

The agriculture cooperation of Para and agro entrepreneurs were invited for an information session at the commissariat and the film was shown. It turns out that there are a lot of cassava farmers and processors in this district. The IAP cassava processing unit hasn't been in use for years, this is a 'thorn in the flesh' for many entrepreneurs. Through partnership with the Government/the Commissioner's Office the entrepreneurs hope to independently manage and operate this unit. A business plan is currently being written.

A presentation was held in the Community Centre Matta and the film was shown. Board members and members of the agriculture cooperative were present. The entrepreneurs in this area process cassava to bread, Surinamese marinade (kasripo) etc. The cooperative needs a processing machine to carry out the processing and production in a professional manner. These entrepreneurs have fallen victim of the malfunctioning of IAP.

The village chief has a well-defined development vision and will work with the active women's organization and cooperative on writing a business plan. This plan must point out whether it is feasible for the village to have a processing unit which can be partially financed with village funds.

This village (with 500 inhabitants, of which 100 are active in agriculture) is very committed to develop their community. The women's organization Washi Buwano is responsible for the installation of the water supply infrastructure in the entire village. CELOS (agriculture research institution) gives guidance to village farmers on sustainable agriculture production.

10.1.6 District Commewijne

The District Commissioner pledged his full support to the implementation of this market study. Since he has recently taken office in this district, a lot is still unknown to him. The film was shown to the agriculture cooperative and fishers association of Commewijne.

Farmers of the cooperation “Kawna Opo” are active in modern agriculture techniques such as: aquaponics, hydroponics, greenhouses cultivation etc. Commewijne also has a lot of fishing activities and over a period of 3 years a new fishing center (port) has been built with funds from Japan, this facility is still not in use. Maybe further development of this sector is possible with the support from the Embassy of India.

10.1.7 District Saramacca

The visit to the District Commissioner was very short. He referred us to the local LVV office in Groningen. After a very inspiring conversation, and tour on site, further action was not taken. This resulted in traveling to Saramacca 4 times, without satisfying results. After a month, still no list of agro business owners in the district has been presented. From conversations we have concluded that beekeeping is practiced by just 1 part-time beekeeper and there is little information disseminated to the farming community on safe use of pesticides and food safety.

Vegetables and fruits are the main crops cultivated in this district and the two largest exporters are Gopex International and Suriname Candied Fruit. In addition, there are livestock and poultry farmers. Data for this market survey has not been provided either by LVV nor the private agriculture organizations.

We received a list of outgrowers (from SCF), located in Saramacca. Further some field visits were made to Damboentong, an area where many farmers are found.

10.1.8 Ministry of Defense: The National Army

During the Made in Suriname trade fair, we visited the booth of the National Army. A lot of agro entrepreneurs participated in this fair.

In Freiburg, located in Saramacca, 20 hectares of land is being cultivated by the Ministry of Defense. There are about 60 soldiers full time active in agriculture, horticulture and poultry breeding. There are about 40 crops organically grown. Some of these are: vegetables, fruits, root vegetables and ginger.

There are 3 greenhouses in which mainly cabbage are grown. The guidance is in the hands of the Ministry of LVV. The yields are intended for the various departments of the national army, which are self-sufficient in terms of food supply.

Following up on the extent of above mentioned project we consider writing a special proposal for the army. This project will focus on sowing and cultivation techniques, mechanization techniques, harvesting, setting up seed banks and training on the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The machines needed are: tractors, plow machines, brush cutters, shredders, water pumps and solar insect traps.

The poultry Department has 15,000 chickens (slaughter and laying hens) with an occupation of 3,000 chickens per cycle. Weekly 250 chickens are slaughtered for use by the army itself and hundreds of eggs for own consumption. There is need for self-produced chicken feed with for example corn and soy (from own cultivation) as the main ingredients. There is also need for feed and water accessories as well as breeding incubators.

During the presentations/hearings the attendees were informed about the possibilities for ITEC scholarships. The brochure 2017-2018 from ITEC was downloaded and sent via e-mail to the coordinators and the DC's.

