MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2025

THEMATICAL REPORT: GENDER, LIVESTOCK & CROPS



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SIXTH AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2025

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Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (MAAHF)

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1 Introduction

The 6th Agricultural Census (6th AC) is currently in the data analysis phase. Following the completion of the essential preceding activities, including data checking, data cleaning, and table design, a final cleaned and validated census dataset has been established. This final dataset serves as the official source for the generation and analysis of the Agricultural Census tables.

The questionnaire consists of 11 sections and a number of sub-sections. The tables were designed using variables within each sub-section and, where relevant, variables across sub-sections, following the overall structure of the questionnaire. The variables included in the questionnaire have been used as the basis for developing the tabulation plan and generating the statistical tables.

Structure of the tables

Most tables follow a common structure. The column headings contain the items and/or variables being presented, while the rows generally represent the ten administrative districts of Suriname. The districts are consistently presented in the following order: Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo, and Sipaliwini.

This consistent district order has been maintained to facilitate comparison with the tables of the previous Agricultural Census (5th AC) and with statistical publications of the General Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Maintaining the same geographical classification and ordering therefore supports comparability of agricultural statistics over time and across statistical sources.

General approach to the analysis

Tables have been generated for the 11 sections of the questionnaire in accordance with the established tabulation plan. For each table, a basic statistical analysis has been conducted, including frequency distributions, percentages, ratios, averages, and cross-tabulations between key variables. Particular attention is given to differences between districts and, where applicable, differences by sex of the manager.

The purpose of the analysis is not only to describe the distribution of agricultural holdings and production activities, but also to identify relevant patterns, differences, and relationships within the census data.

The objective of this report is to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (LVV), in particular the Agriculture Statistics Department (DAS), in analysing the Agricultural Census data using robust statistical and thematic approaches. The analysis aims to generate evidence-based insights into agricultural holdings, livestock, crops, and gender, and to contribute to gender-responsive agricultural planning, policy development, and decision-making.

Chapter 2 begins with the theme of **Gender**, with the aim of examining and comparing the relative distribution of male- and female-managed holdings within each district, as well as differences in

these distributions across districts. Chapter 3 focuses on **Livestock**, covering grassland and grazing, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and beekeeping. Chapter 4 focuses on **Crops**, including annual crops, (semi-)permanent crops, fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation. Within the livestock and crop themes, gender differences are also analysed where the available census variables allow such comparisons.

For ease of comparison, gender distributions are generally expressed as percentages and ratios. Each theme comprises a number of tables, and each table is accompanied by an analysis highlighting the main findings, relevant patterns and differences, and key conclusions.

1.1 Gender topics

The gender-related analysis focuses primarily on differences between male- and female-managed agricultural holdings and examines how these differences vary across the districts. The analysis provides an overview of the characteristics of agricultural holdings according to the sex of the manager and considers gender differences in relation to the organizational, demographic, economic, and operational characteristics of holdings.

The **legal status and organization** analysis examines the number and distribution of holdings by sex of the manager and legal status. It also considers juridical-person holdings by type and analyses whether agricultural holders are members of organizations and, where applicable, the types of organizations in which they participate. These variables provide insight into the organizational and institutional characteristics of male- and female-managed holdings.

The **demographic analysis** examines the characteristics of managers of civil-person holdings by sex, including age, nationality, ethnicity, highest level of education attained, and highest level of education attained specifically in agriculture. The analysis also considers the number of household members associated with the holding. These variables provide an indication of the demographic and human-capital characteristics of male and female agricultural managers.

The **land and area** analysis compares the number of agricultural holdings, total agricultural area, and average area per holding by sex of the manager and district. It further examines agricultural area according to legal status, land tenure, and the number and types of parcels associated with holdings. Particular attention is given to road-side plots and shifting cultivation plots, as these characteristics provide additional information on the structure and spatial organization of agricultural holdings.

The **machinery and equipment** analysis examines the use of agricultural machinery and equipment by male- and female-managed holdings. Variables include land-tillage machinery, spraying machinery, irrigation and drainage machinery, and transport equipment. The analysis also considers machinery and equipment solely owned by holders of civil-person holdings. These indicators provide insight into differences in access to and use of agricultural productive assets.

The **buildings and structures** analysis examines the presence of buildings and farm structures on agricultural holdings according to district and sex of the manager. It also considers animal-shelter capacity by type of animal and the use of modern production technologies, specifically hydroponics and aquaponics. These variables provide information on the physical infrastructure and technological practices associated with agricultural holdings.

The **financial support and extension services** analysis focuses on access to financial support and agricultural services. It examines whether holdings received financial support, the types of financial support received, and access to agricultural cash credit and farm-input credits from government and non-government sources. The analysis also considers whether holdings received extension services, the source of these services, and the types of services used. Differences between male- and female-managed holdings are examined to identify possible disparities in access to agricultural finance, inputs, information, and support services.

The **purpose and sale of agricultural production** analysis examines the main purpose of agricultural production and the proportion of production intended for sale. It further analyses the sale of unprocessed crop products, types of crops sold, and the sale of animal products or processed animal products originating from the holding's own production. These variables provide an indication of the degree of market orientation of male- and female-managed holdings and differences in the types of agricultural products entering the market.

Overall, the gender analysis seeks to identify differences in the characteristics, resources, production orientation, and access to agricultural support of male- and female-managed holdings across Suriname's districts.

1.2 Livestock topics

The livestock analysis focuses on the structure and distribution of livestock production across the districts and, where available, examines differences according to the sex of the manager. The analysis covers grassland and grazing practices as well as the main livestock categories included in the Agricultural Census: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and beekeeping.

The **grassland and grazing** analysis examines the number of parcels with grassland and the distribution of grassland area by size classes. It distinguishes between cultivated grassland, improved spontaneous grassland, and poor spontaneous grassland. The analysis also considers whether animals graze on or off the holding and the area used for grazing. These variables provide an overview of the availability, condition, and utilization of grassland for livestock production.

For **cattle**, the analysis examines the number of holdings engaged in cattle rearing, the type of livestock operation system, and whether cattle are grazed on or off the holding. It further analyses the number of grazing cattle and the number of months during which cattle graze. Additional variables include the type of cattle, total cattle numbers by sex, and the number of holdings,

number of cattle, and average number of cattle per holding according to the sex of the manager. These indicators provide insight into the scale, structure, and management of cattle production.

The **sheep** analysis follows a similar structure. It examines holdings engaged in sheep rearing, operation systems, grazing practices, the number of sheep grazing, and the number of grazing months. It also analyses the different types of sheep, total sheep numbers by sex, and the number and average number of sheep per holding according to the sex of the manager.

The **goat** analysis examines the prevalence and structure of goat production by district, including the type of operation system and grazing practices. It analyses the number of goats grazing, the duration of grazing, the different types of goats, total goat numbers by sex, and the number and average number of goats per holding. Where applicable, the analysis compares these characteristics between male- and female-managed holdings.

The **pig** analysis examines the number of holdings engaged in pig rearing, the operation systems used, and the extent to which pigs are grazed on or off the holding. It further considers the different types or production stages of pigs, including piglets, weaners, fatteners, and breeding swine. The total number of pigs, number of holdings, and average number of pigs per holding are also analysed by district and sex of the manager.

The **poultry** analysis examines the number of holdings engaged in poultry rearing and the types of poultry production systems used. It includes broilers, layers, backyard chickens, other chickens, Muscovy ducks, Peking ducks, geese, and turkeys. The analysis considers the number of holdings with each type of poultry, the number of birds, and, where available, the average number of birds per holding. Gender differences are analysed through the sex of the manager.

The **beekeeping** analysis examines the distribution of holdings engaged in beekeeping and the number of beehives by district. This provides an indication of the geographical distribution and scale of apicultural activity.

Overall, the livestock analysis aims to describe the geographical distribution, scale, production systems, grazing practices, and composition of livestock production in Suriname. Where gender variables are available, the analysis also examines differences between male- and female-managed holdings to identify gender-related patterns in livestock production.

1.3 Crop topics

The crop analysis focuses on the structure and distribution of crop production across the districts and examines, where applicable, differences between male- and female-managed holdings. The analysis covers annual crops, (semi-)permanent crops, fertilizer use, pesticide use, and irrigation practices.

The **annual crop** analysis examines the number of holdings cultivating annual crops and identifies the main annual crops grown in Suriname. The analysis focuses on the ten most frequently reported annual crops and compares their occurrence among all holdings and between male- and

female-managed holdings. At district level, the three most frequently reported annual crops are examined to identify differences in crop patterns and production orientation across the country.

The **(semi-)permanent crop** analysis examines the number of holdings cultivating (semi-)permanent crops and identifies the ten most frequently reported crops. The analysis compares the occurrence of these crops among all holdings and between male- and female-managed holdings. At district level, the three most frequently reported (semi-)permanent crops are examined to identify geographical differences in crop production.

The **fertilizer** analysis examines the application of organic and chemical fertilizers by agricultural holdings. For organic fertilizers, the analysis considers whether organic fertilizer was applied and the types of organic fertilizer used. It also examines whether holdings produced compost. For chemical fertilizers, the analysis considers whether chemical fertilizer was applied and the different types used. These variables provide an indication of the use of external and internally produced nutrient sources in agricultural production.

The **pesticide** analysis examines the number of holdings applying pesticides and the types of pesticides used. The analysis provides an overview of the prevalence of pesticide use across districts and identifies differences in the types of crop-protection products applied.

The **irrigation** analysis examines the use of irrigation by agricultural holdings and identifies the types of areas or crops that are irrigated. It further analyses the irrigation methods used and the sources of water used for irrigation. The analysis also considers the number of flooding events reported in different classes. These variables provide information on the availability and use of water resources for agricultural production and the different irrigation practices applied by holdings.

Overall, the crop analysis aims to provide an overview of the geographical distribution and structure of crop production and the agricultural practices associated with crop cultivation. The analysis of fertilizer, pesticide, and irrigation use provides additional information on the production inputs and technologies used by agricultural holdings. Where gender variables are available, differences between male- and female-managed holdings are also examined to support a better understanding of gender patterns in crop production and agricultural resource use.

2 Gender

In the titles of the tables, the term “Manager” is used, but this also refers to the Holder where applicable. By definition, the Manager is the person who makes the day-to-day decisions regarding the agricultural activities and operations of the holding and may not be the Holder.
In Juridical Person Holdings, there is often a Manager and in Civil Person Holdings, the Manager is often the same person as the Holder. However, in the 6th Agricultural Census, there were cases where, for Civil Person Holdings, a person other than the Holder was identified as the Manager. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that follow-up questions about the Manager were asked. Only of one person as Manager/holder per holding the follow-up questions was asked. Civil person holdings where two or more persons take decisions on agricultural activities, only one of them the follow-up questions was asked.

TABLE 2.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
ARAMARIBO	TOTAL	842	
	MALE	629	75%
	FEMALE	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	2,512	
	MALE	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	1,379	
	MALE	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	90	
	MALE	72	80%
	FEMALE	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	1,013	
	MALE	876	86%
	FEMALE	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	871	
	MALE	742	85%
	FEMALE	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	2,296	
	MALE	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	190	
	MALE	126	66%
	FEMALE	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	942	
	MALE	216	23%
	FEMALE	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	4,274	
	MALE	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	14,409	
	MALE	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1: Number of Holdings by District and Sex of the Manager, on the reference day. Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the 14,409 agricultural holdings in Suriname by district and sex of the manager on the reference day. Overall, 60% of holdings were managed by males (8,717), while 40% were managed by females (5,692). However, the national average masks substantial differences between districts.

Overall gender distribution

Male managers were more numerous nationally, with 8,717 holdings compared with 5,692 managed by females. This gives an overall male-to-female distribution of approximately 1.53 male-managed holdings for every female-managed holding. The relatively high female share—40% nationally—indicates that women play a substantial role in agricultural management. Nevertheless, gender patterns vary dramatically across districts.

Districts with the strongest male representation

Nickerie has the most pronounced male dominance: 92% of its 1,379 holdings are managed by males, compared with only 8% by females. This means there are roughly 12 male-managed holdings for every female-managed holding.

Other districts with particularly high male representation are:

- Saramacca: 86% male
- Commewijne: 85% male
- Coronie: 80% male
- Wanica: 79% male
- Paramaribo: 75% male

These districts therefore exhibit a substantially more male-oriented management structure than the national average.

Districts with female-majority management

Three districts stand out because women constitute the majority of holding managers.

Brokopondo has the highest female share: 726 of 942 holdings (77%) are managed by females, compared with only 23% by males. This is a striking reversal of the national pattern.

Sipaliwini also has a clear female majority, with 2,630 of 4,274 holdings (62%) managed by females. Because Sipaliwini has the largest number of holdings in the table, its female-managed holdings make a substantial contribution to the national total.

Marowijne is essentially gender-balanced: 50% male and 50% female, with 1,157 male-managed and 1,139 female-managed holdings.

Key findings

1. Male managers predominate nationally, managing 60% of the 14,409 holdings.
2. Female management is nevertheless substantial, accounting for 40% of all holdings.
3. Nickerie has the strongest male dominance, with 92% of holdings managed by men.

4. Brokopondo has the strongest female dominance, with women managing 77% of holdings.
5. Sipaliwini is female-dominated and is particularly important because it contains the largest number of holdings in the country.
6. Marowijne shows almost complete gender parity, with 50% male and 50% female managers.
7. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne show particularly strong male representation.
8. The national 60:40 distribution therefore conceals substantial district-level differences in women's and men's participation in agricultural management.
9. The data suggest that gender roles in agricultural management are strongly geographically differentiated, with some districts following a predominantly male management pattern and others a predominantly female pattern.

Conclusion

Table 2.1 demonstrates that agricultural management in Suriname on the reference day was predominantly male at the national level, but highly diverse across districts. Of the 14,409 holdings, 8,717 (60%) were managed by males and 5,692 (40%) by females. The most important finding is not simply the national gender gap, but the strong regional variation.

The conventional male-dominated pattern is most evident in Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Coronie and Wanica, while Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are predominantly female-managed. Marowijne represents a particularly balanced situation, with virtually equal numbers of male and female managers.

Overall, the results indicate that women constitute a major component of agricultural management in Suriname, particularly in the interior districts. Consequently, agricultural policies, extension services, access to inputs, financing, training and other support mechanisms should take into account these district-specific gender patterns rather than assuming a uniform national structure.

2.1 Legal status and organization

Legal status of the holding – This refers to how a holding is organized, governed, and managed.

Civil person (one individual/sole older) - A single individual who is the holder of an agricultural holding which is not linked to any agricultural holdings of other holders, either by common management or similar arrangements. Agricultural holdings which fulfill this condition are called Sole holders.

Group of civil persons (joined partnership) - Two or more natural persons who partner for operating agricultural land and/or raising and breeding animals. They can be members from

different households, operating jointly the agricultural holding as if they are one holding, with or without a contractual agreement.

Juridical person (legal entity) - Registered enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, other forms or organizations with juridical status and entrepreneurs being registered under agricultural production as their prevailing activity, as well as enterprises, institutions, and other juridical persons registered in another activity, which have organized branches or other organizational parts where agricultural production is performed.

TABLE 2.1.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND LEGAL STATUS ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS						TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		CIVIL PERSON, 1 HOLDER		CIVIL PERSON, GROUP		JURIDICAL PERSON			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	779	92.5%	32	3.8%	31	3.7%	842	
	MALE	566	73%	32	100%	31	100%	629	75%
	FEMALE	213	27%		0%		0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	2,422	96.4%	43	1.7%	47	1.9%	2,512	
	MALE	1,907	79%	36	84%	37	79%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	515	21%	7	16%	10	21%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	1,351	98.0%	20	1.5%	8	0.6%	1,379	
	MALE	1,250	93%	19	95%	6	75%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	101	7%	1	5%	2	25%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	90	100.0%					90	
	MALE	72	80%					72	80%
	FEMALE	18	20%					18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	1,010	99.7%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	1,013	
	MALE	873	86%	2	100%	1	100%	876	86%
	FEMALE	137	14%		0%		0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	859	98.6%	7	0.8%	5	0.6%	871	
	MALE	731	85%	7	100%	4	80%	742	85%
	FEMALE	128	15%		0%	1	20%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	2,261	98.5%	32	1.4%	3	0.1%	2,296	
	MALE	1,139	50%	16	50%	2	67%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	1,122	50%	16	50%	1	33%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	158	83.2%	13	6.8%	19	10.0%	190	
	MALE	105	66%	9	69%	12	63%	126	66%
	FEMALE	53	34%	4	31%	7	37%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	942	100.0%					942	
	MALE	216	23%					216	23%
	FEMALE	726	77%					726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	4,258	99.6%	16	0.4%			4,274	
	MALE	1,630	38%	14	88%			1,644	38%
	FEMALE	2,628	62%	2	13%			2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	14,130	98.1%	165	1.1%	114	0.8%	14,409	
	MALE	8,489	60%	135	82%	93	82%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	5,641	40%	30	18%	21	18%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1.1

Overall findings

Of the 14,409 holdings:

- 14,130 (98.1%) are civil person holdings with one holder.
- 165 (1.1%) are civil person group holdings.
- 114 (0.8%) are juridical person holdings.

Thus, agricultural holdings in Suriname are overwhelmingly operated by individual civil persons, rather than groups or juridical persons.

The male–female distribution of managers is:

- 8,717 male managers (60%)
- 5,692 female managers (40%)

The overall male-to-female ratio is approximately 1.53:1, meaning that there are about 153 male managers for every 100 female managers.

Importantly, the sum of the three legal-status categories equals the total number of holdings in every district. This means that, according to the interpretation provided, there is no overlap between the legal-status categories: each holding is counted under only one legal-status type.

Districts with strong male dominance

Nickerie shows by far the strongest male dominance. There are 1,275 male managers compared with only 104 female managers, giving approximately 12.3 male managers for every female manager. Females account for only about 8% of managers.

Saramacca also has a pronounced male dominance, with approximately 6.4 males per female, while Commewijne has approximately 5.8 males per female.

Wanica has 1,980 male and 532 female managers, corresponding to approximately 3.7 males per female.

District with almost equal representation

Marowijne is exceptional in the gender distribution. It has 1,157 male managers and 1,139 female managers, resulting in an almost exactly balanced distribution:

- Male: 50%
- Female: 50%
- M:F ratio: approximately 1.02:1

This is considerably more gender-balanced than the national distribution of 60% male and 40% female.

Districts with female dominance

The pattern reverses in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

Brokopondo has:

- 216 male managers (23%)
- 726 female managers (77%)

Thus, there are approximately 3.4 female managers for every male manager.

Sipaliwini similarly has:

- 1,644 male managers (38%)
- 2,630 female managers (62%)

This corresponds to approximately 1.6 females for every male.

These two districts therefore account for a major part of the female dominance observed at district level.

Comparison of the male–female ratio within districts

Using the male and female totals within each district, the gender pattern can be classified into three broad groups:

Strong male dominance

- Nickerie: approximately 12.3 males per female
- Saramacca: approximately 6.4
- Commewijne: approximately 5.8
- Coronie: 4.0
- Wanica: approximately 3.7
- Paramaribo: approximately 3.0

Moderate male dominance

- Para: approximately 2.0 males per female

Gender-balanced

- Marowijne: approximately 1.0 male per female

Female dominance

- Sipaliwini: approximately 1.6 females per male
- Brokopondo: approximately 3.4 females per male

Therefore, the national figure of 1.53 males per female masks very large geographical differences.

Legal status and gender

The gender distribution also differs somewhat by legal status.

For civil person, one-holder holdings:

- Male: 8,489 (60%)
- Female: 5,641 (40%)

For civil person, group holdings:

- Male: 135 (82%)
- Female: 30 (18%)

For juridical person holdings:

- Male: 93 (82%)
- Female: 21 (18%)

This indicates that female representation is substantially lower among group and juridical-person holdings than among individual civil-person holdings.

The difference is notable:

- Individual civil-person holdings: 40% female
- Group holdings: 18% female
- Juridical-person holdings: 18% female

Thus, although women account for 40% of all managers, their representation falls to less than one-fifth in group and juridical-person structures.

Key findings

1. Individual ownership dominates agriculture. With 98.1% of all holdings, civil-person holdings with one holder are overwhelmingly the dominant legal form.
2. Group and juridical holdings are marginal. Together they represent only 1.9% of all holdings.
3. Men are the majority of managers nationally. Men account for 60%, compared with 40% women, giving an overall M:F ratio of approximately 1.53:1.
4. Gender patterns differ sharply by district. The national male majority is not representative of all districts.
5. Nickerie has the strongest male dominance. Approximately 12 male managers occur for every female manager.
6. Marowijne has almost perfect gender balance. Male and female managers each represent approximately 50%.
7. Brokopondo has the strongest female dominance. Women represent 77% of managers, compared with 23% men.
8. Sipaliwini also has a female majority. Women account for 62% of managers.
9. Female representation is much lower in group and juridical holdings. Women represent only 18% in each of these legal-status categories, compared with 40% among individual civil-person holdings.
10. The total and category sums are consistent. Since the legal-status categories add exactly to the total holdings in each district and nationally, there is no evidence of overlapping legal-status categories in this table.

Conclusion

The table demonstrates that Suriname's agricultural sector is predominantly characterized by individually managed civil-person holdings, which account for virtually all holdings. However, the gender structure of agricultural management is highly differentiated geographically.

At the national level, men constitute the majority of managers, with a 60:40 male-to-female distribution. Nevertheless, this national pattern conceals substantial district-level differences. Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Coronie and Wanica show strong male dominance, whereas Brokopondo and Sipaliwini show clear female dominance. Marowijne stands out for its almost equal participation of men and women.

The results also suggest that women's participation is relatively stronger in individual holdings than in collective or juridical forms of organization. This distinction is important because it indicates that gender inequality is not uniform across the agricultural sector; it varies according to both geographical location and legal/organizational structure.

Overall, the table points to a predominantly individual agricultural sector with a moderate national male majority, but with striking regional differences in who manages agricultural holdings.

TABLE 2.1.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND LEGAL STATUS ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS				TOTAL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		CIVIL PERSON, 1 HOLDER		CIVIL PERSON, GROUP			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	779	96.1%	32	3.9%	811	
	MALE	566	73%	32	100%	598	74%
	FEMALE	213	27%		0%	213	26%
WANICA	TOTAL	2,422	98.3%	43	1.7%	2,465	
	MALE	1,907	79%	36	84%	1,943	79%
	FEMALE	515	21%	7	16%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	1,351	98.5%	20	1.5%	1,371	
	MALE	1,250	93%	19	95%	1,269	93%
	FEMALE	101	7%	1	5%	102	7%
CORONIE	TOTAL	90	100.0%			90	
	MALE	72	80%			72	80%
	FEMALE	18	20%			18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	1,010	99.8%	2	0.2%	1,012	
	MALE	873	86%	2	100%	875	86%
	FEMALE	137	14%		0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	859	99.2%	7	0.8%	866	
	MALE	731	85%	7	100%	738	85%
	FEMALE	128	15%		0%	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	2,261	98.6%	32	1.4%	2,293	
	MALE	1,139	50%	16	50%	1,155	50%
	FEMALE	1,122	50%	16	50%	1,138	50%
PARA	TOTAL	158	92.4%	13	7.6%	171	
	MALE	105	66%	9	69%	114	67%
	FEMALE	53	34%	4	31%	57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	942	100.0%			942	
	MALE	216	23%			216	23%
	FEMALE	726	77%			726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	4,258	99.6%	16	0.4%	4,274	
	MALE	1,630	38%	14	88%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	2,628	62%	2	13%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	14,130	98.8%	165	1.2%	14,295	
	MALE	8,489	60%	135	82%	8,624	60%
	FEMALE	5,641	40%	30	18%	5,671	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1.2

Table 2.1.2 describes civil-person agricultural holdings only, excluding juridical-person holdings. It therefore provides a more focused picture of individually and collectively held agricultural establishments and their gender composition.

There are 14,295 civil-person holdings nationally, consisting of 14,130 civil-person holdings with one holder (98.8%) and 165 civil-person group holdings (1.2%).

Table 2.1.2 shows that civil-person agriculture in Suriname is overwhelmingly organized around individual holders, with 98.8% of holdings having one civil-person holder. Group holdings account for only 1.2%, although they are relatively more important in Para and, to a lesser extent, Paramaribo.

At the national level, agricultural management among civil-person holdings is male dominated, with men accounting for 60% and women for 40%. However, this national average conceals very strong regional contrasts.

Nickerie represents the strongest male-dominated pattern, with approximately 12 male managers for every female manager. Saramacca and Commewijne also show pronounced male dominance. In contrast, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are female dominated, while Marowijne has almost complete gender parity.

A particularly important finding is the difference between legal forms: women represent 40% of managers in single-holder civil-person holdings but only 18% in group holdings. This suggests that women's participation in agricultural management is considerably stronger in individual arrangements than in group-based civil-person arrangements.

Overall, the table demonstrates that gender participation in Surinamese agriculture is highly geographically differentiated. The national 60:40 male-to-female distribution should therefore be interpreted cautiously: it is an aggregate result produced by very different district-level patterns, ranging from extreme male dominance in Nickerie to strong female dominance in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini and near parity in Marowijne.

TABLE 2.1.3-NUMBER OF JURIDICAL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF JURIDICAL PERSON HOLDING								SUM JUR. HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		CORPORATION		GOVERNMENT		INSTITUTE/ INSTITUTIONS		OTHER TYPE					
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R				
PARAMARIBO	TOT.			10	32.3%			21	67.7%	31	3.7%	842	
	M.			10	100%			21	100%	31	100%	629	75%
	F.				0%				0%		0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	15	31.9%	27	57.4%	1	2.1%	4	8.5%	47	1.9%	2,512	
	M.	11	73%	22	81%	1	100%	3	75%	37	79%	1,980	79%
	F.	4	27%	5	19%		0%	1	25%	10	21%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	2	25.0%	1	12.5%			5	62.5%	8	0.6%	1,379	
	M.	2	100%		0%			5	100%	7	88%	1,275	92%
	F.		0%	1	100%				0%	1	13%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.											90	
	M.											72	80%
	F.											18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.							1	100.0%	1	0.1%	1,013	
	M.							1	100%	1	100%	876	86%
	F.								0%		0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	4	80.0%			1	20.0%			5	0.6%	871	
	M.	4	100%				0%			4	80	742	85%
	F.		0%			1	100%			1	20	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2	66.7%					1	33.3%	3	0.1%	2,296	
	M.	2	100%						0%	2	67%	1,157	50%
	F.		0%					1	100%	1	33%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	18	94.7%					1	5.3%	19	10.0%	190	
	M.	11	61%					1	100%	12	63%	126	66%
	F.	7	39%						0%	7	37%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.											942	
	M.											216	23%
	F.											726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.											4,274	
	M.											1,644	38%
	F.											2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	41	36.0%	38	33.3%	2	1.8%	33	28.9%	114	0.8%	14,409	
	M.	30	73%	32	84%	1	50%	31	94%	94	82%	8,717	60%
	F.	11	27%	6	16%	1	50%	2	6%	20	18%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1.3: Number of Juridical Person Holdings by District, Sex of the Manager and Type on the reference day

Type of Juridical person holdings

Corporations - These are owned or managed by a corporation as registered under the law of Suriname.

Government - This includes all government-owned and government-managed holdings, such as seed multiplication enterprises, demonstration farms, agricultural training centres and experimental farms. It also includes institutions that are managed directly or indirectly by the Government.

Institute/Institutions - This includes, among others, water boards, cooperatives, and other forms of cooperation such as religious institutions or educational institutions. The agricultural activities do not need to be profitable.

Table 2.1.3 provides information on juridical person holdings by district, sex of the manager, and type of juridical entity. The table identifies four types of juridical holdings: corporations, government entities, institutes/institutions, and other types.

A key feature of the table is that juridical holdings are very limited in number compared with the overall number of agricultural holdings. There were only 114 juridical person holdings out of 14,409 total holdings, equivalent to approximately 0.8% of all holdings.

Corporations represent the largest category, with 41 holdings (36.0%), followed closely by government holdings with 38 (33.3%). Other types account for 33 holdings (28.9%), while institutes/institutions are extremely limited, with only 2 holdings (1.8%).

This indicates that juridical agricultural holdings are concentrated primarily in corporate, government and other organizational forms, rather than institutional organizations.

Distribution by sex of the manager

Among the 114 juridical person holdings:

- 94 (82%) were managed by males
- 20 (18%) were managed by females

This is considerably more male-dominated than the overall agricultural sector, where the distribution was 60% male and 40% female.

Therefore, while women manage a substantial proportion of all agricultural holdings, their representation among juridical person holdings is much lower.

The male-to-female distribution among juridical person holdings is approximately 4.7 male-managed holdings for every female-managed holding.

Implication

The data suggest a significant gender difference in access to or participation in formal organizational agricultural structures. Female managers appear to be considerably less represented in corporations, government entities, institutions and other juridical forms than in the agricultural sector as a whole.

Key Findings

1. Juridical person holdings are rare: only 114 of 14,409 holdings (0.8%) are juridical person holdings.
2. Corporations are the largest category, representing 36.0% of juridical holdings.
3. Government holdings are almost equally important, accounting for 33.3%.
4. Other juridical forms account for 28.9%, while institutes/institutions represent only 1.8%.
5. Juridical holdings are strongly male-managed: 82% male compared with 18% female.
6. The gender imbalance is substantially greater than for all agricultural holdings combined, where the distribution is 60% male and 40% female.

7. Wanica has the largest number of juridical holdings, with 47, or about 41% of the national total.
8. Paramaribo has 31 juridical holdings, all of which are male-managed.
9. Para is dominated by corporate juridical holdings, with 18 of its 19 juridical holdings being corporations.
10. Wanica and Paramaribo dominate government-related agricultural holdings, with 27 and 21 respectively.
11. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Coronie have no reported juridical person holdings, despite having agricultural holdings managed by civil persons.
12. Wanica, Paramaribo and Para together account for about 85% of all juridical holdings, demonstrating a very high geographical concentration.

Conclusion

Table 2.1.3 shows that juridical person holdings constitute only a very small component of Suriname's agricultural sector, accounting for just 0.8% of all holdings. Nevertheless, these holdings are important because they represent more formal organizational structures such as corporations and government entities.

The juridical sector is strongly concentrated geographically, particularly in Wanica, Paramaribo and Para. Wanica has the largest number of juridical holdings, while Para has an exceptionally high concentration of corporate holdings. Paramaribo and Wanica, in contrast, are particularly characterized by government-related juridical holdings.