10.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

According to the results from the survey and the interviews with the MSME (farmers), authorities (DC's) and representatives of organizations and analysis and opinion of the consultants the conclusions are that the MSME in the 5 identified (sub)sectors as part of the agriculture sector need support on:

1. Sales, marketing, market consolidation, expansion of market and new market opportunities:
 - a. Assistance in market intelligence with optimal product and market combination to discover new export markets for primary agricultural products and processed products.
 - b. Assistance in labelling and standards.
2. Collaboration:
 - a. Strengthening collaboration between the farmers, MSME, enhance cooperation in the agriculture sector.
 - b. Strengthening collaboration between the farmers, MSME, cooperatives and other stakeholders together and also with the various departments (LVV, RO, HI&T, Finance, VEAPS, APSS, a.o.)
 - c. Clustering various/common activities.
3. Financial issues:
 - a. Access to credit with lower interest rates.
 - b. Possibilities for other credit facilities.
 - c. Tax facilities: tax holidays, decreasing income tax when hiring labour.
 - d. Collective purchasing of inputs.
4. The necessity of technical support in:
 - a. The establishment of processing factories for the processing of primary agricultural products to end products (example: processing tomatoes to ketchup).
 - b. Solar panels for the interior and districts – solar energy.
 - c. Water filters for good and healthy drinking water.
 - d. Dehydrators.
 - e. Solar dryers for drying of fruit, vegetables and fish.
 - f. Machines for crushing (palm) kernels for the manufacture of oils (household and cosmetic use).

- g. Machine press for the manufacture of oil.
 - h. Horticulture/agriculture machines, inputs and equipment:
 - Plowing machines (also for clay soils)
 - Brush cutters
 - Choppers (leaves/branches, for making compost)
 - Insects repressors (solar energy)
 - Shadow mesh and wire mesh for greenhouses
 - Complete greenhouses for the cultivation of horticultural products
 - Grating, shredding, peeling/skinning and other equipment for the processing of cassava
 - Industrial blenders for fruit processing
 - Aqua cultures
 - Hydroponics
 - Production of organic pesticides
 - i. Poultry:
 - Slaughter lines for micro and small growers
 - Feed bowls – water bowls
 - Small breeding incubators
 - Slaughter equipment
 - Smoking - ovens
5. Training:
- a. Mechanization techniques
 - b. Greenhouse cultivation
 - c. Setting up seed banks
 - d. Fisheries – shrimps (drying/smoking/filleting etc.)
 - e. (Financial) administration
 - f. Other relevant training
 - g. Virtual network (e-Agriculture):
 - Developing a virtual network focused on capacity building in the use of ICT possibilities.
 - Link up and enhancing MSME (farmers) and processors to markets and connect farmers with buyers.
 - Share information on farming techniques and best farming practices.
 - Build networks between all the stakeholders and promote and enhance the exchange of knowledge.

In addition to the above recommendations it is necessary to execute the following activities as country:

1. Rapid operationalization of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), under supervision of the Ministry of LVV.

2. Establish a fund for micro loans to MSME with lower market interest rate. The purpose of this fund is also that MSME are able to absorb shocks as a result of (inter)national financial and economic developments.
3. Setting up an Agricultural Ecological Zoning (AEZ) program, which will divide the agricultural land into zones based upon ecological, environmental and agricultural characteristics such as topography, climate, land use, crops, water availability, infrastructure, etc.

11 SUPPORT / OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA IN SURINAME

The goal of this study is to realize an intensive collaboration between entities in India and Suriname. In the relation between the two Governments there is a cooperation which is based on a Memorandum of Understanding wherein the relation is set out.

In chapter 10 the findings and needs of the MSME enterprises are described. Based on this it is important to know “when”, “how” and to “what” degree the Republic of India can meet the needs of the MSME in Suriname.

11.1 Ministry MSME³ in India

The Republic of India can support the MSME in Suriname in different aspects of their needs. In India there is a department, named The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. This Ministry envisions a vibrant MSME sector by promoting growth and development of the MSME sector in cooperation with concerned departments, State Governments and other stakeholders, through providing support to existing enterprises and encouraging creation of new enterprises. This Ministry designs policies and promotes/facilitates programmes, projects and schemes and monitors their implementation with a view to assisting MSME and help them to scale up.

An autonomous arm of the Ministry of MSME is the national institute, NI-MSME. This institute is for the promotion, development and modernization of the MSME sector. This institution strives to achieve its objectives through a gamut of operations ranging from training, consultancy, research and education, to extension and information services.

To support the cluster activities of the MSME there is an embedded organization, the National Resource Centre for Cluster Development (NRCD) of NI-MSME. The NRCD organized training programmes on cluster development for representatives of the public – and private sector in India. Also the NRCD organized training programmes on cluster development for officials from other countries.

The office of Development Commissioner of the Ministry of MSME is an agency for advocacy and the facilitation of the MSME sectors. The office has different offices in whole India, including tool rooms, training institutions and project process development centres. All these facilities are for testing, training for entrepreneurship development, preparation of project and product profiles, technical and managerial consultancy. Very important is the assistance for exports and providing support in the fields of credit, marketing, technology transfer and infrastructure to MSME for exporting activities.

³ <http://www.msme.gov.in/>

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises of the Republic of India can support Suriname in:

1. The development of a cluster framework for the MSME in agriculture. The cluster framework must be decentralized, and active with local entities and stakeholders.
2. The development of a training programme to strengthen the cluster of MSME in the agriculture sector. The target groups for this training programme are:
 - a. Civil servants of different departments, such as: ministry of Agriculture, ministry of Trade and the ministry of Regional Development.
 - b. Civil servants of the local government, for instance the districts commissariats
 - c. Representatives of the district council and resort council
 - d. MSME farmers
3. Special promotion programmes for export activities for exporters of agriculture products, like marketing, product standardization, labelling, etc...

11.2 Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of the Republic of India consists of 3 departments:

1. Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare
2. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
3. Department of Agricultural Research & Education

These 3 departments have divisions which are spread across India for coordination on State level agencies and coordination and implementation of national policy.

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the 3 Departments of the Republic of India can support Suriname in the field of improved cultivation and management techniques through training and education on the following subjects:
 - a. Integrated Crop Management (ICM)
 - b. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - c. Good Agricultural Practices (Global GAP) / HACCP
 - d. Strengthen the poultry and apiculture sector
2. Suriname has to be more active in the use of scholarship programmes of the ITEC facilities of India in the field of agriculture and agribusiness.

11.3 Business to Business Opportunities

In the business to business relation there are many opportunities for India and Suriname. For the business community of India, Suriname is too far and a small country with a very small market. Suriname has to adopt policies to make the country attractive for foreign direct investments (FDI's) from India. Entrepreneurs from India have great opportunities to expand their international market. Indian firms can invest in Suriname and produce their products in Suriname, hereby creating jobs in Suriname. Suriname can be a link or switch for firms of India to reach the bigger market in North- and South America, with a large Indian diaspora community.

To develop the business to business opportunities the Suriname Business Forum and the Chamber of Commerce of both countries can set out a policy for collaboration of business to business entities. The Embassy of India in Suriname and the Embassy from Suriname in India can support the business to business collaboration. Development diplomacy from the Embassy from Suriname in New Delhi can create a window with the Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi for the business communities.

1. Based on this study develop a business to business and market intelligence report to establish a business to business roundtable framework to promote investments from India in Suriname to the Indian diaspora community in North- and South America.
2. India business community can supply MSME in Suriname with machines, equipment, raw materials in the identified areas (see chapter 10). This can be a part of a win-win model between business enterprises in the two countries. Possible is that this model can be arranged as a part of the Government to Government agreement.
3. There is a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries where the headlines are set out of the cooperation on agriculture topics. There is a credit line facility of India to Suriname. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Suriname is the counterpart for the Government of India. What are the possibilities of the MSME and the business communities to have benefits of this MOU?