A major finding is the strong gender imbalance among juridical managers. Whereas females manage 40% of all agricultural holdings nationally, they manage only 18% of juridical person holdings. This suggests that women's participation is considerably stronger in individually or civil-person-managed agriculture than in formally organized juridical agricultural enterprises.

Overall, the table points to a dual structure within Suriname's agricultural sector: a very large civil-person sector that includes considerable female participation, alongside a much smaller but highly concentrated juridical sector that is predominantly male-managed and concentrated in a few districts. This distinction is important for agricultural policy, investment programs, institutional support and initiatives aimed at increasing women's participation in formal agricultural enterprises.

TABLE 2.1.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZATION ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	MEMBER ORGANIZATION	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	105	12.5%	842	
	MALE	95	90%	629	75%
	FEMALE	10	10%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	70	2.8%	2,512	
	MALE	66	94%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	4	6%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	198	14.4%	1,379	
	MALE	193	97%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	5	3%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	37	41.1%	90	
	MALE	29	78%	72	80%
	FEMALE	8	22%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	22	2.2%	1,013	
	MALE	20	91%	876	86%
	FEMALE	2	9%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	28	3.2%	871	
	MALE	27	96%	742	85%
	FEMALE	1	4%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	78	3.4%	2,296	
	MALE	36	46%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	42	54%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	7	3.7%	190	
	MALE	4	57%	126	66%
	FEMALE	3	43%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL			942	
	MALE			216	23%
	FEMALE			726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	11	0.3%	4,274	
	MALE	7	64%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	4	36%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	556	3.9%	14,409	
	MALE	477	86%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	79	14%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1.4

Table 2.1.4 presents the number of agricultural holdings whose managers are members of an organization, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager. The table is particularly useful for assessing the extent of organizational participation in agriculture and whether participation differs between male and female managers.

A central distinction is that the “Member Organization” number is a subset of total holdings, rather than a separate category of holdings. Therefore, the P/R values show the proportion of total holdings whose manager is a member of an organization.

Nationally, 556 of the 14,409 holdings have a manager who is a member of an organization, equivalent to 3.9%. Thus, organizational membership among agricultural managers is relatively limited.

Key findings

1. Organizational membership among agricultural managers is low nationally. Only 3.9% of all holdings have a manager who is a member of an organization.
2. Organizational participation varies enormously by district. The proportion ranges from 0% in Brokopondo to 41.1% in Coronie.
3. Coronie has the highest participation rate. More than four out of ten holdings have organization-member managers.
4. Nickerie has the highest number of member holdings. Its 198 holdings represent the largest absolute number and 14.4% of all holdings in the district.
5. Paramaribo also has relatively high participation. 12.5% of holdings have organization-member managers.
6. Sipaliwini and Brokopondo have extremely low participation. Sipaliwini records only 0.3%, while Brokopondo records 0%.
7. Organization membership is strongly male dominated nationally. 86% of member managers are male and only 14% are female, compared with 60% and 40% respectively for all holdings.
8. Nickerie has the most extreme gender imbalance among members. There are approximately 39 male organization-member managers for every female manager.
9. Marowijne is the major exception. Women account for 54% of organization-member managers, compared with 46% men.
10. Para also shows relatively strong female participation, with women accounting for 43% of organization-member managers, although the number of holdings is very small.

Conclusion

Table 2.1.4 indicates that participation in agricultural organizations is relatively limited and highly uneven across Suriname's districts. Only 556 of the 14,409 agricultural holdings (3.9%) have managers who are members of an organization.

The geographical differences are striking. Coronie has by far the highest participation rate at 41.1%, followed by Nickerie at 14.4% and Paramaribo at 12.5%. At the other end of the spectrum, Brokopondo has no recorded organization-member holdings and Sipaliwini has only 0.3%.

The gender dimension is even more pronounced. While women manage 40% of all agricultural holdings, they account for only 14% of holdings whose managers are organization members. The overall M:F ratio therefore rises from approximately 1.5:1 among all holdings to about 6:1 among organization-member holdings. This suggests that women are considerably less represented in agricultural organizations than their overall participation in agricultural management would suggest.

However, the national pattern is not universal. Marowijne reverses the national trend, with women representing 54% of organization-member managers, while Para shows a relatively balanced 57:43 male-female distribution. These exceptions demonstrate that organizational

participation is influenced strongly by local conditions and that the national gender pattern should not be applied uniformly to every district.

Overall, the table points to a low level of organizational integration in Surinamese agriculture combined with a substantial gender imbalance in organizational participation. The contrast between high female participation in agricultural management in some districts and their low participation in organizations may be particularly important for understanding access to collective services, representation, training, markets, credit, information, and agricultural decision-making structures.

TABLE 2.1.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF ORGANIZATION ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF FARMER/AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION								SUM	ACT. HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		FARMERS ORGANIZATION		CO-OPERATIVE		WATERBOARD		OTHER TYPE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	42	36.5%	63	54.8%			10	8.7%	115	105	12.5%	842	
	M.	32	76%	63	100%			10	100%				629	75%
	F.	10	24%		0%				0%				213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	48	63.2%	17	22.4%			11	14.5%	76	70	2.8%	2,512	
	M.	46	96%	16	94%			9	82%				1,980	79%
	F.	2	4%	1	6%			1	9%				532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	47	22.2%	54	25.5%	105	49.5%	6	2.8%	212	198	14.4%	1,379	
	M.	45	96%	54	100%	102	97%	6	100%				1,275	92%
	F.	2	4%		0%	3	3%		0%				104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	36	97.3%	1	2.7%					37	37	41.1%	90	
	M.	29	81%		0%								72	80%
	F.	7	19%	1	100%								18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	10	45.5%	12	54.5%					22	22	2.2%	1,013	
	M.	8	80%	12	100%								876	86%
	F.	2	20%		0%								137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	5	17.2%	24	82.8%					29	28	3.2%	871	
	M.	5	100%	23	96%								742	85%
	F.		0%	1	4%								129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	29	37.2%	37	47.4%			12	15.4%	78	78	3.4%	2,296	
	M.	20	69%	13	35%			3	25%				1,157	50%
	F.	9	31%	24	65%			9	75%				1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	3	42.9%	3	42.9%			1	14.3%	7	7	3.7%	190	
	M.	1	33%	2	67%			1	100%				126	66%
	F.	2	67%	1	33%				0%				64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.												942	
	M.												216	23%
	F.												726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	5	41.7%	3	25.0%			4	33.3%	12	12	0.3%	4,274	
	M.	3	60%	2	67%			3	75%				1,644	38%
	F.	2	40%	1	33%			1	25%				2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	225	38.3%	214	36.4%	105	17.9%	44	7.5%	588	557	3.9%	14,409	
	M.	189	84%	185	86%	102	97%	32	73%				8,717	60%
	F.	36	16%	29	14%	3	3%	11	25%				5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.1.5

Overall findings.

The table records 588 organization affiliations (SUM) involving 557 actual holdings (ACT. HOLD.), representing 3.9% of the 14,409 holdings.

The distinction between SUM and ACT. HOLD. is important:

- SUM = 588 represents the total number of organization memberships/affiliations recorded across the four organization types.
- ACT. HOLD. = 557 represents the number of distinct holdings involved.
- Therefore, 31 affiliations are in excess of the number of distinct holdings. This indicates that some holdings belong to more than one type of farmer/agricultural organization.
- The overall overlap is therefore 31 / 588 = 5.3% of the recorded affiliations, or equivalently, the 557 actual holdings account for 94.7% of the SUM.

Key findings

1. Organizational participation is low nationally. Only 557 of 14,409 holdings (3.9%) are actual holdings participating in farmer/agricultural organizations.
2. Participation is highly uneven geographically. Coronie has an exceptionally high participation rate of 41.1%, compared with only 0.3% in Sipaliwini and 0% in Brokopondo.
3. Nickerie and Paramaribo are also highly organizationally active, with participation rates of 14.4% and 12.5%, respectively.
4. Farmers' organizations and co-operatives dominate, representing 74.7% of all recorded affiliations.
5. Waterboards are particularly important in Nickerie, where they account for 49.5% of affiliations.
6. Organizational participation is strongly male dominated nationally. Men constitute 86% of participants, compared with 60% of all holdings.
7. The implied participation rate is approximately 5.5% for male-managed holdings versus 1.4% for female-managed holdings, meaning male-managed holdings participate at roughly four times the female rate nationally.
8. Women are particularly underrepresented in waterboards, accounting for only 3% of waterboard affiliations nationally.
9. Marowijne and Coronie provide important exceptions to the national gender pattern. Female participation rates are slightly higher than male participation rates in both districts.
10. Sipaliwini is particularly significant from a gender perspective: women manage 62% of holdings, yet account for only 36% of organization participants, and their participation rate is just 0.15%.
11. Brokopondo records no organization participation, despite having 942 holdings.

12. Multiple organizational membership is relatively limited nationally but concentrated geographically. There are 31 more affiliations than actual participating holdings, with Nickerie, Paramaribo and Wanica accounting for about 97% of the difference.
13. The organizational landscape is district-specific rather than uniform: co-operatives dominate in some

Conclusions

The table indicates that formal agricultural organization participation is not widespread among Suriname's holdings, with fewer than one in twenty holdings participating in the organizations measured. However, the national average conceals very substantial district-level differences. Coronie, Nickerie and Paramaribo have comparatively strong organizational participation, while Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have extremely low participation.

The findings also reveal a clear gender imbalance. Men are substantially more likely than women to be represented in agricultural organizations, particularly in waterboards, farmers' organizations and co-operatives. This is important because women's representation among agricultural holdings is considerable—and in Sipaliwini and Brokopondo, women are actually the majority of managers—yet this does not translate into comparable organizational participation.

The results therefore suggest that organizational participation is influenced by both geography and gender. Districts with relatively high participation also tend to have distinctive organizational structures, such as the strong waterboard presence in Nickerie. Conversely, extremely low participation in districts such as Sipaliwini and Brokopondo may indicate limited institutional integration of holdings into formal agricultural organizations.

Finally, the SUM-versus-ACT. HOLD. distinction shows that organizational participation is not simply a one-holding/one-organization relationship. The 31 difference nationally demonstrates that some holdings belong to multiple organization types, particularly in Nickerie, Paramaribo and Wanica. This provides evidence of a more diversified organizational engagement among holdings in these districts.

2.2 Demographics

Analysis of Table 2.2.1

Table 2.2.1 shows the age and sex structure of managers of 14,295 civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname on the reference day. The figures reveal a predominantly male management structure, a relatively old manager population, and substantial differences between districts.

Key findings

1. Men remain the majority of agricultural managers nationally, accounting for 60% of civil-person holdings, compared with 40% managed by women.

2. Gender patterns vary dramatically by district. Nickerie is the most male-dominated district (93% male), while Brokopondo is the most female-dominated (77% female).
3. The agricultural manager population is relatively old. About 37% are aged 55 or older, compared with only 9.5% under 35.
4. Managers aged 35–64 dominate agricultural management, representing approximately 64% of all civil-person holdings.
5. There is weak representation of young agricultural managers, particularly those under 25, who represent only about 1.3% of holdings.
6. Older managers are substantially more numerous than younger managers. Managers aged 65+ alone outnumber those under 35.
7. Sipaliwini, Wanica and Marowijne are particularly important because together they contain about 63% of all civil-person holdings, but their gender structures differ substantially.
8. Age data are missing for 12.8% of holdings, which limits the precision of conclusions concerning the overall age structure.

Conclusions

The data point to a dual demographic challenge in Suriname's agricultural sector. First, agriculture remains predominantly managed by men nationally, although female management is dominant in districts such as Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. Second, and perhaps more importantly, the sector shows signs of generational ageing, with relatively few young people managing agricultural holdings.

The very small proportion of managers below 35 suggests that attracting younger people into agricultural management should be an important policy priority. Without sufficient generational replacement, the sector may face difficulties in maintaining agricultural knowledge, labour availability and farm continuity as older managers retire or leave farming.

At the same time, the strong female presence in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini demonstrates that women already play a major managerial role in certain parts of Suriname's agricultural sector. Agricultural policies should therefore avoid a one-size-fits-all approach and instead account for the markedly different gender and age structures across districts.

Overall, Table 2.2.1 suggests that Suriname's agricultural sector is geographically diverse, male-dominated at the national level, but with strong female participation in specific districts, and characterized by a manager population that is considerably older than younger generations entering the sector. These findings have important implications for succession planning, youth participation, agricultural training, access to land and finance, and gender-responsive agricultural policy.

TABLE 2.2.1-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX AND AGE OF THE MANAGER IN CLASSES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	AGE MANAGER IN CLASSES													Not stated	SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		13-19	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60-64**	**65-69**	**70-74**	**≥75**			
PARAMARIBO	TOT.				19	30	41	40	72	74	**123**	42	40	31	299	811	
	M					30	41	9	62	63	**94**	32	30	31	207	599	74%
	F				19			31	10	11	**29**	10	10		92	212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	3	17	63	77	160	196	266	276	**329**	291	202	126	67	392	2,465	
	M	3	16	52	65	121	146	209	227	**269**	224	155	99	55	302	1,943	79%
	F		1	11	12	39	50	57	49	60	**67**	47	27	12	90	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	2	17	48	51	116	136	141	151	**217**	161	91	47	33	160	1,371	
	M	2	15	44	48	105	126	129	139	**201**	152	84	42	31	151	1,269	93%
	F		2	4	3	11	10	12	12	**16**	9	7	5	2	9	102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.		2	2	5	9	9	9	9	10	**19**	8	6	1	1	90	
	M		2	2	5	6	8	8	7	7	**13**	6	6	1	1	72	80%
	F					3	1	1	2	3	**6**	2				18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	2	14	31	55	80	75	70	134	**158**	143	84	42	31	93	1,012	
	M	2	11	27	48	70	63	63	117	**134**	121	74	33	28	84	875	86%
	F		3	4	7	10	12	7	17	**24**	22	10	9	3	9	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	6	12	38	41	56	75	82	114	112	**128**	76	44	39	43	866	
	M	5	12	34	33	45	65	68	94	98	**116**	67	40	32	29	738	85%
	F	1	.	4	8	11	10	14	20	**14**	12	9	4	7	14	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	11	54	126	143	204	242	214	**309**	239	192	174	114	81	190	2,293	
	M	9	31	65	59	112	96	94	**157**	153	101	83	66	47	82	1,155	50%
	F	2	23	61	84	92	146	120	**152**	86	91	91	48	34	108	1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	3	2	5	19	13	21	**22**	**22**	16	17	6	6	18	171	
	M		3	1	5	8	7	15	12	**16**	11	15	5	4	12	114	67%
	F	1		1		**11**	6	6	10	6	5	2	1	2	6	57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.		12	48	48	**129**	**129**	114	111	108	123	33	18	15	54	942	
	M		6	27	9	24	**36**	18	24	30	33	3	3		3	216	23%
	F		6	21	39	**105**	93	96	87	78	90	30	15	15	51	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	8	24	187	187	319	464	536	**561**	448	507	240	102	106	585	4,274	
	M	2	11	72	86	74	189	230	**240**	161	233	138	32	48	128	1,644	38%
	F	6	13	115	101	245	275	306	**321**	287	274	102	70	58	457	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	33	155	545	631	1,121	1,380	1,493	**1,759**	1,718	1,704	966	545	409	1,836	14,295	
	M	23	107	324	358	594	776	843	**1,079**	1,133	1,098	657	356	277	1,000	8,625	60%
	F	10	48	221	273	527	604	650	**680**	585	606	309	189	132	836	5,670	40%

TABLE 2.2.2-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX AND NATIONALITY OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NATIONALITY MANAGER																SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		SURINAMESE		HAITIAN		GUYANESE		PHILIPINE		CUBAN		DUTCH		CHINESE		OTHER			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	760	93.7%	10	1.2%	11	1.4%		0.0%		0.0%	21	2.6%		0.0%	9	1.1%	811	
	M.	568	75%	10	100%		0%					11	52%			9	100%	599	74%
	F.	192	25%		0%	11	100%					10	48%				0%	212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	2,374	96.3%	59	2.4%	4	0.2%		0.0%	2	0.1%	21	0.9%	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	2,465	
	M.	1,859	78%	54	92%	4	100%			2	100%	20	95%	1	100%	3	75%	1,943	79%
	F.	515	22%	5	8%		0%				0%	1	5%		0%	1	25%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	1,340	97.7%	22	1.6%	5	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%	4	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%	1,371	
	M.	1,241	93%	21	95%	3	60%					4	100%					1,269	93%
	F.	99	7%	1	5%	2	40%						0%					102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.	88	97.8%		0.0%	1	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%	1	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%	90	
	M.	71	81%				0%					1	100%					72	80%
	F.	17	19%			1	100%						0%					18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	936	92.5%	53	5.2%	5	0.5%		0.0%	2	0.2%	14	1.4%	2	0.2%		0.0%	1,012	
	M.	811	87%	44	83%	5	100%			1	50%	12	86%	2	100%			875	86%
	F.	125	13%	9	17%		0%			1	50%	2	14%		0%			137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	816	94.2%	25	2.9%	16	1.8%		0.0%		0.0%	3	0.3%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%	866	
	M.	699	86%	21	84%	13	81%					2	67%	3	60%		0%	738	85%
	F.	117	14%	4	16%	3	19%					1	33%	2	40%	1	100%	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2,245	97.9%	39	1.7%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%		0.0%	5	0.2%	2	0.1%		0.0%	2,293	
	M.	1,126	50%	22	56%	1	100%	1	100%			4	80%	1	50%			1,155	50%
	F.	1,119	50%	17	44%		0%		0%			1	20%	1	50%			1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	165	96.5%	3	1.8%	1	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%	2	1.2%		0.0%		0.0%	171	
	M.	111	67%	1	33%	1	100%					1	50%					114	67%
	F.	54	33%	2	67%		0%					1	50%					57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	915	97.1%	27	2.9%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	942	
	M.	210	23%	6	22%													216	23%
	F.	705	77%	21	78%													726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	4,222	98.8%	46	1.1%	5	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.0%	4,274	
	M.	1,623	38%	15	33%	5	100%									1	100%	1,644	38%
	F.	2,599	62%	31	67%		0%										0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	13,861	97.0%	284	2.0%	49	0.3%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	71	0.5%	10	0.1%	15	0.1%	14,295	
	M.	8,319	60%	194	68%	32	65%	1	100%	3	75%	55	77%	7	70%	13	87%	8,625	60%
	F.	5,542	40%	90	32%	17	35%		0%	1	25%	16	23%	3	30%	2	13%	5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.2.2

Table 2.2.2 shows the number of all civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname by district, sex of the manager, and nationality on the reference day. The table covers 14,295 civil-person holdings nationwide.

Key findings

1. Strong national dominance

Surinamese nationals manage 97.0% of all civil-person holdings. The agricultural sector represented by this table is therefore overwhelmingly managed by nationals.

2. Haiti is the principal foreign nationality

Haitian managers account for 284 holdings (2.0%), making Haitians by far the largest foreign-national group.

3. Agricultural holdings are geographically concentrated

Sipaliwini, Wanica and Marowijne together account for roughly 9,032 holdings, or about 63% of all civil-person holdings represented in the table.

4. Overall male management predominates

There are 8,625 male managers compared with 5,670 female managers, giving an overall distribution of 60% male and 40% female.

5. Gender patterns differ strongly by district

The national male majority hides major regional differences. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are female-dominated, while Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne are strongly male-dominated.

6. Saramacca has relatively high foreign participation

Only 92.5% of managers are Surinamese in Saramacca, the lowest percentage among the districts shown. Haitian managers alone account for 5.2%.

7. Sipaliwini is particularly distinctive

Sipaliwini combines the largest number of holdings with a female-majority management structure and an extremely high 98.8% Surinamese nationality share.

Conclusions

The table demonstrates that civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname are overwhelmingly managed by Surinamese nationals, with foreign participation remaining relatively limited. The nationality structure is therefore highly homogeneous, despite some districts—particularly Saramacca, Paramaribo, Commewijne and Wanica—showing greater diversity.

The gender structure is much more geographically differentiated than the nationality structure. Nationally, men constitute the majority of managers, but women are the majority in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, while Marowijne is almost evenly divided. This indicates that agricultural management roles are not distributed uniformly across Suriname's districts.

The data also reveal a clear regional concentration of agricultural holdings. Sipaliwini has the largest number of holdings, followed by Wanica and Marowijne. Consequently, developments in

these three districts are particularly important for understanding the national agricultural holding structure.

Overall, the table points to three major characteristics of Suriname's civil-person agricultural sector in the reference year: strong national ownership/management, a national male majority with substantial regional variation, and a heavy concentration of holdings in a small number of districts.

TABLE 2.2.3-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX AND ETHNICITY OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT. SEX	ETHNICTY MANAGER																		SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RAT. M:F
		AFRO-SURINAMESE		HINDUSTANI		JAVANESE		CHINESE		MAROON		INDIGENOUS		CAUCASIAN/ WHITE		MIXED		OTHER			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMA-RIBO	TOT.	203	25.0%	**374**	46.1%	53	6.5%		0.0%	41	5.1%	20	2.5%		0.0%	120	14.8%		0.0%	811	
	M.	122	60%	**333**	89%	33	62%			11	27%	20	100%			80	67%			599	74%
	F.	**81**	40%	41	11%	20	38%			30	73%		0%			40	33%			212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	262	10.6%	**1,620**	65.7%	348	14.1%	7	0.3%	71	2.9%	7	0.3%	18	0.7%	116	4.7%	16	0.6%	2,465	
	M.	177	68%	**1,311**	81%	283	81%	7	100%	46	65%	2	29%	16	89%	85	73%	16	100%	1,943	79%
	F.	85	32%	**309**	19%	65	19%		0%	25	35%	5	71%	2	11%	31	27%		0%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	82	6.0%	**1,023**	74.6%	207	15.1%		0.0%	15	1.1%	6	0.4%	2	0.1%	36	2.6%		0.0%	1,371	
	M.	76	93%	**947**	93%	197	95%			10	67%	4	67%	2	100%	33	92%			1,269	93%
	F.	6	7%	**76**	7%	10	5%			5	33%	2	33%		0%	3	8%			102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.	**71**	78.9%	5	5.6%	8	8.9%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%	4	4.4%		0.0%	90	
	M.	**59**	83%	3	60%	6	75%	1	100%	1	100%					2	50%			72	80%
	F.	**12**	17%	2	40%	2	25%		0%		0%					2	50%			18	20%
SARA-MACCA	TOT.	99	9.8%	**610**	60.3%	194	19.2%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	48	4.7%	11	1.1%	43	4.2%		0.0%	1,012	
	M.	81	82%	**533**	87%	177	91%	3	75%	1	33%	37	77%	10	91%	33	77%			875	86%
	F.	18	18%	**77**	13%	17	9%	1	25%	2	67%	11	23%	1	9%	10	23%			137	14%
COMME-WIJNE	TOT.	96	11.1%	**387**	44.7%	316	36.5%	6	0.7%	23	2.7%	8	0.9%	2	0.2%	28	3.2%		0.0%	866	
	M.	70	73%	**337**	87%	279	88%	4	67%	16	70%	5	63%	2	100%	25	89%			738	85%
	F.	26	27%	**50**	13%	37	12%	2	33%	7	30%	3	38%		0%	3	11%			128	15%
MARO-WIJNE	TOT.	441	19.2%	6	0.3%	50	2.2%	1	0.0%	**1,390**	60.6%	392	17.1%		0.0%	13	0.6%		0.0%	2,293	
	M.	191	43%	6	100%	36	72%		0%	**643**	46%	271	69%			8	62%			1,155	50%
	F.	250	57%		0%	14	28%	1	100%	**747**	54%	121	31%			5	38%			1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	36	21.1	14	8.2%	15	8.8%		0.0%	21	12.3%	**65**	38.0%	4	2.3%	16	9.4%		0.0%	171	
	M.	24	67%	12	86%	13	87%			10	48%	**40**	62%	3	75%	12	75%			114	67%
	F.	12	33%	2	14%	2	13%			11	52%	**25**	38%	1	25%	4	25%			57	33%
BROKO-PONDO	TOT.	210	22.3%		0.0%		0.0%	3	0.3%	**729**	77.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	942	
	M.	15	7%						0%	**201**	28%									216	23%
	F.	195	93%					3	100%	**528**	72%									726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	612	14.3%	9	0.2%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	**3,130**	73.2%	508	11.9%	1	0.0%	10	0.2%		0.0%	4,274	
	M.	127	21%	5	56%	1	100%	2	67%	**1,255**	40%	247	49%	1	100%	6	60%			1,644	38%
	F.	485	79%	4	44%		0%	1	33%	**1,875**	60%	261	51%		0%	4	40%			2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	2,112	14.8%	4,048	28.3%	1,192	8.3%	25	0.2%	5,424	37.9%	1,054	7.4%	38	0.3%	386	2.7%	16	0.1%	14,295	
	M.	942	45%	3,487	86%	1,025	86%	17	68%	2,194	40%	626	59%	34	89%	284	74%	16	100%	8,625	60%
	F.	1,170	55%	561	14%	167	14%	8	32%	3,230	60%	428	41%	4	11%	102	26%		0%	5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.2.3

Table 2.2.3 presents the number of all civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname by district, sex, and ethnicity of the manager on the reference day. The table covers 14,295 holdings, managed by 8,625 men (60%) and 5,670 women (40%).

The ethnicity profile is considerably more diverse than the nationality profile in Table 2.2.2. Although Surinamese nationality accounts for 97% of managers, the managers belong to several major ethnic groups.

Key findings

1. Maroon managers are the largest ethnic group

Maroon managers account for 5,424 holdings (37.9%), making them the largest ethnic group among agricultural holding managers.

2. Hindustani managers are second

Hindustani managers represent 28.3% of all holdings and dominate particularly in Nickerie, Wanica and Saramacca.

3. Ethnicity is strongly geographically concentrated

There is a clear geographic pattern:

- Maroon → Sipaliwini, Brokopondo, Marowijne
- Hindustani → Nickerie, Wanica, Saramacca
- Javanese → Commewijne, Saramacca
- Indigenous → Para, Marowijne, Sipaliwini
- Afro-Surinamese → Paramaribo and several interior districts

4. Gender differences are closely associated with ethnicity

Maroon and Afro-Surinamese managers are predominantly female, whereas Hindustani and Javanese managers are overwhelmingly male.

5. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are strongly Maroon-dominated

Maroon managers account for 77.4% of Brokopondo and 73.2% of Sipaliwini.

6. Nickerie is strongly Hindustani-dominated

Hindustani managers account for 74.6% of holdings in Nickerie, the highest major ethnic concentration among the larger districts.

7. Para has an unusually large Indigenous component

Indigenous managers represent 38.0% of Para's holdings, making them the largest ethnic category there.

8. Commewijne has a strong Hindustani-Javanese combination

Together, these two groups account for approximately 81% of holdings in Commewijne.

Conclusions

Table 2.2.3 demonstrates that Suriname's agricultural holding structure is highly diverse ethnically, but this diversity is strongly organized geographically. Different districts have very different dominant ethnic groups.

The most striking divide is between the interior districts and the more coastal agricultural districts. Sipaliwini and Brokopondo are overwhelmingly Maroon, while Nickerie is overwhelmingly Hindustani. Commewijne has a particularly strong combination of Hindustani and Javanese managers, while Para has a substantial Indigenous component.

The table also reveals an important gender-ethnicity relationship. Overall, agricultural management is 60% male and 40% female, but this varies dramatically by ethnicity. Maroon managers are 60% female and Afro-Surinamese managers 55% female, whereas Hindustani and Javanese managers are both 86% male.

This means that the demographic structure of agricultural management cannot be adequately understood from either sex or ethnicity alone. The two characteristics interact strongly with district location.

Overall conclusion

The data point to three major structural features of civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname:

1. Ethnic concentration by geography — different districts have distinctly different ethnic profiles.
2. Strong gender differences between ethnic groups — particularly the female predominance among Maroon managers versus the male predominance among Hindustani and Javanese managers.
3. A highly heterogeneous national agricultural sector — despite the overwhelming 97% Surinamese nationality recorded in Table 2.2.2, the ethnic composition shows substantial internal diversity.

Taken together with Table 2.2.2, this suggests that nationality alone gives an incomplete picture of the demographic structure of Suriname's agricultural managers. Ethnicity provides a much clearer picture of the regional and gender-based organization of agricultural management.

TABLE 2.2.4-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY THE MANAGER														SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		NONE		PRIMARY		SECONDARY		HIGH SCHOOL/ MBO		HBO		UNIVERSITY		OTHER			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	75	9.2%	168	20.7%	**376**	46.4%	141	17.4%	31	3.8%	20	2.5%		0.0%	811	
	M.	64	85%	148	88%	**215**	57%	131	93%	21	68%	20	100%			599	74%
	F.	11	15%	20	12%	**161**	43%	10	7%	10	32%		0%			212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	345	14.0%	605	24.5%	**936**	38.0%	458	18.6%	73	3.0%	37	1.5%	11	0.4%	2,465	
	M.	259	75%	463	77%	**759**	81%	358	78%	65	89%	31	84%	8	73%	1,943	79%
	F.	86	25%	142	23%	**177**	19%	100	22%	8	11%	6	16%	3	27%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	110	8.0%	513	37.4%	**548**	40.0%	157	11.5%	32	2.3%	7	0.5%	4	0.3%	1,371	
	M.	104	95%	467	91%	**521**	95%	136	87%	30	94%	7	100%	4	100%	1,269	93%
	F.	6	5%	**46**	9%	27	5%	21	13%	2	6%		0%		0%	102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.	8	8.9%	12	13.3%	**54**	60.0%	11	12.2%	2	2.2%	1	1.1%	2	2.2%	90	
	M.	6	75%	10	83%	**44**	81%	8	73%	2	100%	1	100%	1	50%	72	80%
	F.	2	25%	2	17%	**10**	19%	3	27%		0%		0%	1	50%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	65	6.4%	354	35.0%	**415**	41.0%	141	13.9%	22	2.2%	15	1.5%		0.0%	1,012	
	M.	58	89%	303	86%	**361**	87%	124	88%	18	82%	11	73%			875	86%
	F.	7	11%	51	14%	**54**	13%	17	12%	4	18%	4	27%			137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	69	8.0%	276	31.9%	**329**	38.0%	166	19.2%	16	1.8%	6	0.7%	4	0.5%	866	
	M.	52	75%	244	88%	**282**	86%	139	84%	11	69%	6	100%	4	100%	738	85%
	F.	17	25%	32	12%	**47**	14%	27	16%	5	31%		0%		0%	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	421	18.4%	**918**	40.0%	803	35.0%	110	4.8%	37	1.6%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	2,293	
	M.	214	51%	**436**	47%	434	54%	47	43%	23	62%	1	33%		0%	1,155	50%
	F.	207	49%	**482**	53%	369	46%	63	57%	14	38%	2	67%	1	100%	1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	**59**	34.5%	18	10.5%	56	32.7%	27	15.8%	5	2.9%	2	1.2%	4	2.3%	171	
	M.	37	63%	13	72%	**41**	73%	17	63%	3	60%		0%	3	75%	114	67%
	F.	**22**	37%	5	28%	15	27%	10	37%	2	40%	2	100%	1	25%	57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	162	17.2%	**588**	62.4%	174	18.5%	15	1.6%		0.0%		0.0%	3	0.3%	942	
	M.	18	11%	**129**	22%	60	34%	9	60%						0%	216	23%
	F.	144	89%	**459**	78%	114	66%	6	40%					3	100%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	1,714	40.1%	**2,175**	50.9%	284	6.6%	98	2.3%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	4,274	
	M.	416	24%	**1,046**	48%	139	49%	40	41%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1,644	38%
	F.	**1,298**	76%	1,129	52%	145	51%	58	59%		0%		0%		0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	3,028	21.2%	**5,627**	39.4%	3,975	27.8%	1,324	9.3%	219	1.5%	92	0.6%	30	0.2%	14,295	
	M.	1,228	41%	**3,259**	58%	2,856	72%	1,009	76%	174	79%	78	85%	21	70%	8,625	60%
	F.	1,800	59%	**2,368**	42%	1,119	28%	315	24%	45	21%	14	15%	9	30%	5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.2.4

Table 2.2.4 presents the 14,295 civil-person agricultural holdings by district, sex of the manager, and highest educational level attained. It provides an important picture of the human-capital profile of agricultural managers in Suriname. In the questionnaire for this table, the manager/holder must have completed the education.