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ANNEX I WORKPLAN

WORKPLAN												
Description / Activities		Weeks										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Months: March - May 2017		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	22
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0		
0	Weekly progress report to SBF: • Activities done, in progress and path forward	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	(Introduction) meeting with SBF & SITPO to discuss work plan and other activities	X	X									
2	Start project (23-03-2017): • Kick-Off • Signing contract / MOU	X										
3	Desk Research of the relevant documents regarding SME in the identified sectors in Suriname: • Study relevant documents • Identify current and past activities • Identify project related assessment • Gather data	X	X	X	X							
4	Identification & meeting with stakeholders, key persons and experts to collect information	X	X	X	X							
5	Data collection • Development survey instrument with different indicators (questionnaire) • Field visits to collect data • Survey data processing		X	X	X	X	X					
6	Data analysis & report • Preparation of a standard summary statistical report on the outcomes of the survey • Preparation of standard tables and figures • Interpretation of the data			X	X	X	X	X				
7	Submission draft report (begin May)								X			

8	Meeting to discuss draft report • Comments by project stakeholders									X	X		
9	Review and adjust all the comments given by the stakeholders										X		
10	Presentation of the Final Report (closure activity)											X	
11	Project evaluation and “lessons learned”												X

ANNEX II SUMMARY TERMS OF REFERENCE

Objective of the study

The overall objective of this project is to make an assessment of the competitiveness of MSME in Suriname and make a assessment of the needs of entrepreneurs in the identified sectors:

1. Agri & Horticulture: Fruits and crops
2. Poultry sector
3. Animal Husbandry
4. Apiculture
5. Fisheries

Activities:

1. Activity 1: Desk research

A study of all relevant documents and data regarding the status of MSME in the identified sectors in Suriname. Additional data may be required and collected from organizations, and internet sources.

2. Activity 2: Characterization

SBF will provide all the reports in their possession to help with this research.

3. Activity 3: Field visits

Relevant institutes, companies and experts in Suriname will be visited to collect information regarding most recent developments regarding new production techniques in regards to consumer preferences and consumption patterns as well as the demand for identified added value products.

4. Activity 4: Preparation of draft report

Based on the collected data and information, the consultant will prepare a draft report addressing the following aspects:

- The current status of MSME in the identified sectors
- The constrains
- The available machinery to invest in, and the possibility to get financial aid
- The need/demand of the regional market
- The impact of the devaluation on MSME
- Needed policy interventions by the government to help develop these sectors
- The expected effects in the near future.
- Consumer preferences and consumer patterns

5. Activity 5: Presentation of draft report

A draft report will be submitted to the project manager. Within 1 week after submitting the draft report the consultant will present the report to the project manager and the stakeholders to collect comments and recommendations.

6. Activity 6: Preparation and presentation of the final report

The comments and recommendations on the draft report will be included in the final report. Then the final report will be submitted to the project manager and the stakeholders.

The report will finally recommend the position and steps to be taken by the government and the private sector and the Surinamese government towards development of the identified sectors, institutional strengthening, industrial development and improving efficiency in the value chain taken into account the conclusions from the analysis of the data.

ANNEX III QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONS FOR AGRO ENTREPRENEURS – MARKET SURVEY MSME

DISTRICTS: COMMEWIJNE, WANICA, PARA, SARAMACCA

Date	
Name Polltaker	

District	
Region	
Address	
Ethnicity	
Gender	
Phone Number	
Email address	
Date of birth	
Position	☐ Owner ☐ Employee ☐ Family member
Level of education	☐ Primary school (GLO) ☐ MULO ☐ LTS ☐ AMTO ☐ VOS ☐ LBO ☐ University ☐ Other,

HORTICULTURE/AGRICULTURE

1.1 Which vegetable / fruit do you cultivate?

.....

1.2 Do you cultivate on:

- a. Family property land
- b. Personal land
- c. Village community
- d. Rent site

1.3 Is it a:

- a. Family business
- b. One-man company
- c. Public limited company (N.V.)

1.4 Do you work with employees or family members?

1.4.1 If so, how many employees or family members

1.5 Do they work ☐ Full time or ☐ Part time?

1.6 What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)

<1000	1000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

1.7 When was the company founded and by whom?

.....

1.8 Are you registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KKF)?

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO

1.9 Are you a member of a cooperation / trade association / network / association

1.10 If so, which one.....

1.11 Have you received any training or education to manage the farm (business)?

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO

If yes, what kind of training or education

.....

1.12 Do you work in partnership with colleagues (for example; joint purchase of inputs, collective rent of machinery, etc)

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.13 Do you make use of machines?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

1.14 Is there necessity for machines on the farm?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

1.15 Whom do you sell to? What is your market?

Neighbourhood/shop	buyers	processor	Export
--------------------	--------	-----------	--------

1.16 How is the market?

☐ Good
☐ Bad

1.17 Will you be able to produce more if the demand increases and sales are guaranteed?

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.18 Do you need technical guidance to further develop your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.19 In which subject or field would you like to be coached/trained?

1.20 Do you have access to (bank) credits?

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.21 Would you take a loan to invest in machinery / guidance / expansion of acreage, etc

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.22 Do you know how to use the internet?

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.23 Do you have access to internet and social media?

☐ YES
☐ NO

1.24 Which trainings have you recently received?

.....

1.24 Which trainings would you like to attend?

.....

1.25 Which languages do you speak?

.....

COMMENTS:

POULTRY

QUESTIONS FOR AGRO ENTREPRENEURS – MARKET SURVEY MSME

DISTRICTS: COMMEWIJNE, WANICA, PARA, SARAMACCA

Date	
Name Polltaker	

District	
Region	
Address	
Ethnicity	
Gender	
Phone Number	
Email address	
Date of birth	
Position	☐ Owner ☐ Employee ☐ Family member
Level of education	☐ Primary school (GLO) ☐ MULO ☐ LTS ☐ AMTO ☐ VOS ☐ LBO ☐ University ☐ Other,

2.1 What kind of chickens do you keep

- ☐ Broiler Chickens
☐ Laying Hens
☐ Processing industry
☐ Smoke

2.2 The chicken farm is located on:

- a. Family property land
b. Personal land
c. Village community
d. Leased land

2.3 Farm is:

- a. Family business
b. One-man business
c. Public limited company

2.4 Do you work with employees or family members?

2.4.1 If so, how many employees or family members

2.5 Do they work ☐ Full time or ☐ Part time?

2.6 What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)

<1000	1000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

2.7 When was the company founded and by whom?

.....

2.8 Are you registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KKF)?

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

2.9 Are you a member of a cooperation/trade association/network/Association

2.10 If so, Which one.....

2.11 Have you received any training or education to manage the farm (business)?

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

If yes, what kind of training or education

.....

2.12 Do you work in partnership with colleagues (for example; joint purchase of inputs, collective rent of machinery, etc)

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.13 Do you make use of machines?

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.14 If so, which ones

.....

2.15 Is there necessity for machines on the farm?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

.....

2.16 Do you need technical guidance to further develop your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.17 Whom do you sell to?

Neighbourhood/shop	buyers	processor	Export
--------------------	--------	-----------	--------

2.18 How is the market?

☐ Good
☐ Bad

2.19 In which subject or field would you like to be coached/trained?

.....

2.20 Do you have access to (bank) credits?

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.21 Would you take a loan to invest in machinery/guidance/expansion of acreage, etc

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.22 Do you know how to use the internet?

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.23 Do you have access to internet and social media?

☐ YES
☐ NO

2.24 Which trainings have you recently received?

.....

2.25 Which languages do you speak?

.....

COMMENTS:

ANIMAL HUBANDRY

QUESTIONS FOR AGRO ENTREPRENEURS – MARKET SURVEY MSME

DISTRICTS: COMMEWIJNE, WANICA, PARA, SARAMACCA

Date	
Name Polltaker	

District	
Region	
Address	
Ethnicity	
Gender	
Phone Number	
Email address	
Date of birth	
Position	☐ Owner ☐ Employee ☐ Family member
Level of education	☐ Primary school (GLO) ☐ MULO ☐ LTS ☐ AMTO ☐ VOS ☐ LBO ☐ University ☐ Other,

3.1 Which animals are bred on your farm?

- ☐ Cattle
☐ Sheep
☐ Goats

3.2 The farm is located on:

- a. Family property land
b. Personal land
c. Village community
e. Leased land

3.3 Farm is:

- a. Family business
b. One-man business
c. Public limited company

3.4 When was the company founded and by whom?

.....