The national distribution shows that most managers have primary or secondary education, while relatively few have completed higher education.

Key findings

1. Primary education is the dominant level. 5,627 managers (39.4%) have primary education as their highest attainment.
2. Almost two-thirds have no more than primary education. No education + primary education = 60.6% of all managers.
3. Secondary education is the second-largest category. 3,975 managers (27.8%) have secondary education.
4. Higher education is rare. Only about 2.2% have HBO or university education.
5. Sipaliwini has the lowest educational attainment. 91% of managers have either no education or only primary education.
6. Paramaribo has the strongest educational profile. About 70.1% of managers have secondary education or higher.
7. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne also show relatively strong profiles. These districts have substantial shares of managers with secondary and post-secondary education.
8. Women are overrepresented among managers with no education. Women constitute 59% of managers in the "None" category despite representing only 40% of all managers.
9. Men dominate higher educational categories. Men constitute 85% of university-level managers and 79% of HBO-level managers.
10. Education and geography are strongly related. The contrast between Paramaribo/Wanica and Sipaliwini/Brokopondo is especially pronounced.

Conclusions

Table 2.2.4 reveals a marked educational divide within Suriname's civil-person agricultural sector. At the national level, the sector is characterized by relatively low formal educational attainment: 60.6% of managers have either no education or only primary education, while only 2.2% have HBO or university qualifications. This indicates that formal higher education is not common among agricultural holding managers.

The differences between districts are particularly striking. Paramaribo has the strongest educational profile, with most managers having secondary education or higher. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne also show relatively substantial levels of secondary and vocational education. In contrast, Sipaliwini and Brokopondo have very high concentrations of managers with no more than primary education.

The table also reveals a significant gender-education disparity. Although women constitute 40% of all managers, they account for 59% of managers with no education and only 15% of university-level managers. Men, conversely, become increasingly dominant as educational attainment rises.

Overall conclusion

The data suggest that education is one of the major structural differences in agricultural management across Suriname. The sector contains a relatively well-educated managerial population in some coastal and urbanized districts, but a much lower-educated population in several interior districts.

The combination of district, gender and education is therefore critical. In particular, Sipaliwini and Brokopondo combine large numbers of holdings, female-majority management and relatively low educational attainment, whereas Paramaribo and Wanica combine higher educational attainment with strong male representation among managers.

This has important implications for agricultural development: extension services, training, technology adoption and management support may need to be designed differently for different districts and educational groups rather than applying a uniform national approach.

TABLE 2.2.5-NUMBER OF CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL IN AGRICULTURE ATTAINED BY THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	HIGHEST AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION LEVEL IN AGRICULTURE ATTAINED BY THE MANAGER												SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		INFORMAL LEARNING		NON-FORMAL LEARNING		SECONDARY EDUCATION		TERTIARY EDUCATION		HBO EDUCATION		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	790	97.4%	10	1.2%	11	1.4%							811	
	M.	578	73%	10	100%	11	100%							599	74%
	F.	212	27%		0%		0%							212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	2,231	90.5%	49	2.0%	109	4.4%	60	2.4%	11	0.4%	5	0.2%	2,465	
	M.	1,750	78%	40	82%	88	81%	50	83%	10	91%	5	100%	1,943	79%
	F.	481	22%	9	18%	21	19%	10	17%	1	9%		0%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	1,220	89.0%	17	1.2%	81	5.9%	35	2.6%	14	1.0%	4	0.3%	1,371	
	M.	1,124	92%	17	100%	78	96%	33	94%	13	93%	4	100%	1,269	93%
	F.	96	8%		0%	3	4%	2	6%	1	7%		0%	102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.	76	84.4%			11	12.2%	2	2.2%	1	1.1%			90	
	M.	62	82%			8	73%	1	50%	1	100%			72	80%
	F.	14	18%			3	27%	1	50%		0%			18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	967	95.6%	28	2.8%	11	1.1%	3	0.3%	3	0.3%			1,012	
	M.	835	86%	25	89%	9	82%	3	100%	3	100%			875	86%
	F.	132	14%	3	11%	2	18%		0%		0%			137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	831	96.0%	24	2.8%	5	0.6%	4	0.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	866	
	M.	706	85%	22	92%	5	100%	4	100%		0%	1	100%	738	85%
	F.	125	15%	2	8%		0%		0%	1	100%		0%	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2,213	96.5%	53	2.3%	22	1.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	2,293	
	M.	1,114	50%	27	51%	12	55%		0%	1	100%	1	33%	1,155	50%
	F.	1,099	50%	26	49%	10	45%	1	100%		0%	2	67%	1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	138	80.7%	14	8.2%	12	7.0%	6	3.5%	1	0.6%			171	
	M.	91	66%	9	64%	11	92%	2	33%	1	100%			114	67%
	F.	47	34%	5	36%	1	8%	4	67%		0%			57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	939	99.7%					3	0.3%					942	
	M.	213	23%					3	100%					216	23%
	F.	726	77%						0%					726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	4,242	99.3%	8	0.2%	20	0.5%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	4,274	
	M.	1,624	38%	1	13%	16	80%	1	50%	1	100%	1	100%	1,644	38%
	F.	2,618	62%	7	88%	4	20%	1	50%		0%		0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	13,647	95.5%	203	1.4%	282	2.0%	116	0.8%	33	0.2%	14	0.1%	14,295	
	M.	8,097	59%	151	74%	238	84%	97	84%	30	91%	12	86%	8,625	60%
	F.	5,550	41%	52	26%	44	16%	19	16%	3	9%	2	14%	5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.2.5

Number of Civil Person Holdings by District, Sex and Highest Agricultural Education Level of the Manager on the reference day. This table provides an important picture of the agricultural educational background of managers of 14,295 civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname.

Key findings

1 — Informal knowledge dominates. 95.5% of civil-person holdings are managed by persons whose highest agricultural education is classified as informal learning.

2 — Formal agricultural training is rare. Only 4.5% of managers are recorded in non-formal, secondary, tertiary, HBO or university agricultural education categories.

3 — University-level agricultural education is extremely scarce. Only 14 holdings (0.1%) have managers with university agricultural education.

4 — The situation is most pronounced in the interior. Brokopondo (99.7%) and Sipaliwini (99.3%) have almost universal reliance on informal agricultural learning.

5 — Women are important agricultural managers. Women account for 40% of all civil-person holding managers nationally, but they are the majority in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

6 — Agricultural education is not equivalent to general education. Despite substantial general educational attainment among managers, formal agricultural education remains very limited.

7 — Para and Nickerie are relatively more diversified. These districts have comparatively higher proportions of managers with formal agricultural education.

Conclusions

The table points to a predominantly experience-based agricultural system in Suriname. Farming knowledge is overwhelmingly acquired through informal learning rather than formal agricultural institutions. This is particularly pronounced in the interior districts, where almost every manager depends on informal agricultural knowledge.

The pattern has both strengths and risks. Informal learning can preserve local knowledge, practical skills and farming traditions. However, heavy dependence on it can also limit the dissemination of newer technologies, improved production practices, climate-smart agriculture, pest management, farm business management and modern agricultural innovations.

The most important policy implication is therefore not necessarily to replace informal knowledge with formal education, but to connect existing farmer knowledge with accessible extension and practical training.

A particularly effective strategy would be to expand non-formal agricultural education and extension services, especially in Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Marowijne, while paying special attention to the large population of female agricultural managers in Sipaliwini and Brokopondo.

Overall assessment

Suriname's civil-person agricultural sector was highly dependent on informal agricultural knowledge: 95.5% of holdings had managers whose highest agricultural education was informal learning. Formal agricultural qualifications were uncommon, with only 0.3% having HBO or

university agricultural education. The challenge is therefore less about the absence of farming knowledge itself and more about strengthening the connection between farmers' existing practical knowledge and modern agricultural training, extension and technology.

TABLE 2.2.6-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN CLASSES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN CLASSES												SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		1		**2**		**3**		**4**		**5**		**≥6**			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	273	33.7%	237	29.2%	115	14.2%	93	11.5%	52	6.4%	41	5.1%	811	
	M.	172	63%	186	78%	84	73%	74	80%	52	100%	31	76%	599	74%
	F.	101	37%	51	22%	31	27%	19	20%		0%	10	24%	212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	741	30.1%	812	32.9%	354	14.4%	287	11.6%	149	6.0%	122	4.9%	2,465	
	M.	558	75%	644	79%	275	78%	250	87%	115	77%	101	83%	1,943	79%
	F.	183	25%	168	21%	79	22%	37	13%	34	23%	21	17%	522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	165	12.0%	335	24.4%	273	19.9%	234	17.1%	183	13.3%	181	13.2%	1,371	
	M.	153	93%%	304	91%	251	92%	220	94%	177	97%	164	91%	1,269	93%
	F.	12	7%	31	9%	22	8%	14	6%	6	3%	17	9%	102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.	44	48.9%	18	20.0%	10	11.1%	6	6.7%	4	4.4%	8	8.9%	90	
	M.	34	77%	15	83%	9	90%	5	83%	3	75%	6	75%	72	80%
	F.	10	23%	3	17%	1	10%	1	17%	1	25%	2	25%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	176	17.4%	309	30.5%	209	20.7%	155	15.3%	89	8.8%	74	7.3%	1,012	
	M.	144	82%	268	87%	182	87%	137	88%	79	89%	65	88%	875	86%
	F.	32	18%	41	13%	27	13%	18	12%	10	11%	9	12%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	173	20.0%	248	28.6%	146	16.9%	171	19.7%	81	9.4%	47	5.4%	866	
	M.	141	82%	207	83%	128	88%	152	89%	67	83%	43	91%	738	85%
	F.	32	18%	41	17%	18	12%	19	11%	14	17%	4	9%	128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	668	29.1%	555	24.2%	329	14.3%	279	12.2%	199	8.7%	263	11.5%	2,293	
	M.	443	66%	277	50%	120	36%	124	44%	97	49%	94	36%	1,155	50%
	F.	225	34%	278	50%	209	64%	155	56%	102	51%	169	64%	1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	63	36.8%	69	40.4%	19	11.1%	12	7.0%	6	3.5%	2	1.2%	171	
	M.	45	71%	50	72%	10	53%	6	50%	2	33%	1	50%	114	67%
	F.	18	29%	19	28%	9	47%	6	50%	4	67%	1	50%	57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	378	40.1%	252	26.8%	165	17.5%	93	9.9%	27	2.9%	27	2.9%	942	
	M.	126	33%	63	25%	12	7%	9	10%	3	11%	3	11%	216	23%
	F.	252	67%	189	75%	153	93%	84	90%	24	89%	24	89%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	2,564	60.0%	621	14.5%	384	9.0%	301	7.0%	166	3.9%	238	5.6%	4,274	
	M.	1,011	39%	252	41%	133	35%	103	34%	68	41%	77	32%	1,644	38%
	F.	1,553	61%	369	59%	251	65%	198	66%	98	59%	161	68%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	5,245	36.7%	3,456	24.2%	2,004	14.0%	1,631	11.4%	956	6.7%	1,003	7.0%	14,295	
	M.	2,827	54%	2,266	66%	1,204	60%	1,080	66%	663	69%	585	58%	8,625	60%
	F.	2,418	46%	1,190	34%	800	40%	551	34%	293	31%	418	42%	5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.2.6: Number of All Civil Person Holdings by District, Sex of Manager and Number of Household Members

This table shows the distribution of the 14,295 civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname according to the number of household members, while also distinguishing between male- and female-managed holdings.

Key findings

- Small households dominate agricultural holdings. The most important national result is the predominance of small household units. 60.9% of all civil-person holdings have only 1 or 2 household members, and 86.3% have no more than four. Agriculture is therefore not predominantly associated with large household units.
- Household structure varies greatly by district. There is a clear geographic contrast.

Small-household concentration:

- Sipaliwini: 74.5% have 1–2 members
- Para: 77.2%
- Brokopondo: 66.9%
- Paramaribo: 62.9%
- Wanica: 63.0%

Larger-household concentration:

- Nickerie: 43.6% have 4 or more members
- Saramacca: 31.4%
- Commewijne: 34.5%
- Marowijne: 32.4%

Nickerie stands out most strongly for its relatively large household structures.

- Female managers are disproportionately associated with very small households. Nationally, women account for 40% of managers, but 46% of one-member holdings. This is particularly important when interpreting agricultural labour, household dependency and the economic vulnerability of agricultural producers.

Conclusions

1 — Suriname's agricultural household structure is predominantly small-scale

The data show that agricultural holdings are overwhelmingly associated with households containing relatively few members. This is particularly evident in the national concentration of holdings with one or two household members.

2 — Agricultural policy should not assume a uniform household model

The substantial district differences indicate that agricultural interventions should be geographically differentiated. A program designed around household-based farming in Nickerie, for example, may need a different approach from one designed for Sipaliwini or Para.

3 — Gender-sensitive agricultural policy is essential

The sex distribution is highly uneven across districts. In some areas, particularly Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, women constitute the majority of managers, whereas in Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne agricultural management is overwhelmingly male.

Therefore, national agricultural programs using only the overall 60% male/40% female figure could miss important local realities.

4 — One-person holdings deserve particular attention

The high proportion of one-person holdings—36.7% nationally—suggests that many agricultural producers may operate with limited household labour. This has implications for mechanization, access to agricultural services, hired labour, productivity and social support.

5 — Household size and gender are interconnected

The fact that women account for 46% of one-person holdings, compared with 40% of all holdings, indicates a meaningful association between female management and smaller household units. This should be considered when designing extension services, credit programs, labour-support measures and agricultural training.

Overall assessment

Table 2.2.6 portrays a highly heterogeneous agricultural sector. At the national level, civil-person holdings are predominantly associated with small households, but the underlying pattern differs sharply by district. The strongest contrasts are between Nickerie, where larger households and male management dominate, and Brokopondo/Sipaliwini, where female management is much more prominent. These differences demonstrate that household composition and gender should be treated as important dimensions of agricultural planning rather than simply demographic background variables.

2.3 Land and area

Total land area of the holding - Includes all land used for cultivating crops, and livestock, including grassland and fallow land. This also includes the area of roadside plantings, unused agricultural land, forest, paths, "surface water," livestock housing, and the ground on which farm buildings stand (such as the head of the farm's house, camps, and storage facilities). This includes all land owned or leased but EXCLUDES all land rented out or loaned to others. The total land area of the holding can consist of multiple plots that may be in different places.

TABLE 2.3.1-NUMBER, TOTAL AREA (HA) AND AVERAGE AREA (HA) PER HOLDING OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	TOTAL AREA (HA)	AVERAGE AREA (HA)/HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	842	1,138	1.35
	MALE	629	1,077	1.71
	FEMALE	213	61	0.29
WANICA	TOTAL	2,512	4,470	1.78
	MALE	1,979	3,905	1.97
	FEMALE	532	549	1.03
NICKERIE	TOTAL	1,379	**21,449**	**15.55**
	MALE	1,275	20,971	16.45
	FEMALE	103	470	4.56
CORONIE	TOTAL	90	815	9.05
	MALE	72	805	11.18
	FEMALE	18	10	0.53
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	1,013	5,035	4.97
	MALE	876	4,787	5.46
	FEMALE	137	247	1.81
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	871	**9,301**	**10.68**
	MALE	742	9,197	12.39
	FEMALE	129	104	0.81
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	2,296	3,227	1.41
	MALE	1,157	1,672	1.45
	FEMALE	1,139	1,554	1.36
PARA	TOTAL	190	751	3.95
	MALE	126	656	5.20
	FEMALE	64	95	1.49
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	942	352	0.37
	MALE	216	86	0.40
	FEMALE	726	266	0.37
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	**4,274**	3,361	0.79
	MALE	1,644	1,535	0.93
	FEMALE	2,630	1,826	0.69
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	14,409	49,898	3.46
	MALE	8,716	44,691	5.13
	FEMALE	5,690	5,182	0.91

Analysis of Table 2.3.1

Table 2.3.1 presents the number of agricultural holdings, total area of the holding, and average area per holding by district and sex of the manager in Suriname on the reference day. There were

14,409 agricultural holdings covering approximately 49,898 ha, giving an overall average of 3.46 ha per holding.

Key findings

1. Agriculture is highly uneven in land distribution. The national average is 3.46 ha per holding, but district averages range from 0.37 ha in Brokopondo to 15.55 ha in Nickerie.
2. Nickerie is the dominant agricultural land district. It contains only 9.6% of holdings but approximately 43% of agricultural land.
3. Sipaliwini has the most holdings. Nearly 30% of all holdings are located there, but the average holding is only 0.79 ha.
4. Men manage more holdings, but the gender difference is much larger in land area. Men manage about 60.5% of holdings but approximately 89.6% of agricultural land.
5. Female-managed holdings are generally much smaller. Nationally, the average female-managed holding is 0.91 ha compared with 5.13 ha for male-managed holdings.
6. The gender gap varies greatly by district. It is extremely large in Coronie and Commewijne, but very small in Marowijne and Brokopondo.
7. Interior districts have a different gender structure. Women constitute the majority of managers in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, while men dominate management in most coastal agricultural districts.
8. Holding number and land area tell different stories. Districts with many agricultural holdings do not necessarily have the most agricultural land. Sipaliwini illustrates this particularly well.

Conclusions

The table reveals that Suriname's agricultural sector is characterized by strong geographical and gender differences in access to agricultural land.

Geographically, agricultural land is heavily concentrated in districts such as Nickerie and Commewijne, where relatively few holdings operate on comparatively large areas. Conversely, Sipaliwini and Brokopondo have many holdings but very small average areas.

From a gender perspective, the results point to a significant structural inequality. Women constitute a substantial proportion of agricultural managers—almost 40% nationally—but control a much smaller proportion of agricultural land. The national average holding size for men is more than five times that of women.

However, this inequality is not uniform across Suriname. In interior districts such as Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne, women account for a much larger share of agricultural managers and the difference in average holding size between men and women is relatively small. The largest gender disparities occur in several predominantly larger-scale agricultural districts, especially Coronie and Commewijne.

Overall conclusion

The central message of Table 2.3.1 is that the number of agricultural holdings alone does not adequately describe the structure of agriculture in Suriname. Land area and manager sex reveal a much more differentiated picture: agricultural land is geographically concentrated, while women participate substantially in holding management but generally operate much smaller holdings than men.

TABLE 2.3.2-TOTAL AREA (HA), NUMBER AND AVERAGE AREA (HA) PER HOLDING OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS									ALL HOLDINGS		
		CIVIL PERSON, 1 HOLDER			CIVIL PERSON, GROUP			JURIDICAL PERSON					
		NO.	AREA	AVER.	NO.	AREA	AVER.	NO.	AREA	AVER.	NO.	AREA	AVER.
PARAM-ARIBO	TOT.	779	951.4	1.2	32	133.8	4.2	31	52.8	1.7	842	1,138.0	1.4
	M.	566	890.0	1.6	32	133.8	4.2	31	52.8	1.7	629	1,076.6	1.7
	F.	213	61.4	0.3							213	61.4	0.3
WANICA	TOT.	2,422	4,219.7	1.7	43	120.2	2.8	47	130.2	2.8	2512	4,470.1	1.8
	M.	1,906	3,690.0	1.9	36	100.0	2.8	37	115.4	3.1	1979	3,905.4	2.0
	F.	515	513.7	1.0	7	20.2	2.9	10	14.8	1.5	532	548.7	1.0
NICKERIE	TOT.	1,351	**20,335.0**	15.1	20	588.7	29.4	8	525.6	65.7	1379	21,449.3	15.6
	M.	1,250	**19,869.3**	15.9	19	585.7	30.8	6	515.6	85.9	1275	20,970.6	16.4
	F.	101	**465.8**	4.6	1	3.0	3.0	1	1.0	1.0	103	469.8	4.6
CORONIE	TOT.	90	814.6	9.1							90	814.6	9.1
	M.	72	805.0	11.2							72	805.0	11.2
	F.	18	9.6	0.5							18	9.6	0.5
SARAM-ACCA	TOT.	1,010	**5,019.3**	5.0	2	10.3	5.1	1	5.0	5.0	1013	5,034.6	5.0
	M.	873	**4,772.0**	5.5	2	10.3	5.1	1	5.0	5.0	876	4,787.2	5.5
	F.	137	**247.3**	1.8							137	247.3	1.8
COMME-WIJNE	TOT.	859	3,031.6	3.5	7	7.0	1.0	5	**6,262.0**	1,252.4	871	9,300.6	10.7
	M.	731	2,930.7	4.0	7	7.0	1.0	4	**6,259.0**	1,564.8	742	9,196.7	12.4
	F.	128	100.9	0.8	.	.		1	**3.0**	3.0	129	103.9	0.8
MARO-WIJNE	TOT.	2,261	3,137.6	1.4	32	87.0	2.7	3	2.0	0.7	2296	3,226.6	1.4
	M.	1,139	1,620.3	1.4	16	51.2	3.2	2	1.0	0.5	1157	1,672.5	1.4
	F.	1,122	1,517.3	1.4	16	35.8	2.2	1	1.0	1.0	1139	1,554.1	1.4
PARA	TOT.	158	672.1	4.3	13	24.9	1.9	19	53.8	2.8	190	750.8	4.0
	M.	105	586.4	5.6	9	22.5	2.5	12	46.7	3.9	126	655.6	5.2
	F.	53	85.8	1.6	4	2.4	0.6	7	7.0	1.0	64	95.2	1.5
BROKO-PONDO	TOT.	942	352.1	0.4							942	352.1	0.4
	M.	216	85.9	0.4							216	85.9	0.4
	F.	726	266.2	0.4							726	266.2	0.4
SIPALI-WINI	TOT.	4,257	3,350.5	0.8	16	10.9	0.7				4274	3,361.4	0.8
	M.	1,630	1,528.3	0.9	14	7.2	0.5				1644	1,535.5	0.9
	F.	2,628	1,822.2	0.7	2	3.7	1.9				2630	1,825.9	0.7
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	14,129	41,883.9	3.0	165	982.7	6.0	114	7,031.3	61.7	14409	49,897.9	3.5
	M.	8,488	36,777.9	4.3	135	917.6	6.8	93	6,995.5	75.2	8716	44,690.9	5.1
	F.	5640	5090.06	0.9	30	65.11	2.2	20	26.79	1.3	5690	5,182.0	0.9

Analysis of Table 2.3.2

Table 2.3.2 provides a deeper picture of agricultural holdings in Suriname by combining district, sex of the manager, and legal status. It is particularly useful for understanding not only who

manages agricultural holdings, but also how agricultural land is distributed between individual holders, groups, and juridical persons (companies/organizations).

Major finding: The agricultural sector is overwhelmingly composed of individual civil-person holdings, representing about 98% of holdings. However, juridical-person holdings, despite representing less than 1% of holdings, control approximately 14% of all agricultural land.

The contrast is particularly striking:

- Individual civil-person holding: 3.0 ha on average
- Civil-person group: 6.0 ha
- Juridical person: 61.7 ha

Thus, a juridical-person holding is, on average, about 20 times larger than a one-holder civil-person holding.

Key findings

1. Individual holdings dominate the agricultural sector. Approximately 98% of all agricultural holdings are civil-person, one-holder holdings. This indicates that the agricultural sector is predominantly based on individual operators.

2. Land ownership/use is much more concentrated than the number of holdings suggests. Juridical persons represent less than 1% of holdings but control approximately 14% of agricultural area.

3. Commewijne is an exceptional case. Only five juridical-person holdings control about 6,262 ha, representing approximately 67% of Commewijne's agricultural area.

4. Nickerie has large individual agricultural holdings. Unlike Commewijne, Nickerie's large agricultural area is primarily associated with individual civil-person holdings, averaging approximately 15.1 ha.

5. There is a major gender disparity in agricultural land. Women account for almost 40% of holdings, but only around 10% of agricultural area.

6. The gender disparity is mainly present among individual holders. Male individual holders average 4.3 ha, compared with only 0.9 ha for female individual holders.

7. The interior is structurally different. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have much smaller holdings and much stronger female participation. Marowijne is particularly balanced, with almost identical male and female average holding sizes.

8. Legal status and gender together provide a much better picture. Table 2.3.2 shows that simply reporting the number of holdings is insufficient. The size and legal structure of holdings are essential for understanding agricultural land concentration and access.

Conclusions

The table demonstrates that Suriname's agricultural sector has a dual structure.

On one side, there is a very large number of small and medium-sized individual holdings, which account for the overwhelming majority of agricultural holdings. On the other side, there is a

relatively small number of very large juridical-person holdings, which control a disproportionate share of agricultural land.

The most extreme example is Commewijne, where five juridical-person holdings account for roughly two-thirds of the district's agricultural area. In contrast, Nickerie demonstrates a different form of land concentration, with large areas primarily held by individual civil persons.

The gender dimension adds another important layer. Women participate substantially in agricultural management but generally operate much smaller areas than men. This difference is particularly strong in the coastal agricultural districts, whereas the gender gap is much smaller in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

Overall conclusion

Table 2.3.2 indicates that agricultural land in Suriname is characterized by three simultaneous patterns: numerical dominance of individual holdings, significant concentration of land among a small number of juridical persons, and a substantial gender gap in the size of holdings. These patterns vary considerably by district, making district-level and gender-disaggregated analysis essential for agricultural policy, land management and rural development planning.

TABLE 2.3.3-NUMBER OF PARCELS BY DISTRICT, LAND TENURE AND SEX ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	LAND TENURE AND SEX OF THE HOLDER				SUM	SUM RATIO M:F	DISTRICT RATIO M:F
		PRIVATELY OWNED		RENTED GOVERNMENT				
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R			
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	532	63.9%	300	36.1%	832		
	M.	421	79%	218	73%	639	77%	75%
	F.	111	21%	82	27%	193	23%	25%
WANICA	TOT.	704	27.4%	1,868	72.6%	2,572		
	M.	559	79	1,497	80%	2,056	80%	79%
	F.	145	21	371	20%	516	20%	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	759	36.9%	1,296	63.1%	2,055		
	M.	714	94%	1,222	94%	1,936	94%	92%
	F.	45	6%	74	6%	119	6%	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	47	43.9%	60	56.1%	107		
	M.	40	85%	50	83%	90	84%	80%
	F.	7	15%	10	17%	17	16%	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	102	8.7%	1,074	91.3%	1,176		
	M.	93	91%	934	87%	1,027	87%	86%
	F.	9	9%	140	13%	149	13%	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	82	9.6%	776	90.4%	858		
	M.	68	83%	678	87%	746	87%	85%
	F.	14	17%	98	13%	112	13%	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	292	42.0%	403	58.0%	695		
	M.	137	47%	200	50%	337	48%	50%
	F.	155	53%	203	50%	358	52%	50%
PARA	TOT.	111	71.6%	44	28.4%	155		
	M.	76	68%	31	70%	107	69%	66%
	F.	35	32%	13	30%	48	31%	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	3	14.3%	18	85.7%	21		
	M.		0%	6	33%	6	29%	23%
	F.	3	100%	12	67%	15	71%	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	115	94.3%	7	5.7%	122		
	M.	84	73%	5	71%	89	73%	38%
	F.	31	27%	2	29%	33	27%	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	2,747	32.0%	5,846	68.0%	8,593		
	M.	2,192	80%	4,841	83%	7,033	82%	60%
	F.	555	20%	1,005	17%	1,560	18%	40%

Analysis of Table 2.3.3: Number of Parcels by District, Land Tenure and Sex

Land tenure refers to the arrangements or rights under which the holder operates the land making up the holding. For each parcel can be registered only one form of land tenure.

Land privately owned – This is the title that transfers the right of ownership to the farmer. This right is irrevocable.

Land rented from the government – Under this form of title, the land is rented or leased from the government for a specified period. The term 'Decree' is often used for this.

Table 2.3.3 provides an important complement to the previous tables because it shifts the focus from agricultural holdings and total land area to the number of parcels and their tenure status. It shows how agricultural parcels are distributed between privately owned land and rented government land, and how these parcels are distributed between male and female holders.

The table records 8,593 parcels in total:

- 2,747 privately owned parcels (32.0%)
- 5,846 rented government parcels (68.0%)

Thus, the dominant form of land tenure among the parcels covered by this table is rented government land.

Key findings

1. Government-rented land dominates nationally. Of the 8,593 parcels, 68% are rented government land, compared with only 32% privately owned.
2. Male holders dominate parcel tenure. Men account for 82% of parcels, compared with only 18% for women.
3. The gender gap varies dramatically by district. Nickerie has 94% male parcel holding, while Marowijne has 52% female and Brokopondo 71% female.
4. Saramacca and Commewijne are overwhelmingly dependent on government-rented parcels. More than 90% of parcels in both districts are rented from government.
5. Sipaliwini has the highest private-ownership share. Approximately 94% of its recorded parcels are privately owned.
6. Para also has a predominantly private tenure structure. Approximately 72% of parcels are privately owned.
7. Marowijne is exceptionally gender-balanced. Women hold 52% of parcels, slightly exceeding men.
8. Brokopondo has a female-majority parcel structure. Women account for 71% of parcels, although the total number of parcels is very small.
9. Tenure and gender are interconnected. Districts with high dependence on government-rented land often show strong male dominance, particularly Saramacca, Commewijne and Nickerie. However, Brokopondo demonstrates that government rental can also coexist with strong female participation.
10. Parcel tenure reveals information not visible from holding statistics alone. The previous tables showed who manages agricultural holdings and how much land holdings cover. This table adds information about the legal/tenure basis through which agricultural land is accessed.