3.5 Do you work with employees or family members?

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, how many employees or family members

3.6 Do they work ☐ Full time or ☐ Part time?

3.7 What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)

<1000	1000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

3.8 Are you registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KKF)?

- ☐ YES
☐ NO

3.9 Are you a member of a cooperation/trade association/network/Association

3.10 If so, Which one.....

3.11 Are you trained or educated in starting a business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If yes, what kind of training or education

.....

3.12 Do you work in partnership with colleagues (for example joint purchase of inputs, collective rent of machinery, etc)

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.13 Do you make use of machines?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

3.14 Is there necessity for machines on the farm?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

3.15 Whom do you sell to?

Neighbourhood/shop	buyers	processor	Export
--------------------	--------	-----------	--------

3.16 How is the market?

☐ Good
☐ Bad

3.17 Do you need technical guidance to further develop your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.18 In which subject or field would you like to be coached/trained?

.....

3.19 Do you have access to (bank) credits?

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.20 Would you take a loan to invest in machinery/guidance/expansion of acreage, etc

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.21 Do you know how to use the internet?

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.22 Do you have access to internet and social media?

☐ YES
☐ NO

3.23 Which trainings have you recently received?

.....

3.24 Which languages do you speak?

.....

COMMENTS:

APICULTURE

QUESTIONS FOR AGRO ENTREPRENEURS – MARKET SURVEY MSME

DISTRICTS: COMMEWIJNE, WANICA, PARA, SARAMACCA

Date	
Name Polltaker	

District	
Region	
Address	
Ethnicity	
Gender	
Phone Number	
Email address	
Date of birth	
Position	☐ Owner ☐ Employee ☐ Family member
Level of education	☐ Primary school (GLO) ☐ MULO ☐ LTS ☐ AMTO ☐ VOS ☐ LBO ☐ University ☐ Other,

4.1 What kind of bees do you cultivate?

.....

4.2 The bees are cultivated on:

- a. Family property land
- b. Personal land
- c. Village community
- d. Leased land

4.3 The bee farm is:

- a. Family business
- b. One-man business
- c. Public; limited company

4.4 When was the company founded and by whom?

.....

4.5 Do you work with employees?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, how many?..... / Other?.....

4.6 What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)

<1000	1000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

4.7 Are you registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KKF)?

☐ YES
☐ NO

4.8 Are you a member of a cooperation/trade association/network/Association

4.9 If so, Which one.....

4.10 Are you trained or educated in running a business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If yes, what kind of training or education

.....

4.11 Do you work in partnership with colleagues (for example; joint purchase of inputs, collective rent of machinery, etc)

☐ YES
☐ NO

4.12 Do you make use of machines?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

4.13 Is there necessity for machines on the farm?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

.....

4.14 Whom do you sell to?

Neighbourhood/shop	buyers	processor	Export
--------------------	--------	-----------	--------

4.15 How is the market?

☐ Good
☐ Bad

4.16 Do you need technical guidance to further develop your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

4.17 In which subject or field would you like to be coached/trained?

.....

4.18 Do you have access to (bank) credits?

☐	YES
☐	NO

4.18.1 Would you take a loan to invest in machinery/guidance/expansion of acreage, etc

☐	YES
☐	NO

4.19 Do you know how to use the internet?

☐	YES
☐	NO

4.20 Do you have access to internet and social media?

☐	YES
☐	NO

4.21 Which trainings have you recently received?

.....

4.22 Which languages do you speak?

.....

COMMENTS:

FISHERY

QUESTIONS FOR AGRO ENTREPRENEURS – MARKET SURVEY MSME

DISTRICTS: COMMEWIJNE, WANICA, PARA, SARAMACCA

Date	
Name Polltaker	

District	
Region	
Address	
Ethnicity	
Gender	
Phone Number	
Email address	
Date of birth	
Position	☐ Owner ☐ Employee ☐ Family member
Level of education	☐ Primary school (GLO) ☐ MULO ☐ LTS ☐ AMTO ☐ VOS ☐ LBO ☐ University ☐ Other,

5.1 Your field of work is:

- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Shrimp catch
- ☐ Fish processing
- ☐ Shrimp processing
- ☐ Other,.....

5.2 Your work activity is on:

- a. Family property land
- b. Personal land
- c. Village community
- d. rent site

5.3 Type of business

- a. Family business
- b. One-man business
- c. Public limited company

5.4 When was the company founded and by whom?

.....

5.5 Do you work with employees or family members?

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO

If so, how many employees or family members

5.6 Do they work ☐ Full time or ☐ Part time?

5.7 What is the estimated turnover per month (in SRD)

<1000	1000-5000	5000-8000	>8000
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

5.8 Are you registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KKF)?

- ☐ YES
- ☐ NO

5.9 Are you a member of a cooperation/trade association/network/Association

5.10 If yes, what kind of training or education

5.11 Are you trained or educated in starting a business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If yes, which one

5.12 Do you work in partnership with colleagues (for example; joint purchase of inputs, collective rent of machinery, etc)

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.13 Do you make use of machines?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

5.14 Is there necessity for machines in your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

If so, which ones

5.15 What is your market?

Neighbourhood/shop	buyers	processor	Export
--------------------	--------	-----------	--------

5.16 Whom do you sell to?

☐ Good
☐ Bad

5.17 Do you need technical guidance to further develop your business?

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.18 In which subject or field would you like to be coached/trained?

.....

5.19 Do you have access to (bank) credits?

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.20 Would you take a loan to invest in machinery/guidance/expansion of acreage, etc

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.21 Do you know how to use the internet?

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.22 Do you have access to internet and social media?

☐ YES
☐ NO

5.23 Which trainings have you recently received?

.....

5.24 Which languages do you speak?

.....

COMMENTS:

ANNEX IV SURINAME – INDIA FACTS

	Description	SURINAME	INDIA
0	Map		
1	Official Name	Republic of Suriname	Republic of India
2	Head of State / Government	H.E. Mr. Desire Delano Bouterse (Executive President)	H.E. Shri Ram Nath Kovind (President)
3	Vice President / Prime Minister	H.E. Mr. Michael Ashwin Adhin (Vice President)	H.E. Shri Narendra Modi (Prime Minister)

	Description	SURINAME	INDIA
4	Minister of Foreign Affairs	H.E. Mrs. Yldiz Pollack-Beighle	H.E. Smt. Sushma Swaraj
5	Area	163,850 Sq. Kms	3,287,590 Sq. Kms
6	Capital City	Paramaribo	New Delhi
7	Population	573,311 (July 2014)	1,210,855,000 (1.21billion) (2011)
8	Population growth (annual %)	0.9 (2015)	1.1 (2016)
9	Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	3.5 (2015)	446.3 (2016)
10	Urban population growth (annual %)	0.8 (2015)	2.3 (2016)
11	Persons of Indian origin	212,125 (approx. 37% total population)	
12	Official language	Dutch	Hindi, English
13	Literacy	95,6% (2015)	75% (2016)
14	Forestry/Agriculture	Timber, Rice, Banana, Citrus Fruits, Vegetables & Fishery	Rice, Wheat, Maize, coarse cereals, Gram, Tur, Lentil, Groundnut, Rapeseed and Mustard, Soyabean, sunflower, Cotton, Jute & Mesta, Sugarcane and Tabaco
15	Major Natural Resources	Petroleum, Gold, Granite, Kaolin, Hydropower etc.	Coal, Iron
16	Industry/Products	Oil refinery	Steel, cement, mining, and petroleum.
17	Major Trading Partners	Export Partners: United States 25,7%, Belgium 17,4%, Netherlands 11,5%, Canada 10,3%, Guyana 5,8% France 5,5%, Barbados 4,2% (2012) Import Partners: United States 26%, Netherlands 16%, China 9,9%, UAE 8,1%, Antigua and Barbuda 6,7%, Netherlands Antilles 4,9%, Japan 4,3% (2012)	Export destinations: United States (15.2%), United Arab Emirates (11.3%), China, Hong Kong SAR (4.6%) Import origins: China (15.8%), Saudi Arabia (5.5%), and Switzerland (5.4%).
18	Principal exports	Gold, Crude Oil, Lumber, Shrimp and Fish, Rice, Bananas, Vegetables	Agricultural & allied products, Ore & Minerals, Manufactured goods , Mineral fuel lubricants , Engineering products, chemicals and chemical products, food and gems and jewelry