Conclusions

Table 2.3.3 demonstrates that land tenure in Suriname is highly differentiated geographically and by sex.

At the national level, government-rented land is the dominant tenure arrangement, accounting for 68% of the recorded parcels. This indicates that government land plays a major role in agricultural land access.

At the same time, parcel holding is strongly male-dominated. Men account for 82% of parcels, while women account for only 18%. This represents a substantial gender disparity in formal parcel holding.

However, the national picture conceals major regional differences. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne combine high male participation with substantial or dominant government-rented tenure. Para, Paramaribo and especially Sipaliwini have much higher shares of privately owned parcels. Marowijne and Brokopondo stand out because women constitute the majority of parcel holders.

The findings are particularly important when combined with the earlier tables. Women may represent a much larger share of agricultural managers than the parcel-tenure data would suggest. This implies that management of an agricultural holding and formal holding of the underlying parcel may not always reside with the same person.

Overall conclusion

The parcel data point to a Surinamese agricultural land system in which government rental is the dominant access mechanism, male parcel holding is nationally predominant, and major regional differences exist in both tenure and gender. The contrast between agricultural management and formal parcel holding is especially important and suggests that land access, land rights and agricultural management should be analysed separately rather than treated as identical concepts.

From a policy perspective, the results point toward three major areas of attention:

1. Gender-equitable access to agricultural parcels, particularly in districts such as Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
2. Greater understanding of government-land rental arrangements, since they represent the majority of recorded parcels.

   Recognition of district-specific land systems, because a single national land policy may not adequately address the very different realities of Nickerie, Commewijne, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

TABLE 2.3.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND NUMBER OF PARCELS OF A HOLDING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	NUMBER OF PARCELS OF A HOLDING						SUM	TOT. HOLD.
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**≥6**		
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	**689**	122	21	10			842	842
	MALE	**496**	102	21	10			629	629
	FEMALE	**193**	20					213	213
WANICA	TOTAL	**2,223**	240	26	6	1		2,496	2,512
	MALE	**1,725**	210	25	6	1		1,967	1,979
	FEMALE	**498**	30	1				529	532
NICKERIE	TOTAL	**662**	430	115	69	30	70	1,376	1,379
	MALE	**586**	411	114	65	29	69	1,273	1,275
	FEMALE	**76**	19	1	4	1	1	102	103
CORONIE	TOTAL	**74**	9	2	1	1		87	90
	MALE	**57**	9	2	1	1		70	72
	FEMALE	**17**						17	18
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	**774**	219	16	2	1		1,012	1,013
	MALE	**655**	201	16	2	1		875	876
	FEMALE	**119**	18					137	137
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	**711**	137	18	2		1	869	871
	MALE	**597**	123	18	2		1	741	742
	FEMALE	**114**	14					128	129
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	**1,557**	38	10			1	1,606	2,296
	MALE	**776**	21	7				804	1,157
	FEMALE	**781**	17	3			1	802	1,139
PARA	TOTAL	**159**	25	4				188	190
	MALE	**104**	21	1				126	126
	FEMALE	**55**	4	3				62	64
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	**654**						654	942
	MALE	**195**						195	216
	FEMALE	**459**						459	726
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	**2,353**	553	9	4			2,919	4,274
	MALE	**1,131**	290		1			1,422	1,644
	FEMALE	**1,222**	263	9	3			1,497	2,630
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	**9,856**	1,773	221	94	33	72	12,049	14,409
	MALE	**6322**	1388	204	87	32	70	8103	8,716
	FEMALE	**3534**	385	17	7	1	2	3946	5,690

Analysis of Table 2.3.4: Number of Holdings by District, Sex of Manager and Number of Parcels

Parcel – Is every piece of land available to the holding on the reference day, bounded by clearly visible demarcation lines (for example, fences, hedges, or canals, etc.).

Table 2.3.4 shows how agricultural holdings are distributed according to the number of parcels operated by each holding, with a breakdown by district and sex of the manager. The overall picture is one of highly fragmented agricultural holdings, because most holdings consist of only one parcel.

Key findings

1. Single-parcel holdings dominate the reported parcel records.9,856 holdings are reported with one parcel, representing about 82% of holdings with parcel information.
2. Multiple-parcel holdings are relatively uncommon nationally, except in Nickerie.

3. Nickerie has the most complex parcel structure, with more than half of its reported holdings having two or more parcels.
4. Female-managed holdings are more concentrated in one parcel. About 90% of reported female parcel records are single-parcel, compared with about 78% for males.
5. Male managers dominate the multi-parcel category, particularly in Nickerie.
6. Interior districts have important female participation. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have particularly high numbers or proportions of female-managed holdings.
7. The parcel structure corresponds broadly with the differences in holding size. Nickerie combines larger agricultural holdings with a greater number of parcels, while many other districts have smaller and simpler holdings.

Conclusions

The table demonstrates that agricultural landholding in Suriname is predominantly organized around single parcels, suggesting relatively limited fragmentation for most holdings. However, this national pattern conceals important geographical differences.

Nickerie represents the principal exception. Its high incidence of two-, three-, four-, five- and six-or-more-parcel holdings, combined with its much larger average holding size, points to a more extensive and spatially distributed farming system. This is an important characteristic when designing agricultural infrastructure, land-management policies and farm-support programmes.

The gender results also reveal a structural difference. Female-managed holdings are generally smaller in parcel number and more concentrated in single parcels, while male-managed holdings are more likely to involve multiple parcels. At the same time, women constitute a particularly important share of agricultural managers in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne, meaning that agricultural policies should not assume that farm management is predominantly male throughout the country.

TABLE 2.3.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND NUMBER OF ROAD-SIDE PLOTS OF A HOLDING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	NUMBER OF ROAD-SIDE PLOTS OF A HOLDING			SUM	TOT. HOLD.
		1	**2**	**≥3**		
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	**10**			10	842
	MALE	**10**			10	629
	FEMALE					213
WANICA	TOTAL	**43**	1	1	45	2,512
	MALE	**37**	1	1	39	1,979
	FEMALE	**6**			6	532
NICKERIE	TOTAL	**52**	6		58	1,379
	MALE	**43**	6		49	1,275
	FEMALE	**9**			9	103
CORONIE	TOTAL					90
	MALE					72
	FEMALE					18
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	**17**			17	1,013
	MALE	**16**			16	876
	FEMALE	**1**			1	137
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	**61**	2		63	871
	MALE					742
	FEMALE					129
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	**13**			13	2,296
	MALE					1,157
	FEMALE					1,139
PARA	TOTAL	**3**			3	190
	MALE	**3**			3	126
	FEMALE					64
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL					942
	MALE					216
	FEMALE					726
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL					4,274
	MALE					1,644
	FEMALE					2,630
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	**199**	**9**	**1**	**209**	14,409
	MALE	**109**	7	1	117	8,716
	FEMALE	**16**			16	5,690

Analysis of Table 2.3.5

Road-side plot - A roadside plot is a strip of land along the side of a road, dike, ditch or canal. Crops are sometimes planted on these strips of land, which is referred to as road-side plot.

Table 2.3.5 shows the number of agricultural holdings by district, sex of the manager, and the number of road-side plots held on the reference day. The table covers 14,409 holdings nationwide. Overall findings:

- A total of 209 holdings (1.45%) had at least one road-side plot:
    - 199 holdings had 1 road-side plot.
    - 9 holdings had 2 road-side plots.
    - 1 holding had 3 or more road-side plots.

- Thus, road-side plots were relatively uncommon, occurring in only about 1 in every 69 holdings.
- The overwhelming majority of holdings—about 98.6%—had no road-side plot.

Conclusions

1. Road-side plots are uncommon nationally, with only 209 of 14,409 holdings (1.45%) reporting at least one.
2. Single road-side plots dominate, accounting for 199 of the 209 reported holdings.
3. Commewijne has the highest prevalence, at approximately 7.2%, followed by Nickerie at 4.2%.
4. Commewijne, Nickerie and Wanica together account for nearly 80% of all road-side-plot holdings, demonstrating strong geographical concentration.
5. Coronie, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini report no road-side plots, contrasting sharply with the coastal and more intensively settled agricultural districts.
6. The data indicate that the presence of road-side plots is primarily a geographically differentiated characteristic of agricultural holdings, rather than a widespread feature across Suriname.



Fig.2.3.5: Road-side plot



Fig.2.3.6: Shifting cultivation plot

TABLE 2.3.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND NUMBER OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION PLOTS OF A HOLDING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	NUMBER OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION PLOTS OF A HOLDING						SUM	TOT. HOLD.
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**≥6**		
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL								842
	MALE								629
	FEMALE								213
WANICA	TOTAL	33						33	2,512
	MALE	24						24	1,979
	FEMALE	9						9	532
NICKERIE	TOTAL								1,379
	MALE								1,275
	FEMALE								103
CORONIE	TOTAL								90
	MALE								72
	FEMALE								18
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	6						6	1,013
	MALE	5						5	876
	FEMALE	1						1	137
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	12						12	871
	MALE	7						7	742
	FEMALE	5						5	129
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	1,208	237	75	22	11	2	1,555	2,296
	MALE	558	114	42	10	4	1	729	1,157
	FEMALE	650	123	33	12	7	1	826	1,139
PARA	TOTAL	1		1				2	190
	MALE								126
	FEMALE	1		1				2	64
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	702	108	30	15			855	942
	MALE	162	15					177	216
	FEMALE	540	93	30	15			678	726
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	3,405	120	13	2	2		3,542	4,274
	MALE	1,209	61	3	1	3		1,277	1,644
	FEMALE	2,196	58	10	1			2,265	2,630
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	5,367	465	119	39	13	2	6,005	14,409
	MALE	1965	190	45	11	7	1	2219	8,716
	FEMALE	3402	274	74	28	7	1	3786	5,690

Analysis of Table 2.3.6

Shifting cultivation - This involves cutting up a piece of wooded land and burning the remaining vegetation. The resulting ash layer provides the newly cleared land with a nutrient-rich layer to help fertilize the crops. After this, crops are grown for several years until the soil is depleted. Then the land is abandoned, and another piece of land is prepared. Such land usually needs a long period of time to restore fertility under natural vegetation before it could be replanted. This method is also known as "slash-and-burn cultivation

Table 2.3.6 presents the number of agricultural holdings by district, sex of the manager, and the number of shifting cultivation plots held on the reference day. The table covers 14,409 holdings nationwide. Overall findings: A total of 6,005 holdings reported at least one shifting cultivation plot. This represents approximately 41.7% of all holdings.

Key findings

1. Shifting cultivation is widespread nationally, with 6,005 holdings, or approximately 41.7% of all agricultural holdings, reporting at least one shifting cultivation plot.
2. The practice is extremely concentrated geographically.
3. Sipaliwini alone accounts for 59.0% of all holdings with shifting cultivation.
4. Sipaliwini, Marowijne and Brokopondo together account for about 99.1% of all shifting-cultivation holdings.
5. Brokopondo has the highest district prevalence, with about 90.8% of its holdings reporting shifting cultivation, followed by Sipaliwini (82.9%) and Marowijne (67.7%).
6. Shifting cultivation is virtually absent from the coastal districts, including Paramaribo, Nickerie and Coronie.
7. One plot is overwhelmingly the dominant arrangement, accounting for 89.4% of holdings practicing shifting cultivation.
8. Female-managed holdings constitute the majority of holdings with shifting cultivation at the national level, largely reflecting the distribution in Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Marowijne.
9. Multiple-plot shifting cultivation is relatively uncommon nationally, but it is more prominent in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

Conclusion

The table demonstrates that shifting cultivation remains a major characteristic of agricultural activity in Suriname's interior districts, while it plays almost no role in the coastal and urbanized agricultural systems.

The most striking feature is the very high concentration in Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Marowijne, which together account for virtually all shifting-cultivation holdings in the country. This geographical pattern suggests that shifting cultivation is closely associated with the land-use systems and agricultural practices of the interior, rather than being a general feature of Surinamese agriculture.

The predominance of one plot per holding also indicates that, although shifting cultivation is widespread among interior holdings, most holdings practicing it do not operate a large number of shifting plots simultaneously. Overall, the data point to a distinctive interior agricultural system characterized by extensive reliance on shifting cultivation, in sharp contrast to the more permanent and specialized agricultural systems found in the coastal districts.

2.4 Machines and equipment

All types of machines and equipment used for agriculture, except simple hand tools such as shovels, rakes, wheelbarrows, etc. In general, these are machines and implements that are not propelled or propelled by human manual power or animals.

TABLE 2.4.1–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS USING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT GROUP, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT GROUP														TOTAL HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		LAND-TILLAGE		SPRAYING		HARVESTING		IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE		TRANSPORT		PROCESSING		POULTRY			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	222	26.4%	233	27.7%			106	12.6%	170	20.2%					842	
	M.	211	95%	222	95%			106	100%	170	100%					629	75%
	F.	11	5%	11	5%				0%		0%					213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	675	26.9%	533	21.2%	1	0.0%	125	5.0%	714	28.4%	10	0.4%	22	0.9%	2,512	
	M.	589	87%	465	87%	1	100%	119	95%	583	82%	8	80%	20	91%	1,980	79%
	F.	86	13%	68	13%		0%	6	5%	131	18%	2	20%	2	9	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	897	65.0%	895	64.9%	765	55.5%	413	29.9%	670	48.6%	4	0.3%	1	0.1%	1,379	
	M.	858	96%	856	96%	736	96%	397	96%	643	96%	4	100%	1	100%	1,275	92%
	F.	39	4%	39	4%	29	4%	16	4%	27	4%		0%		0%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	35	38.9%			2	2.2%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%					90	
	M.	31	89%			2	100%	1	100%	1	100%					72	80%
	F.	4	11%				0%		0%		0%					18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	433	42.7%	504	49.8%	22	2.2%	134	13.2%	300	29.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1,013	
	M.	394	91%	448	89%	22	100%	119	89%	259	86%	1	100%		0%	876	86%
	F.	39	9%	56	11%		0%	15	11%	41	14%		0%	1	100%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	485	55.7%	363	41.7%			218	25.0%	76	8.7%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	871	
	M.	443	91%	324	89%			212	97%	72	95%	2	100%	2	67%	742	85%
	F.	42	9%	39	11%			6	3%	4	5%		0%	1	33%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	746	32.5%	336	14.6%	30	1.3%	2	0.1%	311	13.5%	26	1.1%	4	0.2%	2,296	
	M.	399	53%	183	54%	15	50%	2	100%	143	46%	11	42%	3	75%	1,157	50%
	F.	347	47%	153	46%	15	50%		0%	168	54%	15	58%	1	25%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	35	18.4%	33	17.4%			3	1.6%	12	6.3%			4	2.1%	190	
	M.	28	80%	27	82%			3	100%	10	83%			1	25%	126	66%
	F.	7	20%	6	18%				0%	2	17%			3	75%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	27	2.9%							186	19.7%					942	
	M.	18	67%							111	60%					216	23%
	F.	9	33%							75	40%					726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	602	14.1%	56	1.3%					398	9.3%	121	2.8%			4,274	
	M.	172	28%	28	50%					266	67%	30	25%			1,644	38%
	F.	430	71%	28	50%					132	33%	91	75%			2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	4,157	28.9%	2,953	20.5%	820	5.7%	1,002	7.0%	2,838	19.7%	164	1.1%	35	0.2%	14,409	
	M.	3,143	76%	2,553	86%	776	95%	959	96%	2,258	80%	56	34%	27	77%	8,717	60%
	F.	1,014	24%	400	14%	44	5%	43	4%	580	20%	108	66%	8	23%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.4.1: Use of Machinery and Equipment, 2024

Table 2.4.1 presents the number of agricultural holdings using different groups of machinery and equipment by district and sex of the manager. The seven equipment groups are land-tillage, spraying, harvesting, irrigation & drainage, transport, processing, and poultry.

A total of 14,409 holdings are covered by the table. The sex distribution is approximately 60% male-managed and 40% female-managed.

Key Findings

1. Land-tillage is the most widely used machinery group, with 4,157 holdings (28.9%).
2. Spraying (20.5%) and transport (19.7%) are the next most common equipment categories.
3. Nickerie is the most mechanized agricultural district, recording exceptionally high usage across land-tillage, spraying, harvesting, irrigation and transport.
4. Harvesting equipment is extremely concentrated in Nickerie, which accounts for about 93% of all holdings using harvesting equipment nationally.
5. Irrigation and drainage equipment is concentrated mainly in Nickerie, Commewijne and Saramacca.
6. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have relatively low levels of conventional agricultural mechanization, particularly for land-tillage, harvesting and irrigation.
7. Machinery use is generally male-dominated, with men representing 76–96% of users in most major equipment categories.
8. Processing equipment is the major exception, with women accounting for 66% of users.
9. The data demonstrate a substantial technology and mechanization divide between the coastal agricultural districts and the interior.
10. The results also show that machinery use is not simply a function of the number of holdings; the type and intensity of agricultural production in each district strongly influence equipment adoption.

Conclusion

Table 2.4.1 demonstrates that mechanization in Surinamese agriculture varies considerably by district, equipment type and sex of the manager. At the national level, land preparation, spraying and transport are the principal areas in which machinery and equipment are used.

Nickerie is the clear center of agricultural mechanization, with exceptionally high levels of land-tillage, spraying, harvesting, irrigation and transport equipment. This distinguishes it from the interior districts, where agricultural holdings generally report much lower use of conventional machinery.

The strong male predominance in most machinery categories suggests that access to and use of agricultural machinery remains substantially associated with male-managed holdings. However, the predominance of female managers among users of processing equipment is an important exception and may point to a distinctive role for women in agricultural processing and value addition.

Overall, the table reveals two broad agricultural technology patterns in Suriname: a relatively mechanized, input-intensive system in key coastal agricultural districts, particularly Nickerie, and a substantially less mechanized system in much of the interior. This distinction is important for agricultural policy, machinery-access programs, extension services and future investment in mechanization.

TABLE 2.4.2–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS USING LAND TILLAGE MACHINERY BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF LANDTILLAGE MACHINERY																TOTAL HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		2 WHEEL TRACT.		4 WHEEL TRACT.		ROTARY HOE		ROTAVATORS (FREEZEN)		DITCHER/ TERRACER		ESCAVATORS		CHAIN SAW		BRUSH CUTTER			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.			10	1.2%	75	8.9%					21	2.5%	10	1.2%	181	21.5%	842	
	M.			10	100%	75	100%					21	100%	10	100%	170	94%	629	75%
	F.				0%		0%						0%		0%	11	6%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	97	3.9%	68	2.7%	18	0.7%	16	0.6%	57	2.3%	30	1.2%	17	0.7%	561	22.3%	2,512	
	M.	92	95%	64	94%	18	100%	16	100%	51	89%	30	100%	15	88%	491	88%	1,980	79%
	F.	5	5%	4	6%		0%		0%	6	11%		0%	2	12%	70	12%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	90	6.5%	835	60.6%	338	24.5%	4	0.3%	107	7.8%	119	8.6%	11	0.8%	48	3.5%	1,379	
	M.	88	98%	800	96%	325	96%	4	100%	101	94%	115	97%	11	100%	45	94%	1,275	92%
	F.	2	2%	35	4%	13	4%		0%	6	6%	4	3%		0%	3	6%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.			2	2.2%	1	1.1%					3	3.3%			32	35.6%	90	
	M.			2	100%	1	100%					3	100%			28	88%	72	80%
	F.				0%		0%						0%			4	13%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	81	8.0%	108	10.7%	23	2.3%	18	1.8%	1	0.1%	104	10.3%	17	1.7%	358	35.3%	1,013	
	M.	77	95%	105	97%	21	91%	18	100%	1	100%	99	95%	16	94%	323	90%	876	86%
	F.	4	5%	3	3%	2	9%		0%		0%	5	5%	1	6%	35	10%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	34	3.9%	31	3.6%	7	0.8%	4	0.5%	2	0.2%	56	6.4%	22	2.5%	462	53.0%	871	
	M.	33	97%	31	100%	6	86%	4	100%	2	100%	52	93%	21	95%	421	91%	742	85%
	F.	1	3%		0%	1	14%		0%		0%	4	7%	1	5%	41	9%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	5	0.2%	3	0.1%					9	0.4%	8	0.3%	603	26.3%	191	8.3%	2,296	
	M.	4	80%	3	100%					3	33%	6	75%	301	50%	114	60%	1,157	50%
	F.	1	20%		0%					6	67%	2	25%	302	50%	77	40%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	5	2.6%	2	1.1%	4	2.1%	1	0.5%	1	0.5%			5	2.6%	28	14.7%	190	
	M.	5	100%	2	100%	4	100%	1	100%	1	100%			3	60%	22	79%	126	66%
	F.		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			2	40%	6	21%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.															27	2.9%	942	
	M.															18	67%	216	23%
	F.															9	33%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.					15	0.4%							484	11.3%	166	3.9%	4,274	
	M.					1	7%							109	23%	83	50%	1,644	38%
	F.					14	93%							375	77%	83	50%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	312	2.2%	1,059	7.3%	481	3.3%	43	0.3%	177	1.2%	341	2.4%	1,169	8.1%	2,054	14.3%	14,409	
	M.	299	96%	1,017	96%	451	94%	43	100%	159	90%	326	96%	486	42%	1,715	83%	8,717	60%
	F.	13	4%	42	4%	30	6%		0%	18	10%	15	4%	683	58%	339	17%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.4.2: Number of Holdings Using Land-Tillage Machinery by Type, District and Sex, 2024

Table 2.4.2 provides a more detailed picture of land-tillage machinery use than Table 2.4.1. It identifies eight specific types of machinery: 2-wheel tractors, 4-wheel tractors, rotary hoes, rotavators/freezers, ditchers/terracers, excavators, chainsaws and brush cutters.

The table covers 14,409 agricultural holdings. As with the previous machinery table, the machinery categories are not mutually exclusive: one holding may use several types of equipment, so the individual categories should not be added to estimate the number of unique holdings using machinery.

Key Findings

1. Brush cutters are the most widely used land-tillage/land-clearing equipment, used by 2,054 holdings (14.3%).
2. Chainsaws are second, with 1,169 holdings (8.1%).
3. Four-wheel tractors are used by 1,059 holdings (7.3%), making them the most important tractor type.
4. Nickerie is by far the most tractorized district, with 60.6% of holdings using four-wheel tractors.
5. Approximately 79% of all four-wheel-tractor users nationally are located in Nickerie.
6. Nickerie also dominates the use of rotary hoes, ditchers/terracers and excavators, confirming its highly mechanized agricultural character.
7. Commewijne has an exceptionally high use of brush cutters, with 53.0% of holdings using them.
8. Marowijne has an exceptionally high use of chainsaws, at 26.3% of holdings.
9. Saramacca has a diversified machinery profile, combining tractors, brush cutters, chainsaws and excavators.
10. Sipaliwini has limited tractor-based mechanization but relatively significant chainsaw use.
11. Male-managed holdings overwhelmingly dominate tractor and heavy machinery use, generally accounting for more than 90% of users.
12. Chainsaws are a major exception: female-managed holdings represent 58% of chainsaw users nationally.
13. The results demonstrate that mechanization is not uniform across Suriname; different districts employ distinctly different forms of agricultural machinery.

Conclusions

Table 2.4.2 demonstrates that land-tillage mechanization in Suriname has a highly differentiated geographical and gender profile.

The most important distinction is between tractor-oriented mechanization and clearing/cutting-oriented mechanization. Nickerie represents the strongest tractor-based system, with

exceptionally high use of four-wheel tractors and rotary hoes. This points toward a relatively capital-intensive and commercially mechanized agricultural production system.

In contrast, districts such as Commewijne, Marowijne and Sipaliwini show much greater reliance on brush cutters and/or chainsaws and substantially less reliance on tractors. Their machinery profiles therefore appear better suited to vegetation management, clearing and smaller-scale or different forms of agricultural production.

The gender results are equally significant. Men dominate the use of tractors and specialized heavy machinery, indicating a substantial gender difference in access to or control over capital-intensive agricultural equipment. However, the finding that women account for 58% of chainsaw users nationally demonstrates that female-managed holdings are not uniformly excluded from machinery use.

Overall, the table suggests that agricultural mechanization policy in Suriname should not use a one-size-fits-all approach. Machinery needs differ considerably between districts: Nickerie may have greater demand for tractors and field machinery, while interior and other districts may benefit more from appropriate clearing, cutting, transport and small-scale mechanization technologies.



Fig.2.4.2A: 2 wheel tractor



Fig.2.4.2B: 4 wheel tractor



Fig.2.4.2C: Rotary hoe



Fig.2.4.2D: Rotavator



Fig.2.4.2E: Ditcher



Fig.2.4.2F: Escavator



Fig.2.4.2G: Chain saw



Fig.2.4.2H: Brush cutter

TABLE 2.4.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS USING SPRAYING MACHINERY BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF SPRAYING MACHINERY				TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		TRACTOR MOUNTED SPRAYER		KNAPSACK SPRAYER WITH MOTOR			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	10	1.2%	223	26.5%	842	
	M.	10	100%	212	95%	629	75%
	F.		0%	11	5%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	9	0.4%	425	16.9%	2,512	
	M.	6	67%	370	87%	1,980	79%
	F.	3	33%	55	13%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	34	2.5%	849	61.6%	1,379	
	M.	34	100%	810	95%	1,275	92%
	F.		0%	39	5%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.					90	
	M.					72	80%
	F.					18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	4	0.4%	468	46.2%	1,013	
	M.	4	100%	416	89%	876	86%
	F.		0%	52	11%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	1	0.1%	219	25.1%	871	
	M.	1	100%	196	89%	742	85%
	F.		0%	23	11%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	8	0.3%	265	11.5%	2,296	
	M.	7	88%	138	52%	1,157	50%
	F.	1	13%	127	48%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	0.5%	32	16.8%	190	
	M.	1	100%	26	81%	126	66%
	F.		0%	6	19%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.					942	
	M.					216	23%
	F.					726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			49	1.1%	4,274	
	M.			22	45%	1,644	38%
	F.			26	53%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	67	0.5%	2,529	17.6%	14,409	
	M.	63	94%	2,190	87%	8,717	60%
	F.	4	6%	339	13%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.4.3: Holdings Using Spraying Machinery by District, Sex of Manager and Type, 2024

This table shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname used tractor-mounted sprayers and motorized knapsack sprayers in 2024. The percentages (P/R) represent the proportion of holdings in each district and sex category using the respective machinery.

Overall findings

Out of 14,409 agricultural holdings nationally:

- 2,529 holdings (17.6%) used a motorized knapsack sprayer.
- Only 67 holdings (0.5%) used a tractor-mounted sprayer.
- Thus, motorized knapsack spraying was by far the dominant form of spraying machinery.

- Motorized knapsack sprayers were used by about 38 times as many holdings as tractor-mounted sprayers.

The results indicate that spraying technology is generally small-scale and portable, rather than based on tractor-mounted systems.

Key findings

1. Motorized knapsack sprayers dominate spraying technology. Their use, at 17.6% of all holdings, is vastly greater than tractor-mounted spraying at 0.5%.
2. Nickerie has by far the highest adoption. Nearly two-thirds (61.6%) of its holdings use motorized knapsack sprayers.
3. Saramacca has the second-highest adoption rate, with 46.2% of holdings using motorized knapsack sprayers.
4. Spraying machinery is concentrated in the more commercially/agriculturally intensive districts. Nickerie and Saramacca are particularly prominent.
5. Interior districts have very low adoption. Sipaliwini has only 1.1% of holdings using motorized knapsack sprayers, while Brokopondo and Coronie report none.
6. Male-managed holdings dominate machinery use nationally, particularly tractor-mounted spraying.
7. Female participation is relatively stronger in interior districts, especially Sipaliwini, where women account for 53% of motorized-knapsack users.
8. The data reveal a clear technology divide between districts, with spraying machinery much more prevalent in areas characterized by more intensive or commercially oriented agriculture.

Conclusion

The 2024 data demonstrate that spraying machinery adoption in Suriname is relatively limited and highly uneven geographically. The dominant technology is the motorized knapsack sprayer, reflecting a form of spraying that is more accessible to small and medium-sized holdings than tractor-mounted equipment. Tractor-mounted spraying, by contrast, is extremely uncommon and concentrated mainly in Nickerie and a few other districts.

Nickerie emerges as the country's leading district in spraying-mechanization, with 61.6% of holdings using motorized knapsack sprayers and the highest number of tractor-mounted sprayers. Saramacca also shows relatively high mechanization. At the opposite end, the very low levels in Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Coronie point to substantial limitations in access to agricultural machinery.

Overall, the table suggests that agricultural mechanization in spraying is closely associated with the type, scale and commercial intensity of farming and with geographic accessibility. The strong gender imbalance in machinery use also indicates that access to agricultural technology is predominantly concentrated among male-managed holdings nationally, although the gender pattern is more balanced in some interior districts.



Fig.2.4.3A: Tractor Mounted sprayer



Fig.2.4.3B: Knapsack sprayer with motor

TABLE 2.4.4–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS USING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE MACHINERY BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE MACHINERY								TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		ELECTRIC WATERPUMPS		GASOLINE/ DIESEL WATERPUMPS		VADINI PUMPS		SPRINKLER/ DRIP EQUIPM.			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.			85	10.1%	11	1.3%	11	1.3%	842	
	M.			85	100%	11	100%	11	100%	629	75%
	F.				0%		0%		0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	17	0.7%	104	4.1%	4	0.2%	12	0.5%	2,512	
	M.	17	100%	99	95%	4	100%	11	92%	1,980	79%
	F.		0%	5	5%		0%	1	8%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	23	1.7%	213	15.4%	209	15.2%	5	0.4%	1,379	
	M.	20	87%	203	95%	204	98%	5	100%	1,275	92%
	F.	3	13%	10	5%	5	2%		0%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.					1	1.1%			90	
	M.					1	100%			72	80%
	F.						0%			18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	2	0.2%	124	12.2%	6	0.6%	15	1.5%	1,013	
	M.	2	100%	109	88%	6	100%	14	93%	876	86%
	F.		0%	15	12%		0%	1	7%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	11	1.3%	208	23.9%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	871	
	M.	10	91%	203	98%	3	100%	2	100%	742	85%
	F.	1	9%	5	2%		0%		0%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			1	0.0%					2,296	
	M.			1	100%					1,157	50%
	F.				0%					1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	0.5%					1	0.5%	190	
	M.	1	100%					1	100%	126	66%
	F.		0%						0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.									942	
	M.									216	23%
	F.									726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.									4,274	
	M.									1,644	38%
	F.									2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	54	0.4%	735	5.1%	234	1.6%	46	0.3%	14,409	
	M.	50	93%	700	95%	229	98%	44	96%	8,717	60%
	F.	4	7%	35	5%	5	2%	2	4%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.4.4: Holdings Using Irrigation and Drainage Machinery by District, Sex of Manager and Type, 2024

Table 2.4.4 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname used different forms of irrigation and drainage machinery in 2024: electric water pumps, gasoline/diesel water pumps, Vadini pumps, and sprinkler/drip equipment.