	Description	SURINAME	INDIA
19	Principal imports	Capital Equipment, Petroleum, Foodstuffs, Cotton, Consumer goods	Petroleum and petroleum products, edible oils, precious metals, and chemicals and chemical products.
20	GDP (current US\$) (billions)	5.15 (2015)	2,192 (2016)
21	GDP growth (annual %)	-1.2% (2017)	7.1 (2016)
22	Inflation (annual %)	52.4 (2016)	3.6 (2016)
23	National Currency	Suriname Dollar (SRD)	Indian Rupee (INR)
24	Official Rate of Exchange	US\$1 = SRD 3.35 (April 2014) US\$1 = SRD 7.62 (June 2017)	US\$1 = INR 64.52 (June 2017)
25	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	11 (2015)	17.32 (2016)
26	Industry, value added (% of GDP)	31 (2015)	29.02 (2016)
27	Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	59 (2015)	53.66 (2016)
28	Export of goods and services (% of GDP)	36 (2015)	20 (2015)
29	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	52 (2015)	22 (2015)
30	Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	50.5 (2015)	76.1 (2015)
31	Tax revenue (% of GDP)	19.5 (2015)	11.0 (2015)
32	Financial Year	1 January – 31 December	1 April – 31 March
33	National Day	25 th November	15 th August and 26 th January
34	Climate	Tropical	The Climate of India comprises a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography, making generalisations difficult. Based on the Köppen system, India hosts six major climatic subtypes, ranging from arid desert in the west, alpine tundra and glaciers in the north, and humid tropical regions supporting rainforests in the southwest and the island territories. Many regions have starkly different microclimates. The nation has four seasons: winter

	Description	SURINAME	INDIA
			(December, January and February), summer (March, April and May), a monsoon rainy season (June to September), and a post-monsoon period (October to November).
35	Form of Government	Constitutional Democracy with the President as Head of State and Head of Government	Sovereign, Secular Democratic Republic. Its constitution, provides for a parliamentary form of government, at the center and in the states.
36	Cabinet	Cabinet of Vice-President with Ministers	The Cabinet includes the Prime Minister and his Cabinet Ministers. Each Minister must be a member of one of the houses of India's Parliament. Ministers of State report directly to the Cabinet Ministers, often overseeing a specific aspect of government; or Junior Ministers of State (Independent Charges), which do not report to a Cabinet Minister
37	Legislative Branch	National Assembly [51 seats]. Members are elected by the ten districts by popular vote to five year terms	The parliament, or legislative branch, consists of the President, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), and the House of the People (Lok Sabha)
38	Ethnic groups	Hindustani (37%); Creoles (31%); Maroons (10%); Javanese (15 %); Amerindians (2%); Others (5%)	72% of the population was Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other.
39	Religions	Hindu (27.4%), Protestant (25.2%) (predominantly Moravian), Roman Catholic (22.8%), Muslim (19.6%), Indigenous beliefs (5%)	Hindu (79.8%), Muslim (14.2%), Christians (2.3%) other (3.7%)
40	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	136.8 (2015)	78.1 (2015)
41	Individuals using the internet (% of population)	42.8 (2015)	26.0 (2015)
42	Distance (Paramaribo to New Delhi)	8,484 miles (13,654 km)	