The overall picture is one of very limited mechanized irrigation and drainage, with strong concentration in a few districts—particularly Nickerie, Commewijne and Saramacca.

Key findings

1. Irrigation and drainage mechanization is limited

Only 5.1% of all holdings use gasoline/diesel water pumps, while all other machinery categories are used by 1.6% or less of holdings.

2. Gasoline/diesel pumps are the dominant technology

With 735 holdings, fuel-powered water pumps are overwhelmingly more common than electric pumps or modern sprinkler/drip systems.

3. Nickerie is the principal irrigation/drainage machinery district

Its 15.4% use of gasoline/diesel pumps and 15.2% use of Vadini pumps distinguish it sharply from most other districts.

4. Commewijne has the highest proportion of fuel-pump users

23.9% of Commewijne holdings use gasoline/diesel water pumps—the highest percentage reported.

5. Saramacca is another important water-management district

It has 124 fuel-pump users (12.2%) and 15 sprinkler/drip users (1.5%).

6. Interior districts have extremely limited mechanization

Brokopondo and Sipaliwini reported no holdings using any of the four irrigation/drainage machinery categories.

7. Modern irrigation is still very uncommon

Only 46 holdings (0.3%) use sprinkler/drip equipment nationally.

8. Machinery use is overwhelmingly male-managed

Men account for 93–98% of users across the four machinery categories.

Conclusions

The 2024 data indicate that mechanized irrigation and drainage is not yet widespread across Suriname's agricultural holdings. Where mechanization does occur, it relies overwhelmingly on gasoline/diesel-powered water pumps, with much more limited use of electric pumps, Vadini pumps and especially sprinkler/drip systems.

The geographic concentration is striking. Nickerie, Commewijne and Saramacca are the principal districts where irrigation and drainage machinery is used, reflecting the importance of water management to their agricultural production. In contrast, Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne

show virtually no adoption, pointing to a major divide in agricultural infrastructure and technology between the more commercially intensive farming areas and the interior.

The results also reveal a strong gender dimension to agricultural mechanization. Women manage approximately 40% of holdings nationally but account for only 2–7% of users of the different irrigation and drainage technologies. This indicates that female-managed holdings have substantially less access to mechanized water-management equipment.

Overall assessment

Suriname's irrigation and drainage machinery sector in 2024 can be characterized as low-adoption, geographically concentrated and predominantly fuel-powered and male-managed. The figures point to opportunities for agricultural development through improved access to irrigation infrastructure, affordable pumping technologies, energy-efficient systems, modern sprinkler/drip irrigation, and targeted support for female-managed holdings and underserved interior districts.



Fig.2.4.4A: VADINI-pump



Fig.2.4.4B: VADINI-pump driven by a tractor

TABLE 2.4.5–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS USING TRANSPORT BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF TRANSPORT										TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		TRUCKS, PICK-UP		CAR		MOTORCYCLE, MOTORBIKE, ATV		MOTOR BOAT		TRAILER			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	138	16.4%	54	6.4%	21	2.5%			11	1.3%	842	
	M.	137	99%	54	100%	21	100%			11	100%	629	75%
	F.		0%		0%		0%				0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	208	8.3%	619	24.6%	28	1.1%			7	0.3%	2,512	
	M.	191	92%	498	80%	22	79%			7	100%	1,980	79%
	F.	17	8%	121	20%	6	21%				0%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	507	36.8%	313	22.7%	226	16.4%	12	0.9%	13	0.9%	1,379	
	M.	488	96%	300	96%	214	95%	12	100%	12	92%	1,275	92%
	F.	19	4%	13	4%	12	5%		0%	1	8%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	1	1.1%	1	1.1%							90	
	M.	1	100%	1	100%							72	80%
	F.		0%		0%							18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	99	9.8%	207	20.4%	30	3.0%	7	0.7%	22	2.2%	1,013	
	M.	90	91%	174	84%	29	97%	6	86%	22	100%	876	86%
	F.	9	9%	33	16%	1	3%	1	14%		0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	27	3.1%	40	4.6%	4	0.5%	9	1.0%			871	
	M.	25	93%	39	98%	4	100%	9	100%			742	85%
	F.	2	7%	1	3%		0%		0%			129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	112	4.9%	202	8.8%	3	0.1%	33	1.4%	1	0.0%	2,296	
	M.	39	35%	109	54%	2	67%	12	36%		0%	1,157	50%
	F.	73	65%	93	46%	1	33%	21	64%	1	100%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	8	4.2%	8	4.2%							190	
	M.	6	75%	7	88%							126	66%
	F.	2	25%	1	13%							64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			141	15.0%	51	5.4%					942	
	M.			72	51%	42	82%					216	23%
	F.			69	49%	9	18%					726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	2	0.0%	90	2.1%	83	1.9%	204	4.8%			4,274	
	M.		0%	72	80%	52	63%	138	68%			1,644	38%
	F.	2	10%0	18	20%	31	37%	66	32%			2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,101	7.6%	1,675	11.6%	446	3.1%	265	1.8%	54	0.4%	14,409	
	M.	977	89%	1,326	79%	386	87%	177	67%	52	96%	8,717	60%
	F.	124	11%	349	21%	60	13%	88	33%	2	4%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.4.5: Number of Holdings Using Transport by District, Sex of the Manager and Type, 2024

Table 2.4.5 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname used different forms of transport in 2024. The table covers 14,409 holdings, of which 8,717 (60%) were male-managed and 5,692 (40%) female-managed.

Conclusions

Table 2.4.5 demonstrates that transport access among agricultural holdings varies considerably across Suriname. Cars and trucks/pick-ups are the principal forms of transport nationally, but their importance differs strongly by district.

Nickerie is the clear leader in agricultural transport use, particularly trucks/pick-ups, cars and motorcycles/ATVs. This supports the broader picture of Nickerie as an intensive and commercially oriented agricultural district.

In contrast, Sipaliwini and, to a lesser extent, Marowijne and Brokopondo have more distinctive transport requirements, with motorboats and motorcycles playing a more important role because of geographical and infrastructure conditions.

The data also reveal a strong gender disparity in access to transport equipment. Male-managed holdings dominate almost every transport category, especially trucks/pick-ups and trailers. Since women manage 40% of all holdings but account for only 11% of truck/pick-up users and 4% of trailer users, access to transport assets appears to be significantly more constrained among female-managed holdings.

Overall, the table suggests that transport is an important but unevenly distributed component of agricultural infrastructure. Improving access to affordable transport—particularly trucks, pick-ups and appropriate forms of transport for remote communities—could help farmers move inputs and produce more efficiently and improve their connection to markets. Special attention should also be given to female-managed holdings, which appear to have substantially lower access to most forms of agricultural transport.



Fig. 2.4.5A: Trailer

TABLE 2.4.6-NUMBER OF MACHINES/EQUIPMENTS SOLELY OWNED BY THE HOLDER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, TYPE AND SEX OF THE HOLDER, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF MACHINES EQUIPMENT										TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		BRUSH CUTTER		CHAIN SAW		KNAPSACK WITH MOTOR		TRUCK, PICK-UP		CAR			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	149		10		180		117		33		842	
	M.	138	93%	10	100%	169	94%	117	100%	33	100%	629	75%
	F.	11	7%		0%	11	6%		0%		0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	466		15		331		174		536		2,512	
	M.	409	88%	13	87%	291	88%	159	91%	429	80%	1,980	79%
	F.	57	12%	2	13	40	12%	15	9%	107	20%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	40		10		737		429		252		1,379	
	M.	37	93%	10	100%	704	96%	412	96%	242	96%	1,275	92%
	F.	3	8%		0%	33	4%	17	4%	10	4%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	32										90	
	M.	28	88%									72	80%
	F.	4	13%									18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	327		17		429		95		196		1,013	
	M.	293	90%	16	94%	378	88%	86	91%	164	84%	876	86%
	F.	34	10%	1	6%	51	12%	9	9%	32	16%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	433		19		203		25		37		871	
	M.	401	93%	18	95%	184	91%	23	92%	36	97%	742	85%
	F.	32	7%	1	5%	19	9%	2	8%	1	3%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	168		541		251		102		195		2,296	
	M.	99	59%	280	52%	136	54%	35	34%	105	54%	1,157	50%
	F.	69	41%	261	48%	115	46%	67	66%	90	46%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	24		5		27		6		8		190	
	M.	18	75%	3	60%	21	78%	4	67%	7	88%	126	66%
	F.	6	25%	2	40%	6	22%	2	33%	1	13%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	27								141		942	
	M.	18	67%							72	51%	216	23%
	F.	9	33%							69	49%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	149		373		48		1		86		4,274	
	M.	78	52%	90	24%	23	48%		0%	71	83%	1,644	38%
	F.	71	48%	283	76%	25	52%	1	100%	15	17%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,815		990		2,206		949		1484		14,409	
	M.	1,519	84%	440	44%	1,906	86%	836	88%	1159	78%	8,717	60%
	F.	296	16%	550	56%	300	14%	113	12%	325	22%	5,692	40%

Analysis Table 2.4.6: Number of Machines/Equipment Solely Owned by Holders of All Civil Person Holdings by District, Type and Sex of the Holder, 2024

Table 8.9 provides an overview of the machines and equipment solely owned by holders of civil-person agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024. The table covers brush cutters, chain saws, motorized knapsack sprayers, trucks/pick-ups and cars, and shows important differences between districts and between male and female holders.

Key findings

1. Motorized knapsack sprayers are the most commonly owned equipment. Nationally, 2,206 holdings solely own motorized knapsack sprayers, making this the largest

equipment category. This reflects the importance of mechanized spraying for crop production and farm management.

2. Brush cutters are also widely owned. There are 1,815 holdings with solely owned brush cutters. Brush cutters are particularly important for vegetation control, clearing and maintenance of agricultural land.
3. Vehicle ownership is significant but more limited. The table records 1,484 cars and 949 trucks/pick-ups among holdings. Trucks and pick-ups are particularly relevant to agricultural operations because they facilitate the movement of inputs, produce and equipment.
4. Chain-saw ownership totals 990 holdings. Chain saws are relatively less widespread than brush cutters and motorized knapsack sprayers. However, they are particularly important in districts where agricultural activities involve forest clearing, tree management or remote land access.
5. Wanica has substantial ownership of several equipment categories. Wanica records 466 brush cutters, 331 motorized knapsack sprayers, 174 trucks/pick-ups and 536 cars. Its relatively large number of agricultural holdings contributes to its high level of equipment ownership.
6. Nickerie shows strong ownership of mechanized agricultural equipment. Nickerie records 737 motorized knapsack sprayers, 429 trucks/pick-ups and 252 cars, in addition to 40 brush cutters and 10 chain saws. The high number of motorized sprayers is consistent with the district's intensive crop-production activities.
7. Saramacca also has substantial equipment ownership. The district records 429 motorized knapsack sprayers, 327 brush cutters, 196 cars and 95 trucks/pick-ups. This indicates relatively strong mechanization among its agricultural holdings.
8. Marowijne has a distinctive equipment-ownership pattern. It records 541 chain saws, the highest number among the districts, while also reporting 251 motorized knapsack sprayers, 168 brush cutters, 102 trucks/pick-ups and 195 cars. The high chain-saw ownership is notable compared with other districts.
9. Sipaliwini shows a different gender pattern. Unlike most districts, female holders account for the majority of ownership of several categories in Sipaliwini, including chain saws (76% of the district's reported ownership), trucks/pick-ups (100%) and a majority of motorized knapsack sprayers (52%). This is particularly noteworthy given that women constitute 62% of the civil-person holders in the district.
10. Male ownership dominates most equipment categories nationally. Of the five equipment categories, men account for the majority in four:
    - Brush cutters: 84%
    - Motorized knapsack sprayers: 86%
    - Trucks/pick-ups: 88%

- Cars: 78%

Women account for 56% of chain-saw ownership, making chain saws the only category where female ownership exceeds male ownership nationally.

11. Equipment ownership is highly concentrated in the larger agricultural districts. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Marowijne account for substantial portions of reported equipment ownership. In contrast, Coronie, Para and Brokopondo show considerably lower absolute numbers, partly reflecting their smaller numbers of holdings.

Gender dimension

The table reveals a clear gender difference in ownership of agricultural machinery and transport equipment. Nationally, male holders represent 60% of all civil-person holdings, but their share of ownership exceeds 60% for brush cutters, motorized knapsack sprayers, trucks/pick-ups and cars. This suggests that male holders are more likely to have sole ownership of capital-intensive or mechanically oriented equipment.

Female holders account for 40% of civil-person holdings, but their ownership is disproportionately high for chain saws, at 56%. The particularly strong female ownership observed in Sipaliwini further demonstrates that the national pattern varies considerably by district.

Conclusions

Overall, equipment ownership among civil-person agricultural holdings in 2024 is concentrated around practical farm-production and transport equipment, particularly motorized knapsack sprayers and brush cutters. The relatively high ownership of these items indicates that mechanized tools are an important component of agricultural production and land management. Ownership of trucks/pick-ups and cars is also significant, indicating the importance of transport for agricultural activities, including movement of inputs, equipment and farm products.

The results also demonstrate a substantial gender disparity in equipment ownership. Male holders dominate ownership of most equipment categories, especially trucks/pick-ups and brush cutters. However, the high female share of chain-saw ownership and the distinctive pattern in Sipaliwini show that female participation in equipment ownership can be substantial in particular districts.

Finally, the strong concentration of equipment ownership in districts such as Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Marowijne suggests that access to agricultural machinery and equipment varies considerably across Suriname. This points to the importance of policies and programmes aimed at improving access to agricultural machinery, financing and equipment ownership, particularly for smaller holdings and groups with lower levels of ownership.

2.5 Buildings and structures

Buildings refer to the construction of actual buildings such as the family's home, the home of any hired workers on the farm, and the various buildings for agricultural activities, such as silos; storage buildings for machinery and supplies; buildings for crop and feed storage. Buildings were created to provide storage and shelter for livestock and crops.

Structures are generally made to provide protection from weather conditions such as sun, rain, and wind. Structures can be: cattle sheds, camps, open garage for machinery, apiaries.

TABLE 2.5.1–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND PRESENCE OF BUILDINGS AND FARM STRUCTURES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	652	77.4%	842	
	MALE	471	72%	629	75%
	FEMALE	181	28%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	2,294	91.3%	2,512	
	MALE	1,807	79%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	486	21%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	1,166	84.6%	1,379	
	MALE	1,076	92%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	90	8%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	49	54.4%	90	
	MALE	41	84%	72	80%
	FEMALE	8	16%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	910	89.8%	1,013	
	MALE	791	87%	876	86%
	FEMALE	119	13%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	849	97.5%	871	
	MALE	723	85%	742	85%
	FEMALE	126	15%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	1,138	49.6%	2,296	
	MALE	572	50%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	566	50%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	140	73.7%	190	
	MALE	99	71%	126	66%
	FEMALE	41	29%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	489	51.9%	942	
	MALE	183	37%	216	23%
	FEMALE	306	63%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	3,573	83.6%	4,274	
	MALE	1,535	43%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	2,038	57%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	11,259	78.1%	14,409	
	MALE	7,298	65%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	3,961	35%	5,692	40%

Analysis Table 2.5.1: Number of Holdings by District, Sex of the Manager and Presence of Buildings and Farm Structures on the reference day

Table 2.5.1 shows the number and proportion of agricultural holdings that had buildings and/or farm structures on the reference day, classified by district and sex of the manager.

Key findings

1. A large majority of agricultural holdings have buildings or farm structures. At the national level, 11,259 of the 14,409 holdings had buildings and/or farm structures, representing 78.1% of all holdings. Thus, almost four out of every five holdings had some form of building or farm structure.
2. Commewijne has the highest proportion of holdings with buildings or structures. 849 of 871 holdings, or 97.5%, had buildings or farm structures. This is the highest proportion among all districts, indicating a very high level of structural presence on agricultural holdings.
3. Wanica and Saramacca also show very high levels.
    - Wanica: 2,294 of 2,512 holdings (91.3%)
    - Saramacca: 910 of 1,013 holdings (89.8%)
    - Nickerie: 1,166 of 1,379 holdings (84.6%)
    - Sipaliwini: 3,573 of 4,274 holdings (83.6%)

These districts therefore have substantially higher-than-national proportions.

4. Marowijne has the lowest proportion among the larger districts. Only 1,138 of 2,296 holdings, or 49.6%, had buildings or farm structures. This means that more than half (50.4%) of holdings in Marowijne did not report buildings or farm structures.
5. Brokopondo also has a relatively low structural presence. 489 of 942 holdings (51.9%) had buildings or structures. Consequently, approximately half of the holdings did not have such structures on the reference day.
6. Coronie has the lowest proportion overall. Only 49 of 90 holdings, equivalent to 54.4%, had buildings or farm structures. Although the number of holdings is small, the proportion is substantially below the national average.
7. Gender differences are evident nationally. Male-managed holdings account for 65% of holdings with buildings/structures, compared with 35% for female-managed holdings. This contrasts with the overall manager distribution, where males account for 60% and females 40% of all holdings.
8. Female-managed holdings are particularly prominent in certain districts. The strongest female presence among holdings with buildings or structures occurs in:
    - Brokopondo: females account for 63%
    - Sipaliwini: females account for 57%
    - Marowijne: females account for 50%

This is important because females also constitute a majority of all holdings in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

9. Marowijne shows complete gender balance among holdings with structures. The district records 572 male-managed and 566 female-managed holdings with buildings or structures, corresponding to approximately 50% each. This mirrors the almost equal male-female distribution of holdings in the district.
10. In most districts, male-managed holdings are more likely to have structures. For example, in Nickerie, male-managed holdings account for 92% of holdings with buildings/structures, compared with 92% of all holdings. In Commewijne, males account for 85% of both holdings with structures and total holdings. This indicates that the gender distribution of structured holdings broadly follows the overall distribution of managers in these districts.

Conclusions

The results demonstrate that buildings and farm structures are present on most agricultural holdings in Suriname, with 78.1% of all holdings reporting at least one building or farm structure. There is, however, considerable variation between districts. Commewijne, Wanica and Saramacca have particularly high levels of structural presence, suggesting that agricultural holdings in these districts are generally more established in terms of physical infrastructure. In contrast, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Coronie have much lower proportions, which may indicate a greater prevalence of holdings operating with limited permanent infrastructure or agricultural activities conducted without substantial farm structures.

The gender results show that male-managed holdings account for the majority of holdings with structures nationally, but this is largely associated with their greater representation among holdings overall. Importantly, Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne display a strong female presence, demonstrating that female-managed holdings can play a major role in agricultural infrastructure in particular districts.

Overall, the table suggests that access to or investment in farm buildings and structures is uneven across Suriname. The substantial district differences may warrant attention in agricultural development planning, particularly in districts where a large proportion of holdings operate without buildings or farm structures.

TABLE 2.5.2–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH ANIMAL SHELTER CAPACITY BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF ANIMAL ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF ANIMAL SHELTER										SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	RATIO	TOTAL HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		CATTLE		PIG		POULTRY		SHEEP		GOAT						
		NO.	RAT.	NO.	RAT.	NO.	RAT.	NO.	RAT.	NO.	RAT.					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	11	3.2%	11	3.2%	272	79.1%	10	2.9%	40	11.6%	344	303	36.0%	842	
	M.	11	100%	11	100%	173	64%	10	100%	30	75%				629	75%
	F.		0%		0%	99	36%		0%	10	25%				213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	420	29.2%	16	1.1%	747	52.0%	162	11.3%	91	6.3%	1,436	1,083	43.1%	2,512	
	M.	357	85%	13	81%	554	74%	135	83%	77	85%				1,980	79%
	F.	63	15%	3	19%	193	26%	27	17%	14	15%				532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	30	7.5%	15	3.8%	254	63.8%	67	16.8%	32	8.0%	398	313	22.7%	1,379	
	M.	29	97%	13	87%	226	89%	62	93%	30	94%				1,275	92%
	F.	1	3%	2	13%	28	11%	5	7%	2	6%				104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	2	15.4%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%		0.0%	13	8	8.9%	90	
	M.	2	100%	1	33%	4	67%	1	50%						72	80%
	F.		0%	2	67%	2	33%	1	50%						18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	73	26.0%	6	2.1%	145	51.6%	33	11.7%	24	8.5%	281	225	22.2%	1,013	
	M.	60	82%	4	67%	115	79%	28	85%	20	83%				876	86%
	F.	13	18%	2	33%	30	21%	5	15%	4	17%				137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	90	22.2%	9	2.2%	233	57.5%	42	10.4%	31	7.7%	405	332	38.1%	871	
	M.	84	93%	6	67%	184	79%	38	90%	27	87%				742	85%
	F.	6	7%	3	33%	49	21%	4	10%	4	13%				129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2	3.5%			55	96.5%					57	56	2.4%	2,296	
	M.	2	100%			34	62%								1,157	50%
	F.		0%			21	38%								1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	21	22.1%	10	10.5%	50	52.6%	11	11.6%	3	3.2%	95	65	34.2%	190	
	M.	20	95%	10	100%	34	68%	7	64%	3	100%				126	66%
	F.	1	5%		0%	16	32%	4	36%		0%				64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.					63	100.0%				0.0%	63	63	6.7%	942	
	M.					24	38%								216	23%
	F.					39	62%								726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	1	1.2%			80	98.8%					81	80	1.9%	4,274	
	M.	1	100%			37	46%								1,644	38%
	F.		0%			43	54%								2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	650	20.5%	70	2.2%	1,905	60.0%	327	10.3%	221	7.0%	3,173	2,528	17.5%	14,409	
	M.	566	87%	58	83%	1,384	73%	281	86%	187	85%				8,717	60%
	F.	84	13%	12	17%	521	27%	46	14%	34	15%				5,692	40%

Analysis Table 2.5.2: Number of Holdings with Animal Shelter Capacity by District, Sex of the Manager and Type of Animal on the reference day.

Table 2.5.2 shows the number of agricultural holdings with animal-shelter capacity for cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, by district and sex of the manager. Out of 14,409 holdings, only 2,528 holdings (17.5%) had animal-shelter capacity, indicating that livestock-related infrastructure was present on a relatively small share of agricultural holdings.

Key findings

1. Poultry shelters dominate
    - Poultry accounted for 1,905 holdings, representing 60.0% of all holdings with animal-shelter capacity.
    - This was by far the largest category, showing that poultry production is the most common livestock activity requiring dedicated shelter.
    - Poultry shelters were particularly prominent in Wanica (747 holdings), Paramaribo (272), Nickerie (254), and Commewijne (233).
2. Cattle shelters are the second-largest category
    - 650 holdings (20.5%) had cattle-shelter capacity.
    - Wanica had the largest number, with 420 holdings, followed by Commewijne (90) and Saramacca (73).
    - These districts therefore appear to have a relatively stronger cattle-production infrastructure.
3. Sheep and goat shelters are less widespread
    - Sheep shelters were reported for 327 holdings (10.3%), while goat shelters were present on 221 holdings (7.0%).
    - Sheep facilities were most numerous in Wanica (162 holdings) and Nickerie (67).
    - Goat facilities were also concentrated in Wanica (91) and Nickerie (32), with Saramacca and Commewijne also contributing.
4. Pig shelters are relatively uncommon
    - Only 70 holdings (2.2%) had pig-shelter capacity.
    - The largest concentrations were in Nickerie (15), Wanica (16) and Commewijne (9).
    - Several districts recorded very few or no pig shelters, indicating that pig production is much less widespread than poultry or cattle production.
5. Wanica is the major livestock-infrastructure district
    - Wanica recorded 1,083 holdings with animal-shelter capacity, equivalent to 43.1% of all holdings in the district.
    - It also had the highest numbers for cattle (420), poultry (747), sheep (162) and goats (91).

- This makes Wanica the most diversified and extensive district in terms of animal-shelter infrastructure.

6. Commewijne also has a relatively high level of animal infrastructure
    - 332 holdings (38.1%) had animal-shelter capacity.
    - Poultry was dominant at 233 holdings, followed by cattle at 90.
    - The relatively high proportion suggests a substantial livestock component within the district's agricultural holdings.
7. Paramaribo has strong poultry concentration
    - Although only 303 holdings (36.0%) had animal-shelter capacity, 272 of these were poultry-related.
    - Thus, animal infrastructure in Paramaribo is overwhelmingly oriented toward poultry rather than larger livestock.
8. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have very limited shelter infrastructure
    - Marowijne had only 56 holdings (2.4%) with animal-shelter capacity, overwhelmingly associated with poultry (55 holdings).
    - Brokopondo had 63 holdings (6.7%), all associated with poultry in the reported data.
    - Sipaliwini had 80 holdings (1.9%), almost entirely poultry (80 holdings).
    - These low proportions indicate limited formal animal-shelter infrastructure relative to the number of holdings in these districts.

Sex distribution

9. Male managers predominate in most animal-shelter categories
    - Overall, male managers accounted for:
        - 87% of cattle holdings,
        - 83% of pig holdings,
        - 73% of poultry holdings,
        - 86% of sheep holdings, and
        - 85% of goat holdings.
    - Thus, livestock infrastructure is generally more strongly associated with male-managed holdings.
10. Female participation is most visible in poultry

- Women accounted for 27% of poultry holdings with shelter capacity, considerably higher than their shares for cattle (13%), pigs (17%), sheep (14%) and goats (15%).
- Poultry therefore appears to provide comparatively greater participation for female agricultural managers.

11. There are important district-level exceptions

- In Marowijne, the reported poultry shelters were divided relatively evenly between male and female managers (62% and 38%).
- In Brokopondo, women accounted for 62% of the reported poultry-shelter holdings.
- In Sipaliwini, women accounted for 54% of poultry-shelter holdings.
- These figures suggest that poultry production may provide a particularly important agricultural activity for female-managed holdings in some interior districts.

Conclusions

Overall, animal-shelter infrastructure is concentrated in a relatively small proportion of Suriname's agricultural holdings, with only 17.5% of all holdings reporting such capacity. The structure of livestock infrastructure is strongly dominated by poultry, which accounts for 60% of all holdings with animal shelters.

Wanica is the leading district, combining the largest number and one of the highest proportions of holdings with animal-shelter capacity. Commewijne and Paramaribo also show relatively high levels, although Paramaribo's infrastructure is overwhelmingly poultry-oriented. In contrast, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have very low levels of animal-shelter capacity relative to their total number of holdings.

The results also demonstrate a clear gender dimension: livestock infrastructure is predominantly associated with male-managed holdings, particularly for cattle, sheep and goats. However, poultry has a substantially higher female participation rate, making it an important entry point for female involvement in livestock production.

In summary, the table points to a livestock sector characterized by strong poultry dominance, significant geographic concentration, limited infrastructure for pigs, sheep and goats, and a substantial gender gap in livestock-related facilities. Development programs aimed at expanding livestock production could therefore prioritize improved shelter infrastructure, particularly for smaller livestock enterprises and female-managed holdings, while addressing the large differences between coastal and interior districts.



Fig.2.5.3A: Hydroponic, growing plants in water



Fig.2.5.3B: Aquaponic combines aquaculture (raising fish) with hydroponic

TABLE 2.5.3-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS THAT USED HYDROPONICS AND/OR AQUAPONICS PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY				SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		HYDROPONICS		AQUAPONICS						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.								842	
	M.								629	75%
	F.								213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	19	67.9%	9	32.1%	28	23	0.9%	2,512	
	M.	15	79%	7	79%	22	19	83%	1,980	79%
	F.	4	21%	2	21%	6	4	17%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	4	0.3%	1,379	
	M.	1	50%	2	100%	3	3	75%	1,275	92%
	F.	1	50%		0%	1	1	25%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.								90	
	M.								72	80%
	F.								18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	10	1.0%	1,013	
	M.	6	100%	5	100%	11	10	100%	876	86%
	F.		0%		0%			0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	2	0.2%	871	
	M.	1	100%		0%	1	1	50%	742	85%
	F.		0%	1	100%	1	1	50%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			15	100.0%	15	15	0.7%	2,296	
	M.			15	100%	15	15	100%	1,157	50%
	F.				0%			0%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	3	1.6%	190	
	M.	1	100%	1	50%	2	2	67%	126	66%
	F.		0%	1	50%	1	1	33%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.								942	
	M.								216	23%
	F.								726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			7	100.0%	7	7	0.2%	4,274	
	M.			2	29%	2	2	29%	1,644	38%
	F.			5	71%	5	5	71%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	29	41.4%	41	58.6%	70	64	0.4%	14,409	
	M.	24	83%	32	78%	56	52	81%	8,717	60%
	F.	5	17%	9	22%	14	12	19%	5,692	40%

Table 2.5.3 shows the number of holdings using hydroponics and/or aquaponics production technology by district and sex of the manager in 2024.

Hydroponic - In hydroponic, the plants grow on or in water, without soil. The water is therefore the growing medium and is not used as irrigation water. It may contain a substrate or growing medium, such as vermiculite, coco coir, or perlite.

Aquaponic – Aquaculture is linked to hydroponics in which the nutrient-rich aquaculture water is used for the plants.

Table 2.5.3 indicates that the adoption of these technologies was very limited, with only 70 holdings out of 14,409 holdings (0.4%) using either hydroponics or aquaponics.

Key Findings

- Very low adoption overall: Only 70 holdings (0.4%) reported using hydroponics and/or aquaponics. This indicates that these modern production technologies were still at an early stage of adoption in Suriname's agricultural sector in 2024.

- Aquaponics was more common than hydroponics: Of the 70 technology-using holdings, 29 used hydroponics (41.4%), while 41 used aquaponics (58.6%). Thus, aquaponics accounted for the larger share of technology adoption.
- Wanica had the highest number of users: Wanica recorded 28 holdings using these technologies, representing 0.9% of all holdings in the district. Of these, 19 used hydroponics and 9 aquaponics.
- Marowijne was notable for aquaponics: Marowijne had 15 holdings, all using aquaponics. This represents 0.7% of the district's 2,296 holdings. All 15 were managed by males.
- Saramacca showed relatively high adoption in proportion to its holdings: Although only 11 holdings used the technologies, this represented 1.0% of all holdings in Saramacca, the highest district-level proportion in the table. All 11 users were male.
- Nickerie had four users: Nickerie recorded 4 holdings, equally divided between hydroponics and aquaponics. This represented only 0.3% of its 1,379 holdings.
- Para recorded three users: Para had 3 holdings, representing 1.6% of its 190 holdings. Two used aquaponics and one used hydroponics. Although the number is small, Para had the highest percentage of holdings using these technologies among the districts.
- Commewijne had only two users: One holding used hydroponics and one used aquaponics, equivalent to 0.2% of all holdings.
- Sipaliwini had seven users: All seven used aquaponics, representing 0.2% of the district's 4,274 holdings. Interestingly, five of these seven holdings were female-managed, showing relatively strong female participation among the very small number of technology adopters in the district.
- No adoption was reported in Paramaribo, Coronie and Brokopondo: The table records no hydroponic or aquaponic holdings for these districts. This may indicate either very limited use or no reported use of these technologies in 2024.

Sex of the Manager

There is a clear male predominance among technology users nationally:

- Male managers: 56 of the 70 technology-using holdings, or 81%, were male-managed.
- Female managers: 14 holdings, or 19%, were female-managed.

For hydroponics, 24 holdings (83% of hydroponic users) were male-managed and 5 (17%) were female-managed. For aquaponics, 32 holdings (78%) were male-managed and 9 (22%) were female-managed.

However, the district pattern is not uniform. In Sipaliwini, females accounted for 5 of the 7 aquaponic holdings, while in Brokopondo there were no reported users. This suggests that where these technologies are present, their adoption can involve both male and female managers, although men remain the majority nationally.

Conclusions

The results demonstrate that hydroponics and aquaponics had very limited penetration into Suriname's agricultural holdings in 2024. With only 0.4% of all holdings using either technology, conventional agricultural production remained overwhelmingly dominant.

Aquaponics showed somewhat greater adoption than hydroponics, accounting for nearly three-fifths of all reported technology use. Adoption was concentrated in a small number of districts, particularly Wanica, Saramacca, Marowijne and Sipaliwini, while several districts reported no users.

The relatively high percentages in Para (1.6%) and Saramacca (1.0%) should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on very small numbers of holdings. Nevertheless, they suggest localized experimentation or interest in alternative production systems.

The 81% male share among technology-using holdings also points to a gender gap in access to or adoption of these technologies. At the same time, the strong female presence among aquaponic users in Sipaliwini illustrates that women can play an important role in technology adoption when opportunities and conditions permit.

Overall, the table suggests that hydroponics and aquaponics represented an emerging but still highly niche component of Suriname's agriculture in 2024. Their very low adoption indicates substantial potential for expansion, particularly where these technologies can address constraints such as limited land availability, water management, productivity, and year-round production.

2.6 Financial support and extension services

Financial source – This refers to the means or mechanism by which funding is obtained for a holding.

Credit fund for agricultural purposes – All types of credit (loan) obtained for agricultural activities of the company. This includes credit for the purchase of supplies for crops and livestock, equipment for the construction of farm buildings and the purchase of farm machinery and tools. Loans taken up by the company, but not related to agricultural activities, such as building a house for the farmer, for other family purposes or for consumption purposes, must be excluded. Credits can be obtained from e.g. agricultural banks, credit cooperatives, family, etc. (Kasmoni is not a credit).

TABLE 2.6.1–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND RECEIVED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	FINANCIAL SUPPORT	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL			842	
	MALE			629	75%
	FEMALE			213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	16	0.6%	2,512	
	MALE	15	94%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	1	6%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	227	16.5%	1,379	
	MALE	222	98%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	5	2%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL			90	
	MALE			72	80%
	FEMALE			18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	11	1.1%	1,013	
	MALE	8	73%	876	86%
	FEMALE	3	27%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	7	0.8%	871	
	MALE	7	100%	742	85%
	FEMALE		0%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	3	0.1%	2,296	
	MALE	2	67%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	1	33%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL			190	
	MALE			126	66%
	FEMALE			64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL			942	
	MALE			216	23%
	FEMALE			726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	16	0.4%	4,274	
	MALE	16	100%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE		0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	280	1.9%	14,409	
	MALE	270	96%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	10	4%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.1

Table 2.6.1 shows the number of agricultural holdings that received financial support for agricultural activities in 2024, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager. Overall, 280 out of 14,409 holdings received financial support, equivalent to 1.9% of all holdings. This indicates that access to financial support was relatively limited across the agricultural sector.

Of the 14,409 agricultural holdings:

- 280 holdings (1.9%) received financial support.
- 14,129 holdings (98.1%) did not receive financial support.
- Supported holdings were overwhelmingly managed by men:
    - 270 male-managed holdings (96%)
    - 10 female-managed holdings (4%)

This contrasts with the overall management structure, where males managed 8,717 holdings (60%) and females 5,692 holdings (40%). Thus, female-managed holdings were substantially underrepresented among recipients of financial support.

Key findings

1. Financial support coverage was very low: only 1.9% of the 14,409 holdings received support.
2. Support was highly concentrated in Nickerie: 227 holdings, representing 81% of all supported holdings, were located there.
3. Nickerie had the highest support rate: 16.5%, far above the national rate of 1.9%.
4. Male managers dominated access to financial support: men represented 96% of recipients, compared with 60% of all managers.
5. Female managers were significantly underrepresented: women accounted for 40% of all holdings but only 4% of supported holdings.
6. Several districts had extremely limited support penetration, including Marowijne (0.1%), Sipaliwini (0.4%), Wanica (0.6%) and Commewijne (0.8%).
7. Gender disparities differ by district, with some districts having substantial female management but very few or no reported female recipients.
8. The results point to both geographical and gender inequalities in access to agricultural financial support.

Conclusions

The 2024 data demonstrate that financial support for agricultural activities was limited and unevenly distributed across Suriname's agricultural holdings. With only 1.9% of holdings receiving assistance, financial support appears to have reached a relatively small segment of the agricultural sector.

The most significant finding is the exceptionally strong concentration of support in Nickerie, which accounted for more than four-fifths of all supported holdings. This suggests that access to agricultural financing differs substantially by district and may be influenced by the nature, scale or commercial orientation of agricultural production.

A second major concern is the gender imbalance. Female managers constitute 40% of all agricultural holdings but only 4% of those receiving financial support. This indicates a substantial gap in access that deserves attention in the design and implementation of agricultural financing programmes.

Overall, the findings suggest a need for more geographically balanced and gender-responsive financial-support mechanisms, particularly targeting districts and groups with low participation. Further analysis of the type, source, amount and eligibility conditions of financial support would be useful to determine why access is so concentrated and whether existing support programmes are effectively reaching smaller and female-managed agricultural holdings.

TABLE 2.6.2–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT RECEIVED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT RECEIVED								SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		CASH CREDIT		GOVERN. INPUT		NON GOVERN.		OTHER TYPE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.												842	
	M.												629	75%
	F.												213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	16	76.2%	3	14.3%	2	9.5%			21	16	0.6%	2,512	
	M.	15	94%	3	100%	2	100%			20	15	94%	1,980	79%
	F.	1	6%		0%		0%			1	1	6%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	202	47.8%	174	41.1%	41	9.7%	6	1.4%	423	227	16.5%	1,379	
	M.	197	98%	170	98%	38	93%	6	100%	411	222	98%	1,275	92%
	F.	5	2%	4	2%	3	7%		0%	12	5	2%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.												90	
	M.												72	80%
	F.												18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	11	91.7%			1	8.3%			12	11	1.1%	1,013	
	M.	8	73%			1	100%			9	8	73%	876	86%
	F.	3	27%				0%			3	3	27%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	6	54.5%			3	27.3%	2	18.2%	11	7	0.8%	871	
	M.	6	100%			3	100%	2	100%	11	7	100%	742	85%
	F.		0%				0%		0%			0%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2	66.7%	1	33.3%					3	3	0.1%	2,296	
	M.	2	100%		0%					2	2	67%	1,157	50%
	F.		0%	1	100%					1	1	33%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.												190	
	M.												126	66%
	F.												64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.												942	
	M.												216	23%
	F.												726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	16	34.8%	14	30.4%	16	34.8%			46	16	0.4%	4,274	
	M.	16	100%	14	100%	16	100%			46	16	100%	1,644	38%
	F.		0%		0%		0%					0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	253	54.5%	192	41.4%	63	13.6%	8	1.7%	464	280	1.9%	14,409	
	M.	244	96%	187	97%	60	95%	8	100%		270	96%	8,717	60%
	F.	9	4%	5	3%	3	5%		0%		10	4%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.2

Table 2.6.2 provides a more detailed picture of the type of financial support received by agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024, by district and sex of the manager. The table distinguishes four forms of support: cash credit, government inputs, non-government support, and other types.

A major feature of the table is that financial support is highly concentrated geographically, particularly in Nickerie, and is predominantly received by male-managed holdings.

Key Findings

1. Only 1.9% of all agricultural holdings received financial support in 2024.
2. There were 280 beneficiary holdings but 464 support instances, indicating that some holdings received multiple forms of assistance.
3. Cash credit was the largest support category, with 253 instances (54.5%).
4. Government inputs were the second-largest category, with 192 instances (41.4%).
5. Nickerie overwhelmingly dominated financial assistance, accounting for 423 of the 464 support instances, or about 91%.
6. Nickerie's 16.5% support rate was far above the national average of 1.9%.
7. Wanica, despite having 2,512 holdings, had only 16 supported holdings, equivalent to 0.6%.
8. Marowijne had the lowest reported support rate, at only 0.1%.
9. Male-managed holdings received 96% of all supported holdings, despite representing only 60% of all holdings.
10. Female managers represented 40% of all holdings but only 4% of financial-support beneficiaries.
11. The gender imbalance extends across cash credit, government inputs and non-government support.
12. Sipaliwini is particularly concerning from a gender-access perspective: women manage 62% of holdings, but all reported support instances were associated with male-managed holdings.
13. Commewijne recorded no female beneficiaries, despite women representing 15% of its holdings.
14. The distribution of financial assistance is therefore highly unequal by both district and sex of the manager.

Conclusions

Table 2.6.2 demonstrates that financial support for agricultural activities in 2024 was limited, geographically concentrated and strongly gender differentiated.

The dominance of cash credit and government inputs indicates that these were the principal mechanisms through which agricultural support reached producers. However, the very small

number of supported holdings relative to the total agricultural population suggests that the overall reach of financial assistance was limited.

The most pronounced geographical disparity is the exceptional concentration of assistance in Nickerie. With approximately 91% of all reported support instances, Nickerie stands apart from every other district. This concentration may reflect the district's agricultural production structure and financing requirements, but further investigation would be needed to establish the underlying reasons.

The gender disparity is even more significant from an equity perspective. Female managers account for 40% of agricultural holdings but only 4% of supported holdings. The fact that this pattern persists across almost every type of support suggests that female agricultural managers may face structural barriers to accessing agricultural finance and assistance.

Particular attention should therefore be given to female-managed holdings and districts where women constitute a large proportion of agricultural managers, especially Sipaliwini and Brokopondo. Improving access to credit, government inputs and other forms of agricultural assistance for women could contribute to a more inclusive agricultural-support system.

Finally, the data suggest that future agricultural-support programmes should be assessed not only by the number of beneficiaries, but also by who receives support, where beneficiaries are located, what type of support they receive, and whether multiple forms of assistance are reaching the same holdings. This would provide a clearer basis for evaluating the equity and effectiveness of agricultural financial-support programmes in Suriname.

TABLE 2.6.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECEIVING AGRICULTURAL CASH CREDIT BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF CASH CREDIT, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF AGRICULTURAL CASH CREDIT														SUM	ACT.UAL HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		CREDIT UNION		COMMERCIAL BANK		NOB		FAMILY/ RELATIVE		NOFA		NGO		OTHER						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.																		842	
	M.																		629	75%
	F.																		213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	2	12.5%	6	37.5%	2	12.5%	3	18.8%	2	12.5%	1	6.3%			16	15	0.6%	2,512	
	M.	2	100%	6	100%	2	100%	3	100%	1	50%	1	100%						1,980	79%
	F.		0%		0%		0%		0%	1	50%		0%						532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	16	7.9%	101	50.0%	3	1.5%	16	7.9%	14	6.9%	1	0.5%	51	25.2%	202	197	14.3%	1,379	
	M.	16	100%	98	97%	3	100%	16	100%	14	100%	1	100%	49	96%				1,275	92%
	F.		0%	**3**	3%		0%		0%		0%		0%	2	4%				104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.																		90	
	M.																		72	80%
	F.																		18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.			1	9.1%	3	27.3%	7	63.6%							11	11	1.1%	1,013	
	M.			1	100%	2	67%	5	71%										876	86%
	F.				0%	1	33%	2	29%										137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.			1	16.7%			5	83.3%							6	6	0.7%	871	
	M.			1	100%			5	100%										742	85%
	F.				0%				0%										129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.					1	50.0%			1	50.0%					2	2	0.1%	2,296	
	M.					1	100%			1	100%								1,157	50%
	F.						0%				0%								1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.																		190	
	M.																		126	66%
	F.																		64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.																		942	
	M.																		216	23%
	F.																		726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.							14	87.5%			2	12.5%			16	16	0.4%	4,274	
	M.							14	100%			2	100%						1,644	38%
	F.								0				0%						2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	18	7.1%	**109**	43.1%	9	3.6%	45	17.8%	17	6.7%	4	1.6%	51	20.2%	253	247	1.7%	14,409	
	M.	18	100%	**106**	97%	8	89%	43	96%	16	94%	4	100%	49	96%				8,717	60%
	F.		0%	**3**	3%	1	11%	2	4%	1	6%	0	0%	2	4%				5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.3

NOB – The Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank van Suriname N.V. (NOB) is fully owned by the state.

NOFA – Nationaal Ontwikkelingsfonds Agribusiness (NOFA)

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

Table 2.6.3 examines agricultural cash credit received by holdings in 2024, distinguishing the source/type of credit and the sex of the manager. The credit sources are credit unions, commercial banks, NOB, family/relatives, NOFA, NGOs and other sources.

Overall, the table reveals a very low level of access to agricultural cash credit, with credit strongly concentrated in Nickerie, predominantly accessed by male-managed holdings, and with commercial banks and other informal/private sources playing important roles.

Key Findings

1. Only 247 holdings, or 1.7% of all agricultural holdings, received cash credit in 2024.
2. There were 253 credit instances, indicating that some holdings accessed more than one source of credit.
3. Commercial banks were the dominant source, accounting for 43.1% of credit instances.
4. Other sources accounted for 20.2%, while family/relatives accounted for 17.8%.
5. Institutional sources—credit unions, commercial banks and NOB—together accounted for approximately 53.8% of reported credit instances.
6. Nickerie overwhelmingly dominated agricultural credit, with 197 credit-receiving holdings.
7. Nickerie's 14.3% credit penetration was more than eight times the national rate of 1.7%.
8. Nickerie accounted for approximately 80% of all credit-receiving holdings and approximately 80% of all credit instances.
9. Commercial-bank financing was particularly concentrated in Nickerie, with 101 of the 109 national commercial-bank credit instances.
10. Sipaliwini relied heavily on family/relative financing, with 14 of its 16 credit instances coming from this source.
11. Marowijne had the lowest credit penetration, at only 0.1%.
12. Male-managed holdings accounted for 96% of credit recipients, despite representing only 60% of all holdings.
13. Only three female-managed holdings were reported as receiving agricultural cash credit.
14. In Sipaliwini, women manage 62% of holdings but none of the reported credit recipients were female-managed.
15. The table indicates substantial geographical and gender inequalities in access to agricultural credit.

Conclusions

Table 2.6.3 demonstrates that agricultural cash credit reached only a small proportion of Suriname's agricultural holdings in 2024. With only 1.7% of holdings receiving credit, access to agricultural financing appears to be limited at the national level.

The most significant geographical finding is the extraordinary concentration of agricultural credit in Nickerie. The district has a credit penetration rate of 14.3%, compared with only 1.7% nationally. Its dominance is particularly evident in commercial-bank financing, which suggests that agricultural producers in Nickerie have substantially greater interaction with formal financial institutions than producers in most other districts.

The credit-source structure also shows that formal finance and informal finance coexist. Commercial banks provide the largest share of credit, but family/relative financing and other sources together represent a substantial component. In districts such as Sipaliwini, informal financing appears to be particularly important, possibly reflecting limited access to formal financial institutions.

The gender disparity is a major concern. Women manage 40% of agricultural holdings nationally but account for only 4% of agricultural-credit beneficiaries. This disparity persists across nearly every credit source and is especially pronounced in Sipaliwini, where women are the majority of agricultural managers but none of the reported credit recipients were female-managed holdings.

Overall, the findings suggest that agricultural credit policies should focus not only on expanding the volume of financing but also on improving equitable access. Particular attention should be given to female-managed holdings and districts with very low credit penetration. Strengthening access to suitable financial products, reducing barriers to formal credit, improving financial literacy and developing credit mechanisms appropriate for smaller or remote holdings could help broaden agricultural financing.

Finally, the exceptionally high concentration of credit in Nickerie warrants further investigation. Understanding why Nickerie has much higher access to agricultural credit—whether because of farm size, crop type, commercial orientation, collateral availability, institutional presence or other factors—could provide useful lessons for expanding agricultural finance to other districts.

TABLE 2.6.4–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT FARM INPUT CREDITS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF GOVERNMENTAL FARM INPUT CREDITS										SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		TAX CONC. EQUIPMENT IMPORTED		CASH GRANT		FREE INPUTS		LOW COST PLOUGHING SERVICES		OTHER						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.														842	
	M.														629	75%
	F.														213	25%
WANICA	TOT.			1	33.3%					2	66.7%	3	3	0.1%	2,512	
	M.			1	100%					2	100%				1,980	79%
	F.				0%						0%				532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	16	9.2%	87	50.0%	33	19.0%	17	9.8%	21	12.1%	174	132	9.6%	1,379	
	M.	15	94%	85	98%	32	97%	17	100%	21	100%				1,275	92%
	F.	1	6%	2	2%	1	3%		0%		0%				104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.														90	
	M.														72	80%
	F.														18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.														1,013	
	M.														876	86%
	F.														137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.														871	
	M.														742	85%
	F.														129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			1								1	1	0.0%	2,296	
	M.														1,157	50%
	F.			1											1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.														190	
	M.														126	66%
	F.														64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.														942	
	M.														216	23%
	F.														726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			14	100.0%							14	14	0.3%	4,274	
	M.			14	100%										1,644	38%
	F.				0%										2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	16	8.3%	103	53.6%	33	17.2%	17	8.9%	23	12.0%	192	150	1.0%	14,409	
	M.	15	94%	100	97%	32	97%	17	100%	23	100%				8,717	60%
	F.	1	6%	3	3%	1	3%		0%		0%				5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.4

Table 2.6.4 presents the number of agricultural holdings receiving government farm-input credits in 2024, classified by district, sex of the manager and type of government support. The types of support are tax-concession equipment imported, cash grants, free inputs, low-cost ploughing services, and other support.

The table shows that government farm-input support was very limited nationally, highly concentrated in Nickerie, and overwhelmingly directed toward male-managed holdings.

Key Findings

1. Only 150 holdings (1.0%) received government farm-input support in 2024.
2. There were 192 support instances, indicating that some holdings received multiple types of support.
3. Cash grants were the dominant support type, accounting for 103 instances (53.6%).
4. Free inputs accounted for 17.2% of support instances.
5. Nickerie dominated government farm-input support, accounting for 174 of 192 support instances, or approximately 91%.
6. Nickerie had a 9.6% support rate, nearly ten times the national rate.
7. Nickerie dominated every major type of government farm-input support.
8. Wanica had only 3 supported holdings, equivalent to 0.1% of its holdings.
9. Sipaliwini had 14 supported holdings (0.3%), all receiving cash grants.
10. Male-managed holdings represented 94% of beneficiaries, while female-managed holdings represented only 6%.
11. Women manage 40% of all agricultural holdings nationally, indicating substantial underrepresentation among government-support beneficiaries.
12. In Sipaliwini, women manage 62% of holdings but received none of the reported government farm-input support.
13. Low-cost ploughing and other support were exclusively received by male-managed holdings in the reported data.
14. Government farm-input assistance therefore exhibits strong geographical and gender concentration.

Conclusions

Table 2.6.4 demonstrates that government farm-input support reached only a very small proportion of agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024. With only 1.0% of holdings receiving support, the overall coverage of government agricultural assistance appears limited.

The dominant mechanism was cash grants, which represented more than half of all reported government farm-input support instances. Free inputs, low-cost ploughing services and tax-concession equipment played smaller but still meaningful roles.

The most important geographical finding is the exceptional concentration of government assistance in Nickerie. Nickerie accounted for approximately 91% of all reported support instances

and had a beneficiary rate almost ten times the national average. This suggests that government farm-input programmes were disproportionately accessed by agricultural producers in this district.

The gender imbalance is equally important. Female-managed holdings account for 40% of all agricultural holdings, but only 6% of government farm-input beneficiaries. The disparity is particularly severe in Sipaliwini, where women constitute the majority of agricultural managers but none of the reported beneficiaries were female-managed holdings.

Taken together with Tables 2.6.1–2.6.3, the evidence points to a broader pattern in which agricultural financial assistance in 2024 was concentrated geographically and disproportionately accessed by male-managed holdings.

Future agricultural-support programmes could therefore benefit from explicit geographic and gender-equity targets, particularly for districts with low support penetration and for female-managed holdings. Monitoring should also examine whether eligibility requirements, application procedures, collateral requirements, information access, location of service providers, or the nature of agricultural activities are contributing to the observed disparities.

Finally, the exceptionally high concentration of assistance in Nickerie should be examined further. Understanding the reasons for Nickerie's much higher access to cash credit, government inputs and other agricultural financial support could help identify mechanisms that might be adapted to improve access in other districts.

TABLE 2.6.5–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECEIVING NON-GOVERNMENT FARM INPUT CREDITS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL FARM INPUT CREDITS						SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		FREE/LOW COST INPUTS		CASH GRANTS		OTHER						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.										842	
	M.										629	75%
	F.										213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	2	100.0%					2	2	0.1%	2,512	
	M.	2	100%								1,980	79%
	F.		0%								532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	18	43.9%	20	48.8%	3	7.3%	41	37	2.7%	1,379	
	M.	16	89%	19	95%	3	100%				1,275	92%
	F.	2	11%	1	5%		0%				104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.										90	
	M.										72	80%
	F.										18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.			1	100.0%			1	1	0.1%	1,013	
	M.			1	100%						876	86%
	F.				0%						137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.			3	100.0%			3	3	0.3%	871	
	M.			3	100%						742	85%
	F.				0%						129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.										2,296	
	M.										1,157	50%
	F.										1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.										190	
	M.										126	66%
	F.										64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.										942	
	M.										216	23%
	F.										726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	14	87.5%			2	12.5%	16	16	0.4%	4,274	
	M.	14	100%			2	100%				1,644	38%
	F.		0%				0%				2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	34	54.0%	24	38.1%	5	7.9%	63	59	0.4%	14,409	
	M.	32	94%	23	96%	5	100%				8,717	60%
	F.	2	6%	1	4%		0%				5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.5: Holdings Receiving Non-Government Farm Input Credits, 2024

Table 2.6.5 shows that non-government farm-input credit was extremely limited in Suriname in 2024. Out of 14,409 agricultural holdings, only 63 holdings (0.4%) received some form of non-government farm-input credit. Overall level of access: Only 63 holdings, or 0.4% of all holdings, received non-government farm-input support. This indicates that such financing was not a major source of agricultural input support nationally.

Key Findings

1. Very low national coverage: Only 63 of 14,409 holdings (0.4%) received non-government farm-input credit.

2. Free/low-cost inputs were the leading support mechanism: They represented 34 holdings (54.0%) of the reported non-government-supported holdings.
3. Cash grants were also important: 24 holdings (38.1%) received cash grants.
4. Nickerie was the dominant beneficiary district: With 41 holdings, Nickerie accounted for about two-thirds of all reported recipients.
5. Nickerie had the highest district-level penetration: Its 2.7% recipient rate was substantially above the national average of 0.4%.
6. Sipaliwini was the second-largest recipient in absolute terms: It had 16 holdings, although its recipient rate remained only 0.4% because of its much larger number of holdings.
7. Several districts had no reported recipients: Paramaribo, Coronie, Para and Brokopondo show no non-government farm-input credit recipients.
8. Access was strongly male-dominated: The reported recipient data show substantially greater participation by male-managed holdings than female-managed holdings.
9. Support mechanisms varied geographically: Nickerie had a relatively balanced combination of free/low-cost inputs and cash grants, whereas some other districts relied almost exclusively on one type.

Conlusions

The 2024 data indicate that non-government farm-input credit played only a very minor role in financing agricultural production nationally. With coverage of just 0.4% of all holdings, most agricultural holdings apparently did not receive this form of assistance.

The most important geographical feature is the exceptional concentration of support in Nickerie. Its 41 beneficiaries account for the majority of all reported recipients, suggesting that non-government agricultural support mechanisms may be particularly established or accessible there.

The data also reveal a clear gender imbalance, with male-managed holdings accounting for the overwhelming majority of reported recipients. This suggests that female-managed holdings may face greater barriers in accessing non-government input financing or that existing support programmes are not reaching them proportionately.

Overall, the table points to limited availability, uneven geographical distribution, and unequal gender access to non-government agricultural input support in Suriname in 2024. From a policy perspective, expanding the geographic reach of such programmes and improving accessibility for female-managed holdings could help broaden access to agricultural production inputs.

TABLE 2.6.6–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND RECEIVED OF EXTENSION SERVICES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	EXTENSION SERVICES	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	106	12.6%	842	
	MALE	96	91%	629	75%
	FEMALE	10	9%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	68	2.7%	2,512	
	MALE	59	87%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	9	13%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	30	2.2%	1,379	
	MALE	28	93%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	2	7%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL		0.0%	90	
	MALE			72	80%
	FEMALE			18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	145	14.3%	1,013	
	MALE	131	90%	876	86%
	FEMALE	14	10%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	134	15.4%	871	
	MALE	120	90%	742	85%
	FEMALE	14	10%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	164	7.1%	2,296	
	MALE	78	48%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	86	52%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	13	6.8%	190	
	MALE	11	85%	126	66%
	FEMALE	2	15%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL			942	
	MALE			216	23%
	FEMALE			726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	187	4.4%	4,274	
	MALE	78	42%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	109	58%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	847	5.9%	14,409	
	MALE	601	71%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	246	29%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.6: Holdings Receiving Extension Services, 2024

Table 2.6.6 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname received extension services in 2024, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager. Overall, 847 of 14,409 holdings received extension services, giving a national coverage rate of 5.9%.

This is substantially higher than the proportion receiving the non-government farm-input support examined in Table 2.6.5, but it still means that 94.1% of holdings did not report receiving extension services. Overall level of extension-service coverage.

Nationally:

- Total holdings: 14,409
- Holdings receiving extension services: 847
- Coverage: 5.9%
- Male-managed recipients: 601 (71%)

- Female-managed recipients: 246 (29%)

Thus, extension services reached approximately 1 in every 17 agricultural holdings.

The relatively low national coverage suggests that extension services, although more widespread than some forms of financial/input support, did not reach the majority of agricultural holdings in 2024.

Key Findings

1. 847 holdings, or 5.9% of all agricultural holdings, received extension services in 2024.
2. Extension-service coverage remains limited: more than 94% of holdings did not report receiving extension services.
3. Commewijne had the highest coverage, at 15.4%, followed by Saramacca (14.3%) and Paramaribo (12.6%).
4. Nickerie and Wanica had relatively low coverage, at only 2.2% and 2.7%, respectively.
5. Coronie and Brokopondo reported zero recipients, representing the most pronounced geographic gaps in the table.
6. Sipaliwini had the largest number of female recipients, with 109 female-managed holdings, compared with 78 male-managed holdings.
7. Marowijne also showed female predominance, with women accounting for 52% of its recipients.
8. Nationally, however, extension services were male-dominated, with men representing 71% of recipients compared with 29% for women.
9. Based on the size of the male and female management populations, approximately 6.9% of male-managed holdings received extension services compared with 4.3% of female-managed holdings.
10. The results demonstrate that national averages conceal major district-level gender differences, particularly in Marowijne and Sipaliwini.

Conclusions

The 2024 data show that extension services reached a relatively small proportion of Suriname's agricultural holdings. With only 5.9% coverage, extension provision appears to have been insufficiently widespread to reach the majority of agricultural producers.

There is also a strong geographic disparity. Commewijne, Saramacca and Paramaribo achieved coverage substantially above the national average, while Nickerie and Wanica recorded much lower coverage. The absence of reported recipients in Coronie and Brokopondo is particularly notable and should be investigated further.

The gender results are equally important. Male-managed holdings dominate nationally among extension-service recipients, and their estimated coverage rate is higher than that of female-managed holdings. Nevertheless, Marowijne and Sipaliwini present a contrasting pattern, with women accounting for the majority of recipients. This suggests that extension programmes can

reach women effectively where local agricultural and institutional conditions support such participation.

Overall conclusion

Extension services in 2024 had greater reach than the non-government agricultural financial/input support examined in the preceding tables, but their overall coverage remained low and unevenly distributed. The main policy challenge is therefore not simply to increase the number of extension-service recipients, but to expand coverage in underserved districts while ensuring equitable access for female-managed holdings.

Particular attention should be given to Coronie, Brokopondo, Nickerie and Wanica, where reported coverage is very low or absent. At the same time, the relatively strong performance of Commewijne and Saramacca could provide useful lessons for expanding extension delivery elsewhere.

TABLE 2.6.7–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECEIVING EXTENSION SERVICES BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND SOURCE OF EXTENSION SERVICES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	SOURCE OF EXTENSION SERVICES										SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		GOVERNMENT		OTHER FARMERS		FARMERS ORGANIZATION		EDUCATION INSTITUTION		OTHER						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	75	31.9%	75	31.9%	75	31.9%			10	4.3%	235	106	12.6%	842	
	M.	75	100%	75	100%	75	100%				0%	225	96	91%	629	75%
	F.		0%		0%		0%			10	100%	10	10	9%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	35	38.5%	32	35.2%	13	14.3%	1	1.1%	10	11.0%	91	68	2.7%	2,512	
	M.	32	91%	30	94%	12	92%	1	100%	7	70%	82	59	87%	1,980	79%
	F.	3	9%	2	6%	1	8%		0%	3	30%	9	9	13%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	15	46.9%	8	25.0%	7	21.9%			2	6.3%	32	30	2.2%	1,379	
	M.	13	87%	8	100%	7	100%			2	100%	30	28	93%	1,275	92%
	F.	2	13%		0%		0%				0%	2	2	7%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.														90	
	M.														72	80%
	F.														18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	136	72.0%	49	25.9%	3	1.6%			1	0.5%	189	145	14.3%	1,013	
	M.	123	90%	47	96%	3	100%			1	100%	174	131	90%	876	86%
	F.	13	10%	2	4%		0%				0%	15	14	10%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	73	44.0%	59	35.5%	17	10.2%	2	1.2%	15	9.0%	166	134	15.4%	871	
	M.	66	90%	55	93%	17	100%	2	100%	11	73%	151	120	90%	742	85%
	F.	7	10%	4	7%		0%		0%	4	27%	15	14	10%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	17	9.4%	8	4.4%	22	12.2%	1	0.6%	133	73.5%	181	164	7.1%	2,296	
	M.	2	12%	4	50%	12	55%		0%	61	46%	79	78	48%	1,157	50%
	F.	15	88%	4	50%	10	45%	1	100%	72	54%	102	86	52%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	5.6%	7	38.9%	8	44.4%			2	11.1%	18	13	6.8%	190	
	M.	1	100%	6	86%	6	75%			2	100%	15	11	85%	126	66%
	F.		0%	1	14%	2	25%				0%	3	2	15%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.														942	
	M.														216	23%
	F.														726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	89	47.3%	57	30.3%					42	22.3%	188	187	4.4%	4,274	
	M.	30	34%	43	75%					6	14%	79	78	42%	1,644	38%
	F.	59	66%	14	25%					36	86%	109	109	58%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	441	40.1%	295	26.8%	145	13.2%	4	0.4%	215	19.5%	1,100	847	5.9%	14,409	
	M.	342	78%	268	91%	132	91%	3	75%	90	42%	835	601	71%	8,717	60%
	F.	99	22%	27	9%	13	9%	1	25%	125	58%	265	246	29%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.7: Holdings Receiving Extension Services by District, Sex of Manager and Source, 2024. Overall situation: The table shows that 847 of the 14,409 agricultural holdings received extension services in 2024, equivalent to 5.9% of all holdings. This indicates that extension-service coverage was relatively limited nationwide.

Among the 847 holdings receiving extension services:

- 601 (71%) were managed by men
- 246 (29%) were managed by women

Thus, male-managed holdings accounted for the majority of extension-service recipients, broadly reflecting their larger share of total holdings (60%), but women were still somewhat underrepresented among recipients relative to their 40% share of holdings.

Key Findings

1**.** Extension-service coverage was low nationally

Only 5.9% of all agricultural holdings received extension services. More than 94% of holdings had no recorded extension-service receipt.

2. Extension services were highly concentrated geographically

Commewijne, Saramacca and Paramaribo had the highest coverage rates, while Coronie and Brokopondo had zero recorded coverage.

3. Government was the leading source

Government accounted for 40.1% of reported extension-service sources, making it the single largest source of agricultural extension support.

4. Informal knowledge transfer was also important

"Other farmers" represented 26.8% of reported sources. This highlights the importance of farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange in the agricultural sector.

5. Female managers were underrepresented nationally

Women managed 40% of all holdings, but only 29% of extension-service recipients. This suggests a gender gap in access.

6. The gender gap varies greatly by district

The situation is particularly pronounced in Nickerie, where only 7% of recipients were female, and in several other districts where female participation was around 10–15%.

Conversely, Marowijne and Sipaliwini show stronger female participation, with women representing the majority of extension-service recipients.

7. Marowijne has an unusual source structure

The "Other" source category dominates Marowijne, accounting for 133 of 181 reported source contacts. This warrants further investigation because it may represent NGOs, community organizations, projects, private providers, or other institutions that are not separately identified.

8. Brokopondo is a major service gap

Brokopondo has 942 holdings, yet no extension-service recipients were recorded. Given its large agricultural population, this deserves particular policy attention.

9. Coronie also shows complete absence of recorded extension services

Although smaller than Brokopondo, Coronie's zero recorded recipients indicates that extension outreach was not reaching—or was not recorded for—any holdings in the district.

Conclusions

The 2024 data indicate that agricultural extension services had limited overall reach in Suriname, with only 5.9% of the 14,409 holdings receiving such services. Access was also uneven across districts and between male- and female-managed holdings.

The strongest extension-service penetration occurred in Commewijne and Saramacca, while Coronie and Brokopondo had no recorded recipients. This geographical disparity suggests that the extension system was not providing uniform national coverage.

There is also a clear gender dimension. Male managers accounted for 71% of extension recipients despite representing 60% of all holdings. Female managers therefore appear to have had comparatively less access to extension services. At the same time, the experience of Marowijne and Sipaliwini demonstrates that higher female participation is possible and may provide useful lessons for designing more inclusive extension programs.

The dominance of government services, combined with substantial reliance on other farmers, suggests that strengthening public extension capacity while formalizing farmer-to-farmer knowledge networks could substantially improve outreach.

Overall conclusion

The principal challenge revealed by Table 2.6.7 is not merely the source of extension services, but their limited and unequal coverage. Future agricultural policy should prioritize:

1. Expanding extension coverage nationally, especially in districts with zero or very low coverage.
2. Targeting female-managed holdings to reduce the gender gap.
3. Strengthening government extension capacity, particularly in underserved districts.
4. Supporting farmer-to-farmer extension mechanisms, given their significant role.
5. Improving data classification, especially the large "Other" category in Marowijne.
6. Studying high-performing districts such as Commewijne and Saramacca to identify practices that could be replicated elsewhere.

In short, the 2024 figures point to an extension system with strong district-level variation, substantial gender disparities, and considerable room to expand its reach and inclusiveness.

TABLE 2.6.8-NUMBER OF ALL CIVIL PERSON HOLDINGS THAT USED SERVICES BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF SERVICES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF SERVICES										SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	PROP-ORTION	SUM ALL CIVIL PERS. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		RENTAL MACHINES		TRANSPORT PRODUCTS		REPAIR & MAINTENANCE		VETERINARY SERV. & SUPPL.		OTHER SERVICES						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	106	71.1%	21	14.1%			22	14.8%			149	127	15.7%	811	
	M.	106	100%	21	100%			22	100%						599	74%
	F.		0%		0%				0%						212	26%
WANICA	TOT.	54	23.1%	121	51.7%	17	7.3%	38	16.2%	4	1.7%	234	204	8.3%	2,465	
	M.	51	94%	98	81%	14	82%	33	87%	3	75%				1,943	79%
	F.	3	6%	23	19%	3	18%	5	13%	1	25%				522	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	654	46.6%	512	36.5%	223	15.9%	8	0.6%	7	0.5%	1,404	748	54.6%	1,371	
	M.	631	96%	492	96%	217	97%	7	88%	6	86%				1,269	93%
	F.	23	4%	20	4%	6	3%	1	13%	1	14%				102	7%
CORONIE	TOT.														90	
	M.														72	80%
	F.														18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	114	50.2%	88	38.8%	18	7.9%	5	2.2%	2	0.9%	227	172	17.0%	1,012	
	M.	109	96%	86	98%	17	94%	5	100%	2	100%				875	86%
	F.	5	4%	2	2%	1	6%		0%		0%				137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	48	70.6%	12	17.6%	3	4.4%	4	5.9%	1	1.5%	68	65	7.5%	866	
	M.	47	98%	11	92%	2	67%	4	100%	1	100%				738	85%
	F.	1	2%	1	8%	1	33%		0%		0%				128	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	70	11.8%	385	64.7%	115	19.3%		0.0%	25	4.2%	595	464	20.2%	2,293	
	M.	23	33%	179	46%	68	59%			23	92%				1,155	50%
	F.	47	67%	206	54%	47	41%			2	8%				1,138	50%
PARA	TOT.	7	19.4%	25	69.4%	2	5.6%			2	5.6%	36	30	17.5%	171	
	M.	7	100%	17	68%	2	100%			1	50%				114	67%
	F.		0%	8	32%		0%			1	50%				57	33%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.														942	
	M.														216	23%
	F.														726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	52	22.7%	162	70.7%	12	5.2%			3	1.3%	229	204	4.8%	4,274	
	M.	8	15%	58	36%	7	58%			1	33%				1,644	38%
	F.	44	85%	104	64%	5	42%			2	67%				2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,105	37.6%	1,326	45.1%	390	13.3%	77	2.6%	44	1.5%	2,942	2,014	14.1%	14,295	
	M.	982	89%	962	73%	327	84%	71	92%	36	82%				8,625	60%
	F.	123	11%	364	27%	63	16%	6	8%	6	14%				5,670	40%

Analysis of Table 2.6.8: Use of Services by All Civil-Person Holdings, District and Sex, 2024

Table 2.6.8 shows that 2,942 all-civil-person agricultural holdings used at least one of the listed agricultural services, representing 14.1% of the 14,295 civil-person holdings in 2024. The table also shows substantial differences among districts and between male- and female-managed holdings.

Key Findings

1. Only 14.1% of civil-person holdings used the listed agricultural services, indicating relatively limited service penetration nationally.
2. Nickerie is the strongest user of agricultural services, with 54.6% of holdings using services—more than three times the national rate.
3. Transport and machinery rental dominate, accounting together for 82.7% of all reported service uses.
4. Transport is the single largest service category, representing 45.1% of reported uses.
5. Machinery rental is also highly important, representing 37.6%, highlighting the importance of access to agricultural equipment without necessarily owning it.
6. Service use is strongly male-dominated nationally. Men account for 89% of machine-rental use and 73% of transport use, despite representing 60% of civil-person holdings.
7. Female participation is considerably stronger in Marowijne and Sipaliwini, where women represent a large share of holdings and also account for substantial proportions of service use.
8. Sipaliwini has a particularly low overall service-use rate of only 4.8%, despite having the largest number of civil-person holdings in the table.
9. Veterinary services and other services are relatively minor, together accounting for only 4.1% of all service uses.
10. There are substantial geographic disparities in access or utilization of agricultural services, suggesting that agricultural support infrastructure is unevenly distributed across Suriname.

Conclusions

The 2024 data indicate that agricultural service use among civil-person holdings remains relatively low and uneven across Suriname. Only about one in seven holdings reported using the specified services. However, where services are used, they are overwhelmingly concentrated around transport and machinery rental, showing that logistical access and mechanization are central operational needs for farmers.

Nickerie stands out as the district with the strongest integration into agricultural service markets, with more than half of its civil-person holdings using services. In contrast, the very low rates in Sipaliwini, Commewijne and Wanica suggest potential limitations in service availability, affordability, accessibility, or awareness.

The gender pattern also warrants attention. Male-managed holdings dominate service utilization nationally, particularly for machinery, repair and veterinary services. Nevertheless, the higher female participation observed in Marowijne and Sipaliwini demonstrates that women can be major users of agricultural services where local agricultural conditions and service systems support their participation.

Overall, the findings suggest that agricultural development policies should focus on expanding affordable machinery-rental and transport services, improving rural service infrastructure, strengthening repair and maintenance facilities, and ensuring equitable access for female-managed holdings. Particular attention should be given to districts with very low service utilization, while the Nickerie experience could provide useful lessons for improving agricultural service delivery elsewhere.

2.7 Purpose and sale

TABLE 2.7.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND MAIN PURPOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SALES PERCENTAGE CLASSES, 2024

TYPE OF LEGAL STATUS	TOT., SEX	MAIN PURPOSE OF SALES BY PERCENTAGE CLASSES								TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		0 - <10[1)]		**≥10 - <50[2)]**		**≥50 - <90[3)]**		**≥90 – 100[4)]**			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
CIVIL PERSON, 1 HOLDER	TOT.	3,374	23.9%	1,919	13.6%	4,322	30.6%	**4,515**	**32.0%**	14,130	
	M.	1,890	56%	877	46%	2,539	59%	**3,183**	70%	8,489	60%
	F.	1,484	44%	1,042	54%	**1,783**	41%	1,332	30%	5,641	40%
CIVIL PERSON, GROUP	TOT.	31	18.8%	31	18.8%	**59**	**35.8%**	44	26.7%	165	
	M.	27	87%	24	77%	**47**	80%	37	84%	135	82%
	F.	4	13%	7	23%	**12**	20%	7	16%	30	18%
JURIDICAL PERSON	TOT.	43	37.7%	11	9.6%	15	13.2%	**45**	**39.5%**	114	
	M.	33	77%	9	82%	15	100%	**37**	82%	94	82%
	F.	10	23%	2	18%		0%	**8**	18%	20	18%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	3,448	23.9%	1,961	13.6%	4,396	30.5%	**4,604**	**32.0%**	14,409	
	M.	1,950	57%	910	46%	2,601	59%	**3,257**	71%	8,718	61%
	F.	1,498	43%	1,051	54%	**1,795**	41%	1,347	29%	5,691	39%

[1)]-Producing primarly for own consumption (selling 10% or less)

[2)]-Producing mainly for own consumption, with some sales (selling more than 10% and up to 50%)

[3)]-Producing mainly for sale, with some own consumption (selling more than 50% and up to 90%)

[4)]-Producing primarly for sale (selling 90% or more)

Analysis of Table 2.7.1: Main Purpose of Agricultural Production by Sales Percentage Class, Legal Status and Sex, 2024

Table 2.7.1 provides an important picture of the commercial orientation of agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024. It classifies holdings according to the share of agricultural production that is sold, ranging from mainly subsistence-oriented production to production primarily intended for sale.

Key findings

1. Commercial orientation is dominant

62.5% of all holdings sell at least half of their agricultural production, while 32.0% sell 90% or more.

2. Nearly one-quarter are strongly subsistence-oriented

23.9% of holdings sell less than 10% of their production, indicating that own-consumption agriculture remains highly important.

3. More than one-third remain predominantly consumption-oriented

Combining the first two categories, 37.5% of holdings sell less than half of their output.

4. Juridical-person holdings are polarized

Juridical holdings have a particularly high proportion in the 90–100% sales category (39.5%), but also a high proportion in the <10% category (37.7%).

5. Male-managed holdings dominate highly commercial agriculture

Men represent 71% of holdings selling 90–100% of production, compared with 29% for women.

6. Women are relatively more represented in less-commercial agriculture

Women account for 54% of holdings selling 10–<50% of production, despite representing only 39% of all holdings.

7. Commercialization is strongly gendered

The data indicate that increasing market orientation is associated with increasing male representation, particularly at the highest commercialization level.

Conclusions

Table 2.7.1 demonstrates that Suriname's agricultural sector in 2024 had a predominantly commercial orientation, but with a substantial subsistence component. Almost two-thirds of holdings sold at least half of their production, and nearly one-third sold virtually all their production.

Nevertheless, the 37.5% of holdings selling less than half of their production should not be regarded simply as commercially inactive. Their production contributes to household food security and may provide supplementary income through occasional sales.

The strongest structural finding is the gender difference in commercialization. Male-managed holdings are substantially more represented among highly commercial holdings, particularly those selling 90% or more of production. Female-managed holdings are relatively more concentrated in the intermediate and consumption-oriented categories. This may reflect differences in holding size, access to land and capital, crops produced, access to markets, technology, services, or household livelihood strategies.

The results therefore suggest that agricultural development policies should adopt two complementary approaches:

1. Strengthen market-oriented agriculture through improved market access, transport, machinery, credit, storage, processing and extension services; and

2. Support subsistence and semi-subsistence producers, particularly women-managed holdings, by improving productivity, access to inputs and opportunities to transition into profitable markets where appropriate.

Overall, commercial agriculture is a major component of Suriname's agricultural economy, but the sector remains economically diverse, with important differences according to legal status and especially the sex of the agricultural manager.

TABLE 2.7.2: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND MAIN PURPOSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SALES PERCENTAGE CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	MAIN PURPOSE OF SALES BY PERCENTAGE CLASSES								TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		0 - <10[1)]		**≥10 - <50[2)]**		**≥50 - <90[3)]**		**≥90 – 100[4)]**			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	**363**	**43.1%**	105	12.5%	274	32.5%	100	11.9%	842	
	M.	252	69%	74	70%	222	81%	81	81%	629	75%
	F.	111	31%	31	30%	52	19%	19	19%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	**842**	**33.5%**	301	12.0%	689	27.4%	680	27.1%	2,512	
	M.	631	75%	228	76%	563	82%	558	82%	1,980	79%
	F.	211	25%	73	24%	126	18%	122	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	196	14.2%	91	6.6%	342	24.8%	**750**	**54.4%**	1,379	
	M.	163	83%	82	90%	319	93%	711	95%	1,275	92%
	F.	33	17%	9	10%	23	7%	39	5%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	31	34.4%	**33**	**36.7%**	24	26.7%	2	2.2%	90	
	M.	21	68%	27	82%	22	92%	2	100%	72	80%
	F.	10	32%	6	18%	2	8%		0%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	88	8.7%	60	5.9%	232	22.9%	**633**	**62.5%**	1,013	
	M.	71	81%	47	78%	198	85%	560	88%	876	86%
	F.	17	19%	13	22%	34	15%	73	12%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	141	16.2%	30	3.4%	105	12.1%	**595**	**68.3%**	871	
	M.	111	79%	24	80%	92	88%	515	87%	742	85%
	F.	30	21%	6	20%	13	12%	80	13%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	278	12.1%	217	9.5%	**949**	**41.3%**	852	37.1%	2,296	
	M.	152	55%	122	56%	442	47%	441	52%	1,157	50%
	F.	126	45%	95	44%	507	53%	411	48%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	28	14.7%	26	13.7%	59	31.1%	**77**	**40.5%**	190	
	M.	22	79%	18	69%	36	61%	50	65%	126	66%
	F.	6	21%	8	31%	23	39%	27	35%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	117	12.4%	93	9.9%	345	36.6%	**387**	**41.1%**	942	
	M.	36	31%	6	6%	36	10%	138	36%	216	23%
	F.	81	69%	87	94%	309	90%	249	64%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	**1,364**	**31.9%**	1,004	23.5%	1,378	32.2%	528	12.4%	4,274	
	M.	491	36%	281	28%	671	49%	201	38%	1,644	38%
	F.	873	64%	723	72%	707	51%	327	62%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	3,448	23.9%	1,960	13.6%	4,397	30.5%	**4,604**	**32.0%**	14,409	
	M.	1,950	57%	909	46%	2,601	59%	3,257	71%	8,717	60%
	F.	1,498	43%	1,051	54%	1,796	41%	1,347	29%	5,692	40%

[1)]-Producing primarly for own consumption (selling 10% or less)

[2)]-Producing mainly for own consumption, with some sales (selling more than 10% and up to 50%)

[3)]-Producing mainly for sale, with some own consumption (selling more than 50% and up to 90%)

[4)]-Producing primarly for sale (selling 90% or more)

Analysis of Table 2.7.2: Main Purpose of Agricultural Production by Sales Percentage Class, 2024

Table 2.7.2 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname produce primarily for own consumption, a combination of consumption and sales, or predominantly for the market, with important differences across districts and between male- and female-managed holdings.

The most important finding is that 62.5% of all holdings sell more than half of their agricultural production (30.5% + 32.0%). Thus, although subsistence production remains significant, the majority of holdings have a clear commercial orientation.

At the same time, 37.5% sell 50% or less, indicating that a substantial part of agricultural production continues to support household consumption.

Key Findings

1. Commercial production dominates nationally

62.5% of holdings sell more than half of their agricultural production, including 32.0% that sell at least 90%. Agriculture in Suriname therefore has a substantial commercial component.

2. One-third of holdings are highly commercial

The ≥90% category contains 4,604 holdings (32.0%), making it the single largest sales category nationally.

3. Strongest commercialization occurs in Saramacca, Commewijne and Nickerie

These districts have particularly high proportions of holdings selling at least 90% of their production:

- Commewijne: 68.3%
- Saramacca: 62.5%
- Nickerie: 54.4%

4. Paramaribo is substantially more subsistence-oriented

More than four in ten Paramaribo holdings (43.1%) sell 10% or less of their agricultural production. Only 11.9% are primarily commercial producers.

5. Marowijne combines commercial production with household consumption

Although 78.4% sell more than half of production, the largest single category is 50–90%. This suggests a mixed commercial/consumption model rather than purely commercial farming.

6. Female-managed holdings are generally less commercialized

Nationally, females account for 54% of holdings selling 10–50% but only 29% of holdings selling ≥90%. Males account for 71% of the latter category.

7. Gender patterns are highly district-specific

The national male advantage in commercial farming does not apply everywhere. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are notable exceptions, where female managers constitute the majority of even the highly commercial sales categories.

Conclusions

Table 2.7.2 demonstrates that Suriname's agricultural sector in 2024 cannot be characterized as purely subsistence agriculture. A majority of holdings have a commercial orientation, with nearly one-third producing almost exclusively for sale.

However, commercialization is highly uneven geographically. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne display strong market integration, while Paramaribo and Sipaliwini have considerably larger shares of holdings producing primarily for household consumption. Marowijne and Brokopondo occupy an interesting middle ground, with strong commercial activity alongside significant household-oriented production.

The results also reveal a clear gender dimension. Male-managed holdings dominate the most commercial category nationally, suggesting greater male participation in market-oriented agricultural production. Nevertheless, the experience of Brokopondo and Sipaliwini shows that female-managed agriculture can be strongly commercial, and therefore national averages conceal important district-level differences.

Overall, the table suggests that agricultural policy should not use a single commercialization strategy for all districts. Market-oriented districts may benefit most from improved market access, transport, storage, processing and value chains, while more consumption-oriented districts may require stronger extension, input access, productivity support and pathways that help smallholders move gradually from subsistence toward profitable market participation. Gender-responsive support is particularly important because the relationship between sex of the manager and commercialization varies considerably by district.

TABLE 2.7.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND SALE OF UNPROCESSED CROP PRODUCTS, 2024

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	NO. HOLDINGS WITH SALE	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	273	32.4%	842	
	MALE	242	89%	629	75%
	FEMALE	31	11%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	661	26.3%	2,512	
	MALE	564	85%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	98	15%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	540	39.2%	1,379	
	MALE	517	96%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	23	4%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	20	22.2%	90	
	MALE	17	85%	72	80%
	FEMALE	3	18%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	631	62.3%	1,013	
	MALE	563	89%	876	86%
	FEMALE	68	11%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	462	53.0%	871	
	MALE	419	91%	742	85%
	FEMALE	43	9%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	1,375	59.9%	2,296	
	MALE	698	51%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	677	49%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	64	33.7%	190	
	MALE	41	64%	126	66%
	FEMALE	23	36%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	624	66.2%	942	
	MALE	150	24%	216	23%
	FEMALE	474	76%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	2,674	62.6%	4,274	
	MALE	998	37%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	1,676	63%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	7,324	50.8%	14,409	
	MALE	4209	57%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	3116	43%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.7.3: Holdings Selling Unprocessed Crop Products, 2024

Table 2.7.3 shows the number and proportion of agricultural holdings that sold unprocessed crop products, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager. Overall, 7,324 of the 14,409 holdings reported sales of unprocessed crop products, representing 50.8% of all holdings.

Overall findings:

- About half of all agricultural holdings were engaged in selling unprocessed crop products. The overall rate was 50.8%.
- Male-managed holdings accounted for 4,209 sales holdings (57%), while female-managed holdings accounted for 3,116 (43%).

- This is notable because men represented 60% of all holdings and women 40%. Thus, the gender distribution among holdings selling unprocessed crops is broadly similar to the overall structure.
- However, the data show substantial differences between districts in the degree of market orientation.

Key findings

1. 50.8% of Suriname's agricultural holdings sold unprocessed crop products in 2024, indicating substantial participation in agricultural markets.
2. There is strong geographical variation, with participation ranging from 22.2% in Coronie to 66.2% in Brokopondo.
3. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini, Saramacca and Marowijne have particularly high levels of direct sales of unprocessed crop products, all exceeding 59%.
4. Wanica, Paramaribo and Coronie have comparatively low levels, suggesting less reliance on direct sales of unprocessed crops.
5. Gender patterns vary dramatically by district. Nationally, men account for 57% of sales holdings and women 43%, but women dominate in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.
6. Marowijne demonstrates almost complete gender balance among holdings selling unprocessed crop products (51% male versus 49% female).
7. Brokopondo is particularly notable for female commercialization: women constitute 76% of its holdings selling unprocessed crop products.
8. Saramacca, Nickerie and Commewijne show a strong male dominance, with men accounting for 89–96% of sales holdings.
9. The results indicate that commercialization of agriculture is not uniform across Suriname; it is strongly influenced by district-specific production systems, market access, and the gender composition of agricultural management.

Conclusions

The 2024 data demonstrate that the sale of unprocessed crop products is an important component of Suriname's agricultural economy, involving more than half of all agricultural holdings. However, commercialization varies considerably across districts.

The strongest market participation is concentrated in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini, Saramacca and Marowijne, while Coronie, Wanica and Paramaribo show much lower proportions of holdings selling unprocessed crops. This suggests that agricultural development policies should not apply a uniform national approach; interventions should be district-specific and adapted to local production and marketing conditions.

A particularly important finding is the strong participation of women in crop-product sales in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne. This indicates that female-managed holdings can play a major role in agricultural commercialization, particularly in the interior districts. Policies aimed at

improving market access, transportation, storage, processing, financing and farmer organization could therefore have significant benefits for women producers in these areas.

Finally, the relatively high national level of direct sales, combined with the findings from Table 2.7.2, suggests that Suriname's agricultural sector contains a substantial commercial base but also a significant subsistence component. Strengthening value chains and encouraging appropriate processing and market linkages could help agricultural holdings move from simply selling raw products toward higher-value agricultural production and improved farm incomes.

TABLE 2.7.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF CROP SOLD, 2024

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF CROP SOLD						SUM JUR. HOLD.	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		ANNUAL		SEMI-PERMANENT		PERMANENT					
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R				
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	198	49.9%	95	23.9%	104	26.2%	397	47.1%	842	
	M.	188	95%	74	78%	73	70%	335	84%	629	75%
	F.	10	5%	21	22%	31	30%	62	16%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	516	60.5%	199	23.3%	138	16.2%	853	34.0%	2,512	
	M.	442	86%	171	86%	114	83%	727	85%	1,980	79%
	F.	74	14%	28	14%	24	17%	126	15%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	522	91.1%	37	6.5%	14	2.4%	573	41.6%	1,379	
	M.	501	96%	36	97%	12	86%	549	96%	1,275	92%
	F.	21	4%	1	3%	2	14%	24	4%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	7	25.0%	11	39.3%	10	35.7%	28	31.1%	90	
	M.	6	86%	10	91%	8	80%	24	86%	72	80%
	F.	1	14%	1	9%	2	20%	4	14%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	475	50.6%	329	35.1%	134	14.3%	938	92.6%	1,013	
	M.	424	89%	291	88%	117	87%	832	89%	876	86%
	F.	51	11%	38	12%	17	13%	106	11%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	361	59.0%	139	22.7%	112	18.3%	612	70.3%	871	
	M.	327	91%	133	96%	102	91%	562	92%	742	85%
	F.	34	9%	6	4%	10	9%	50	8%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	1,156	57.4%	481	23.9%	377	18.7%	2,014	87.7%	2,296	
	M.	540	47%	266	55%	260	69%	1,066	53%	1,157	50%
	F.	616	53%	215	45%	117	31%	948	47%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	53	58.2%	29	31.9%	9	9.9%	91	47.9%	190	
	M.	33	62%	17	59%	6	67%	56	62%	126	66%
	F.	20	38%	12	41%	3	33%	35	38%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	603	81.4%	132	17.8%	6	0.8%	741	78.7%	942	
	M.	138	23%	36	27%	3	50%	177	24%	216	23%
	F.	465	77%	96	73%	3	50%	564	76%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	2,595	67.1%	1,165	30.1%	108	2.8%	3,868	90.5%	4,274	
	M.	968	37%	388	33%	42	39%	1,398	36%	1,644	38%
	F.	1,627	63%	777	67%	66	61%	2,470	64%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	6,486	64.1%	2,617	25.9%	1,012	10.0%	10,115	70.2%	14,409	
	M.	3,567	55%	1,422	54%	737	73%	5,726	57%	8,717	60%
	F.	2,919	45%	1,195	46%	275	27%	4,389	43%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.7.4: Number of Holdings by District, Sex of the Manager and Type of Crop Sold, 2024

Table 2.7.4 provides a detailed picture of the type of crops sold by agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024, distinguishing between annual, semi-permanent and permanent crops, as well as the sex of the manager.

A total of 10,115 holdings, or 70.2% of all 14,409 agricultural holdings, reported selling at least one of these types of crops. This indicates a relatively strong degree of commercial crop activity in the agricultural sector.

Key Findings

1. Crop sales are widespread: 10,115 holdings, or 70.2% of all agricultural holdings, reported selling crops.
2. Annual crops dominate: 64.1% of crop-selling holdings sold annual crops.
3. Semi-permanent crops account for 25.9%, while permanent crops account for only 10.0%.
4. Sipaliwini has the largest number of crop-selling holdings, with 3,868 holdings (90.5%).
5. Saramacca has the highest proportion of holdings reporting crop sales among the districts, at 92.6%, closely followed by Sipaliwini at 90.5%.
6. Nickerie is exceptionally specialized in annual crops, with 91.1% of its crop-selling holdings selling annual crops.
7. Coronie has the most diversified crop-sales structure, with relatively high shares of annual, semi-permanent and permanent crops.
8. Brokopondo is strongly oriented toward annual crops, which account for 81.4% of its crop-selling holdings.
9. Women play a particularly strong role in crop commercialization in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, where they account for 76% and 64% respectively of crop-selling holdings.
10. Permanent-crop sales are substantially more male-dominated nationally (73% male versus 27% female), unlike annual and semi-permanent crops, which have much more balanced gender distributions.
11. Marowijne has the strongest gender balance among major crop-selling districts, with women accounting for 47% of crop-selling holdings.
12. The data demonstrate a strong geographical specialization of crop commercialization, with different districts displaying distinct combinations of annual, semi-permanent and permanent crops.

Conclusions

The 2024 data show that crop commercialization is a major component of Suriname's agricultural sector, with seven out of every ten holdings reporting the sale of crops. The sector, however, is not homogeneous. Annual crops form the backbone of crop sales, while semi-permanent and permanent crops play more specialized roles.

The particularly high levels of crop-selling activity in Saramacca, Sipaliwini, Marowijne and Brokopondo indicate that these districts are important centers of agricultural commercialization.

Nickerie is distinguished by its strong annual-crop specialization, whereas Coronie has a comparatively more diversified crop structure.

The gender findings are equally important. Women are major participants in crop commercialization in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne, while commercial crop activity in Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne and several other districts is predominantly male-managed. This means that agricultural development programs should recognize that women's role in commercial agriculture is particularly important in certain districts rather than being uniform nationally.

Overall, the findings point toward the need for district-specific agricultural policies. Areas dominated by annual crops may benefit from improved inputs, irrigation, storage, transport and market infrastructure, while districts with substantial semi-permanent and permanent production may benefit more from orchard management, post-harvest handling, processing and long-term value-chain development.

Most importantly, the combination of high crop-sales participation and substantial female involvement in several districts suggests significant opportunities to strengthen rural incomes through improved market access, farmer organizations, processing facilities and value-added agricultural activities.

TABLE 2.7.5–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND SALE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS OR PROCESSED ANIMAL PRODUCTS FROM OWN PRODUCTION, 2024

DISTRICT	TOTAL, SEX	SALE ANIMAL PRODUCTS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
PARAMARIBO	TOTAL	123	14.6%	842	
	MALE	93	76%	629	75%
	FEMALE	29	24%	213	25%
WANICA	TOTAL	339	13.5%	2,512	
	MALE	278	82%	1,980	79%
	FEMALE	61	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOTAL	101	7.3%	1,379	
	MALE	86	85%	1,275	92%
	FEMALE	15	15%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOTAL	5	5.6%	90	
	MALE	3	60%	72	80%
	FEMALE	2	40%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOTAL	74	7.3%	1,013	
	MALE	53	72%	876	86%
	FEMALE	21	28%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOTAL	135	15.5%	871	
	MALE	106	79%	742	85%
	FEMALE	29	21%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOTAL	37	1.6%	2,296	
	MALE	28	76%	1,157	50%
	FEMALE	9	24%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOTAL	29	15.3%	190	
	MALE	23	79%	126	66%
	FEMALE	6	21%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOTAL	33	3.5%	942	
	MALE	18	55%	216	23%
	FEMALE	15	45%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOTAL	62	1.5%	4,274	
	MALE	26	42%	1,644	38%
	FEMALE	36	58%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOTAL	938	6.5%	14,409	
	MALE	714	76%	8,717	60%
	FEMALE	223	24%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.7.5: Sale of Animal Products or Processed Animal Products from Own Production, 2024

This table shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname generated sales from animal products or processed animal products produced on their own holdings, by district and sex of the manager. Overall findings: Out of 14,409 agricultural holdings, 938 holdings (6.5%) reported selling animal products or processed animal products from their own production.

- Male-managed holdings: 714 holdings, representing 76% of all holdings with animal-product sales.
- Female-managed holdings: 223 holdings, representing 24%.
- Compared with the overall manager distribution of 60% male and 40% female, male-managed holdings are therefore overrepresented among holdings selling animal products.

This indicates that the sale of animal products was a relatively limited commercial activity across the agricultural sector in 2024.

Key findings

1. Animal-product sales are relatively uncommon. Only 6.5% of the 14,409 agricultural holdings sold animal products or processed animal products from their own production.
2. Male-managed holdings dominate this activity. Men account for 76% of holdings with animal-product sales, compared with 60% of all holdings.
3. Wanica is the leading district by number. Its 339 holdings selling animal products represent the largest contribution nationally.
4. Commewijne has the highest participation rate, at 15.5%, indicating a relatively strong orientation toward animal-product commercialization.
5. Para and Paramaribo also show relatively high participation, at 15.3% and 14.6%, respectively.
6. Animal-product commercialization is weakest in the interior districts, particularly Sipaliwini (1.5%) and Marowijne (1.6%).
7. Women play a particularly important role in the interior. Female managers account for 58% of animal-product-selling holdings in Sipaliwini and 45% in Brokopondo.
8. There is a clear distinction between large agricultural populations and high commercialization rates: a district can have many selling holdings because it has many holdings overall, without necessarily having the highest participation rate.

Conclusion

The 2024 data indicate that commercial sales of animal products or processed animal products from own production constitute a relatively small component of Suriname's agricultural sector, involving only about one holding in every fifteen. The activity is concentrated primarily in Wanica, Commewijne, Paramaribo, Nickerie and Saramacca, with substantially lower participation in Marowijne, Brokopondo and especially Sipaliwini.

The strong male dominance nationally suggests that commercial animal production and marketing remain more strongly associated with male-managed holdings. Nevertheless, the situation in Sipaliwini and Brokopondo is distinctive, where women account for a much larger share of holdings selling animal products. This may point to different agricultural and livelihood patterns in the interior and warrants further investigation.

Overall, the figures suggest considerable scope for expanding the commercialization of livestock and animal-product production, particularly through improved market access, processing, storage, veterinary support and value-chain development. Such interventions should also recognize the different roles of male and female agricultural managers across districts.

TABLE 2.7.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND/OR PROCESSED FROM OWN PRODUCTION SOLD ON THE FARM, 2024

DISTRICT	T.. S.	TYPE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND/OR PROCESSED SOLD																		SUM	RAT. M:F	TOT. HOL.	RAT. M:F
		CATTLE LIVE WT.		PIGS LIVE WT.		SHEEP & GOAT LIVE WT.		SPENT HENS		BROILERS		RAW COW MILK		EGGS		PROCESSED MEAT		OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R				
PARAM-ARIBO	T.	21	12.2%					20	11.6%	52	30.2%			69	40.1%	10	5.8%			172		842	
	M.	21	100%					20	100%	32	62%			50	72%	10	100%			133	77%	629	75%
	F.		0%						0%	20	38%			19	28%		0%			39	23%	213	25%
WANICA	T.	63	12.6%	9	1.8%	37	7.4%	51	10.2%	178	35.6%	25	5.0%	74	14.8%	44	8.8%	19	3.8%	500		2,512	
	M.	58	92%	8	89%	33	89%	45	88%	139	78%	24	96%	59	80%	32	73%	16	84%	414	83%	1,980	79%
	F.	5	8%	1	11%	4	11%	6	12%	39	22%	1	4%	15	20%	12	27%	3	16%	86	17%	532	21%
NICKERIE	T.	17	10.8%	5	3.2%	14	8.9%	21	13.4%	47	29.9%	3	1.9%	37	23.6%	7	4.5%	6	3.8%	157		1,379	
	M.	17	100%	5	100%	11	79%	17	81%	38	81%	3	100%	31	84%	5	71%	5	83%	132	84%	1,275	92%
	F.		0%		0%	3	21%	4	19%	9	19%		0%	6	16%	2	29%	1	17%	25	16%	104	8%
CORONIE	T.			2	40.0%	2	40.0%			1	20.0%									5		90	
	M.				0%	1	50%			1	100%									2	40%	72	80%
	F.			2	100%	1	50%				0%									3	60%	18	20%
SARA-MACCA	T.	10	10.9%	2	2.2%	9	9.8%	8	8.7%	37	40.2%	10	10.9%	12	13.0%	1	1.1%	3	3.3%	92		1,013	
	M.	10	100%	1	50%	7	78%	6	75%	22	59%	9	90%	8	67%	1	100%	3	100%	67	73%	876	86%
	F.		0%	1	50%	2	22%	2	25%	15	41%	1	10%	4	33%		0%		0%	25	27%	137	14%
COMME-WIJNE	T.	24	12.6%	6	3.1%	20	10.5%	18	9.4%	74	38.7%	5	2.6%	30	15.7%			14	7.3%	191		871	
	M.	24	100%	3	50%	19	95%	13	72%	53	72%	5	100%	21	70%			12	86%	150	79%	742	85%
	F.		0%	3	50%	1	5%	5	28%	21	28%		0%	9	30%			2	14%	41	21%	129	15%
MARO-WIJNE	T.							5	10.0%	23	46.0%			20	40.0%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	50		2,296	
	M.							1	20%	21	91%			12	60%	1	100%	1	100%	36	72%	1,157	50%
	F.							4	80%	2	9%			8	40%		0%		0%	14	28%	1,139	50%
PARA	T.	1	2.7%			1	2.7%	4	10.8%	13	35.1%	1	2.7%	16	43.2%			1	2.7%	37		190	
	M.	1	100%			1	100%	3	75%	9	69%	1	100%	11	69%			1	100%	27	73%	126	66%
	F.		0%				0%	1	25%	4	31%		0%	5	31%				0%	10	27%	64	34%
BROKO-PONDO	T.							3	7.7%	30	76.9%					6	15.4%			39		942	
	M.							3	100%	15	50%					3	50%			21	54%	216	23%
	F.								0%	15	50%					3	50%			18	46%	726	77%
SIPALI-WINI	T.			1	0.9%			10	9.0%	37	33.3%			30	27.0%	4	3.6%	29	26.1%	111		4,274	
	M.			1	100%			5	50%	9	24%			22	73%	1	25%	14	48%	52	47%	1,644	38%
	F.				0%			5	50%	29	78%			8	27%	3	75%	14	48%	59	53%	2,630	62%
OVER-ALL TOTAL	T.	136	10.0%	25	1.8%	83	6.1%	140	10.3%	493	36.4%	44	3.2%	288	21.3%	73	5.4%	72	5.3%	1,354		14,409	
	M.	131	96%	18	72%	72	87%	113	81%	339	69%	42	95%	214	74%	53	73%	52	72%	1,034	76%	8,717	60%
	F.	5	4%	7	28%	11	13%	27	19%	154	31%	2	5%	74	26%	20	27%	20	28%	320	24%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 2.7.6: Holdings Selling Animal Products from Own Production, by District and Sex of Manager, 2024

Spent hens - Mature laying hens that have reached the end of their productive egg-laying period and are no longer kept primarily for egg production.

Table 2.7.6 provides a more detailed picture of the 1,354 holdings that sold animal products or processed animal products from their own production, broken down by product type, district and sex of the manager. The percentages under each product indicate the distribution of sellers by sex, while the overall total shows the relative importance of each product among these sales.

Overall findings: A total of 1,354 holdings reported selling animal products from their own production. Compared with the 14,409 agricultural holdings overall, this represents roughly 9.4% of all holdings.

Key findings

1. Animal-product commercialization is relatively limited. Only 938 holdings, or 6.5% of all 14,409 holdings, reported selling animal products or processed animal products.
2. Poultry dominates commercial animal production. Broilers are the leading product, with 493 observations (36.4%), followed by eggs with 288 (21.3%).
3. Poultry-related products account for about two-thirds of product-sale observations. Broilers, eggs and spent hens together account for approximately 68%.
4. Male managers dominate animal-product sales nationally. Males represent 76% of product observations, compared with 24% for females.
5. Female participation is strongest in poultry. Women represent 31% of broiler sellers and 26% of egg sellers, considerably higher than their participation in cattle and dairy.
6. Cattle and dairy are particularly male dominated. Cattle sales are 96% male, while raw cow milk sales are 95% male.
7. The interior shows a different gender pattern. Sipaliwini is female-majority (53%) among animal-product sellers, while Brokopondo has a relatively balanced distribution at 46% female.
8. District specialization is evident. Wanica is strongly associated with broilers; Paramaribo with eggs and spent hens; Marowijne with eggs and processed meat; and Brokopondo with eggs.
9. Commercial animal production is highly uneven geographically. The volume and product mix vary substantially between districts, indicating different production systems, market access and livelihood strategies.

Conclusion

Table 2.7.6 demonstrates that animal-product commercialization in Suriname in 2024 was relatively small in relation to the total agricultural sector but highly concentrated in poultry activities. Broilers and eggs were the principal commercial products, indicating that poultry represents the most significant market-oriented component of animal production.

The sector also exhibits a clear gender division. Men dominate most commercial animal-product activities, particularly cattle, dairy and small-ruminant production. However, women have a comparatively stronger position in broiler, egg and processed-meat activities.

The most important geographical finding is the contrast between the coastal districts and the interior. While many coastal districts show strong male dominance, Sipaliwini and Brokopondo demonstrate much higher female participation, suggesting that women play a particularly important role in animal-product commercialization in some interior communities.

Overall, the data point to poultry as the main entry point for expanding commercial animal production, while the gender differences suggest that policies aimed at improving access to finance, inputs, markets, training and processing facilities could be particularly relevant for women engaged in poultry and value-added animal-product activities.

3 livestock

Livestock applies to all animals that are kept or bred for mainly agricultural purposes. This includes cattle and cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and bees. Pets such as cats and dogs are excluded unless they are bred for food or other agricultural purposes.

Pure bred – A group of animals that all exhibit the same genetic and physical characteristics and inherit them entirely.

Cross bred – A group of animals that exhibit different genetic and physical traits and do not fully inherit them.

Grazing day – Minimum 2 hours per day grazing in the field.

Analysis of Table 3

Table 3 presents the number of agricultural holdings with livestock by district, sex of the manager, and animal category on the reference day. The table covers 14,409 holdings nationally, of which 8,717 (60%) are managed by men and 5,692 (40%) by women.

The strongest livestock category is poultry, with 2,630 holdings (18.3%). It is followed by cattle, with 1,189 holdings (8.2%); sheep, with 463 holdings (3.2%); goat, with 302 holdings (2.1%); pig, with 89 holdings (0,6%) and beekeeping, with 23 holdings (0.2%).

Key findings

1. Poultry dominates livestock production. With 2,630 holdings, poultry is the most widespread livestock activity, representing 18.3% of all agricultural holdings.
2. Wanica is the strongest livestock center. Wanica has the highest number of holdings with cattle, sheep, goats and poultry, and livestock activities are widespread across its 2,512 holdings.
3. Livestock management is predominantly male. Men manage 60% of all holdings, but their share is much higher among most livestock categories—around 83–87% for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and beekeeping.
4. Poultry has the strongest female participation. Women account for 28% of poultry holdings, considerably higher than their participation in other livestock categories. In Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, female participation in poultry reaches approximately half or more of holdings.
5. Cattle is particularly male dominated. Only 13% of cattle holdings nationally are female-managed, making cattle one of the least gender-balanced livestock activities.
6. Livestock is highly concentrated geographically. Wanica, Nickerie, Paramaribo and Saramacca account for substantial numbers of livestock holdings, while the interior districts generally show much lower livestock participation relative to their total number of holdings.
7. The interior has distinctive patterns. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini show relatively strong female participation in poultry, while Marowijne has very little reported livestock activity relative to its large number of holdings.

8. Livestock diversification is uneven. Some districts, particularly Wanica and Nickerie, have significant numbers across several animal categories. Others are much more specialized—for example, Coronie in cattle and Paramaribo in poultry.

Conclusions

The data indicate that livestock production in Suriname is primarily poultry-based and strongly male managed, although important differences exist between districts and animal categories.

The most significant structural feature is the gender divide. Men dominate livestock production overall, particularly cattle and other larger or more capital-intensive animal categories. Women have a substantially stronger presence in poultry, suggesting that poultry production may represent a more accessible and potentially important pathway for female agricultural participation and income generation.

Geographically, Wanica emerges as the principal livestock-producing district in terms of the number of holdings, with especially strong participation in poultry and cattle. Nickerie also has a substantial and relatively diversified livestock sector, while Coronie stands out for its concentration in cattle. The interior districts generally have much lower livestock participation, although Brokopondo and Sipaliwini show noteworthy female involvement in poultry.

Overall, the table suggests that livestock policy and agricultural support should not use a single national approach. Support for cattle, for example, should recognize its strong male orientation and geographic concentration, while poultry development could provide a particularly useful avenue for women, smallholders, and districts with high female participation. The differences between coastal and interior districts also indicate a need for district-specific livestock development strategies.

Bottom line: Suriname's livestock sector is characterized by poultry dominance, strong male management, substantial concentration in Wanica, and comparatively greater female participation in poultry than in other animal categories.

TABLE 3-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND ANIMAL CATEGORY ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	ANIMAL CATEGORY												TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		CATTLE		SHEEP		GOAT		PIG		POULTRY		BEEKEEPING			
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R		
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	32	3.8%	10	1.2%	40	4.8%	11	1.3%	313	37.2%			842	
	M.	32	100%	10	100%	30	75%	11	100%	202	65%			629	75%
	F.		0%		0%	10	25%		0%	111	35%			213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	730	29.1%	224	8.9%	144	5.7%	17	0.7%	960	38.2%	5	0.2%	2,512	
	M.	611	84%	182	81%	118	82%	14	82%	715	74%	4	80%	1,980	79%
	F.	119	16%	42	19%	26	18%	3	18%	245	26%	1	20%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	130	9.4%	116	8.4%	51	3.7%	20	1.5%	402	29.2%			1,379	
	M.	125	96%	106	91%	47	92%	18	90%	359	89%			1,275	92%
	F.	5	4%	10	9%	4	8%	2	10%	43	11%			104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	32	35.6%	20	22.2%	2	2.2%	14	15.6%	20	22.2%	3	3.3%	90	
	M.	27	84%	17	85%	2	100%	10	71%	14	70%	3	100%	72	80%
	F.	5	16	3	15%		0%	4	29%	6	30%		0%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	116	11.5%	36	3.6%	31	3.1%	6	0.6%	186	18.4%	2	0.2%	1,013	
	M.	101	87%	31	86%	27	87%	4	67%	144	77%	2	100%	876	86%
	F.	15	13%	5	14%	4	13%	2	33%	42	23%		0%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	105	12.1%	44	5.1%	31	3.6%	10	1.1%	263	30.2%	3	0.3%	871	
	M.	100	95%	41	93%	27	87%	6	60%	207	79%	3	100%	742	85%
	F.	5	5%	3	7%	4	13%	4	40%	56	21%		0%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2	0.1%							120	5.2%			2,296	
	M.	2	100%							77	64%			1,157	50%
	F.		0%							43	36%			1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	23	12.1%	13	6.8%	3	1.6%	10	5.3%	55	28.9%	1	0.5%	190	
	M.	22	96%	8	62%	3	100%	10	100%	37	67%	1	100%	126	66%
	F.	1	4%	5	38%		0%		0%	18	33%		0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	3	0.3%							132	14.0%			942	
	M.		0%							51	39%			216	23%
	F.	3	100%							81	61%			726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	7	0.2%					1	0.0%	179	4.2%	9	0.2%	4,274	
	M.	7	100%					1	100%	90	50%	6	67%	1,644	38%
	F.		0%						0%	89	50%	3	33%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,180	8.2%	463	3.2%	302	2.1%	89	0.6%	2,630	18.3%	23	0.2%	14,409	
	M.	1,027	87%	395	85%	254	84%	74	83%	1,896	72%	19	83%	8,717	60%
	F.	153	13%	68	15%	48	16%	15	17%	734	28%	4	17%	5,692	40%

3.1 Grassland and grazing

Grassland – Refers to land where mainly grass grows, usually without trees. There are 3 types of grasslands:

Cultivated grassland – Sown at intervals greater than 5 years.

Improved spontaneous grassland – Not sown grassland subjected to technical interventions (fertilization, irrigation, and drainage) with the aim of increasing the production and quality of it's biomass.

Poor spontaneous – Not subject to technical improvement.



Fig.3.1A: Cultivated grassland



Fig.3.1B: Improved spontaneous grassland



Fig.3.1C: Poor spontaneous grassland

TABLE 3.1.1A-NUMBER OF PARCELS WITH GRASSLAND BY DISTRICT AND AREA (HA) OF A PARCEL IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	AREA (HA) OF A PARCEL IN CLASSES								SUM PARCELS
	<0.05	**≥0.05-<0.1**	**≥0.1-<0.5**	**≥0.5-<1**	**≥1-<2**	**≥2-<5**	**≥5-<10**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO	10		11	10	**20**	11	10		72
WANICA	81	58	**139**	126	136	94	29	26	689
NICKERIE	13	6	13	5	4	2	1	**16**	60
CORONIE		1						2	3
SARAMACCA	4	5	16	**19**	**19**	14	5	9	91
COMMEWIJNE	21	19	**48**	40	11	12	7	14	172
MAROWIJNE	7	2	**8**	1	1				19
PARA	3	3	1	5	**7**	1	1	3	24
BROKOPONDO									
SIPALIWINI			1					1	2
TOTAL	139	94	**237**	206	198	134	53	71	1,132

Analysis of Tables 3.1.1A and 3.1.1B: Grassland Parcels, 2024

Tables 3.1.1A and 3.1.1B provide complementary views of the distribution of parcels with grassland in Suriname in 2024. Table 3.1.1A uses relatively broad parcel-size classes, while Table 3.1.1B provides a much more detailed breakdown, particularly for parcels below 10 hectares and for very large parcels.

There are 1,132 grassland parcels nationally. The distribution is highly concentrated geographically and is characterized by a mixture of small and medium-sized parcels alongside a smaller number of very large parcels.

Key Findings

1. Suriname has 1,132 reported grassland parcels. The grassland parcel structure is relatively concentrated geographically.

2. Wanica is overwhelmingly dominant. With 689 parcels, Wanica contains approximately 61% of all grassland parcels.

3. Grassland parcels are predominantly small

Approximately:

- 20.6% are below 0.1 ha;
- 41.5% are below 0.5 ha;
- 59.7% are below 1 ha;
- 77.7% are below 2 ha.

Thus, the national grassland structure is strongly characterized by small parcels.

4. Medium-sized parcels form a substantial group. There are 404 parcels between 0.5 and 2 hectares, representing approximately 35.7% of all grassland parcels.

5. Large parcels are uncommon. Only 71 parcels (6.3%) are at least 10 hectares.

6. Very large parcels are extremely rare. There are only:

- 10 parcels of 100–<200 ha;
- 11 parcels of 200–<500 ha;
- 2 parcels ≥500 ha.

These parcels may nevertheless account for a disproportionately large share of total grassland area.

7. Wanica and Commewijne dominate numerically. Their combined 861 parcels represent approximately 76% of all grassland parcels.

8. Nickerie has a distinctive large-parcel profile. Although it has only 60 parcels, it contains six parcels in the 200–<500 ha class, making its grassland structure very different from that of Wanica.

9. Saramacca also has relatively large parcels. Saramacca has fewer parcels overall but a notable presence of parcels above 10 hectares.

10. The two tables reveal different levels of concentration. Table 3.1.1A is useful for understanding the broad size distribution, while Table 3.1.1B exposes the extreme upper tail of the distribution, particularly parcels of 100, 200 and 500+ hectares.

Conclusions

The 2024 grassland-parcel data reveal a highly concentrated and structurally heterogeneous grassland sector in Suriname.

The dominant pattern is one of small-scale grassland parcels: nearly 60% are smaller than one hectare and almost 78% are smaller than two hectares. This indicates that grassland is generally distributed among relatively small parcels rather than being dominated numerically by large ranches or extensive pasture units.

At the same time, the presence of a small number of very large parcels creates an important contrast. The two parcels of at least 500 hectares, together with the parcels in the 100–500 hectare ranges, mean that a relatively small number of parcels could represent a very substantial amount of grassland. Consequently, parcel numbers alone cannot be used to assess the spatial importance of grassland.

Geographically, Wanica is the clear center of grassland activity, containing about 61% of all grassland parcels. Commewijne is a distant second, and together these two districts account for roughly three-quarters of all parcels. However, Nickerie and Saramacca become particularly important when attention shifts from parcel numbers to large-parcel structure.

The findings therefore point to two distinct grassland systems: a numerous small-parcel system concentrated mainly in Wanica and surrounding districts, and a much smaller but potentially land-intensive system involving large parcels, particularly in Nickerie and Saramacca.

From a policy and agricultural-development perspective, this means that a single grassland policy would be inappropriate. Small-parcel areas may require approaches focused on productivity, pasture management, intensification and support to small livestock producers, while districts containing large parcels may require approaches focused on land management, extensive livestock production, pasture utilization and sustainable use of large land areas.

Overall conclusion: Suriname's grassland landscape in 2024 is numerically dominated by small parcels and geographically dominated by Wanica, but the total land-area picture is likely to be much more concentrated in a small number of very large parcels. Tables 3.1.1A and 3.1.1B therefore provide strong evidence of a dual structure: many small grassland parcels alongside a small number of potentially very extensive grassland units.

TABLE 3.1.1B-NUMBER OF PARCELS WITH GRASSLAND BY DISTRICT AND AREA (HA) OF A PARCEL IN CLASSES, 2024 (Complement 3.1.1A)

DISTRICT	AREA (HA) OF A PARCEL IN CLASSES																	SUM PARCEL
	<0.1	**≥0.1-<0.2**	**≥0.2-<0.3**	**≥0.3-<0.5**	**≥0.5-<1**	**≥1-<2**	**≥2-<3**	**≥3-<4**	**≥4-<5**	**≥5-<10**	**≥10-<20**	**≥20-<30**	**≥30-<50**	**≥50-<100**	**≥100-<200**	**≥200-<500**	**≥500**	
PARAMARIBO	10			11	10	**20**		11		10								72
WANICA	**139**	38	40	61	126	136	50	27	17	29	12	8	5	1				689
NICKERIE	**19**	5	5	3	5	4	1	1		1	3	1	1	3	6	2		60
CORONIE	1										1	1						3
SARAMACCA	9	10	1	5	**19**	**19**	6	4	4	5	4	2		1	2			91
COMMEWIJNE	**40**	18	9	21	**40**	11	4	6	2	7				1	2	9	2	172
MAROWIJNE	**9**	2	3	3	1	1												19
PARA	6	1			5	**7**	1			1		1	2					24
BROKOPONDO																		
SIPALIWINI			1										1					2
TOTAL	**233**	74	59	104	206	198	62	49	23	53	20	13	9	6	10	11	2	1,132

TABLE 3.1.2-NUMBER OF PARCELS WITH CULTIVATED GRASSLAND BY DISTRICT AND SUM OF CULTIVATED GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	SUM OF CULTIVATED GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES								SUM PARCELS
	<0.05	**≥0.05-<0.1**	**≥0.1-<0.5**	**≥0.5-<1**	**≥1-<2**	**≥2-<5**	**≥5-<10**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO						**10**			10
WANICA	3	1	3	9	**10**	8	4	9	47
NICKERIE			1	1	1	**2**		**2**	7
CORONIE									
SARAMACCA			1		3	**5**	2	2	13
COMMEWIJNE			7	9	**15**	6		13	50
MAROWIJNE					2	1			3
PARA			1			1		1	3
BROKOPONDO									
SIPALIWINI									
TOTAL	3	1	13	19	31	**33**	6	27	133

Analysis of Table 3.1.2: Cultivated Grassland, 2024

Table 3.1.2 presents the number of parcels with cultivated grassland and their distribution according to the total cultivated grassland area per parcel. Compared with Table 3.1.1A/B, which covered all grassland parcels, this table focuses specifically on the cultivated component of grassland.

There are 133 cultivated-grassland parcels nationally, substantially fewer than the 1,132 total grassland parcels reported in Tables 3.1.1A/B. This indicates that only a relatively small portion of grassland parcels is reported as cultivated grassland.

Key Findings

1. Only 133 parcels have reported cultivated grassland. This is approximately 11.7% of the 1,132 grassland parcels identified in Tables 3.1.1A/B.
2. Cultivated grassland is much larger in parcel size than grassland overall. Only 12.8% of cultivated-grassland parcels are below 0.5 ha, compared with 41.5% of all grassland parcels.
3. The 1–5 ha range is the core of cultivated grassland. 64 parcels, or 48.1%, fall between 1 and 5 hectares.
4. Large cultivated-grassland parcels are unusually important. 27 parcels (20.3%) are ≥10 ha, compared with only 6.3% of all grassland parcels.
5. Commewijne and Wanica dominate. Together they account for 97 of 133 parcels, or 72.9% of all cultivated-grassland parcels.
6. Commewijne has the largest number of cultivated-grassland parcels. It has 50, narrowly exceeding Wanica's 47.
7. Wanica has a highly diversified size structure. It has cultivated-grassland parcels ranging from less than 0.05 ha to at least 10 ha.
8. Nickerie and Saramacca are important for larger parcels. Their overall parcel counts are modest, but both have several parcels in the larger size categories.
9. Cultivated grassland is highly geographically concentrated. The data point toward a strong concentration in Wanica and Commewijne, with limited activity in most other districts.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.2 reveals that cultivated grassland has a fundamentally different structure from grassland as a whole. Whereas total grassland consists predominantly of small parcels, cultivated grassland is much more strongly associated with medium and large parcels.

Nearly half (48.1%) of cultivated-grassland parcels are between 1 and 5 hectares, while another 20.3% are at least 10 hectares. This means that cultivated grassland appears to be concentrated in parcels that are sufficiently large to support more deliberate or organized pasture management.

The geographical concentration is equally strong. Commewijne and Wanica together account for almost three-quarters of all cultivated-grassland parcels, making these districts the principal centers of cultivated pasture in the 2024 dataset.

A particularly important finding is the contrast between parcel frequency and land significance. Nickerie and Saramacca have relatively few cultivated-grassland parcels, but several are large. Consequently, these districts could have a greater importance in terms of total cultivated grassland area than their parcel counts suggest.

The data therefore suggest a dual structure within Suriname's grassland system:

1. Numerous small, predominantly non-cultivated grassland parcels, especially evident in the broader grassland tables; and
2. A smaller number of larger, deliberately cultivated grassland parcels, concentrated mainly in Wanica and Commewijne.

From an agricultural-policy perspective, this distinction is important. Small grassland parcels may be associated with smallholder livestock systems, whereas larger cultivated grassland parcels may be more suitable for planned pasture development, improved forage production, livestock intensification, and commercial-scale animal production.

Overall conclusion: In 2024, cultivated grassland was a relatively small component of the total grassland-parcel population, but it was far more concentrated in medium and large parcels and geographically concentrated in Wanica and Commewijne. The next analytical step should ideally combine this table with the livestock data (Table 3) to determine whether the districts with cultivated grassland also correspond to the main centers of grazing animal production.

TABLE 3.1.3-NUMBER OF PARCELS WITH IMPROVED SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND BY DISTRICT AND SUM OF IMPROVED SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	SUM OF IMPROVED SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES								SUM PARCELS
	<0.05	**≥0.05-<0.1**	**≥0.1-<0.5**	**≥0.5-<1**	**≥1-<2**	**≥2-<5**	**≥5-<10**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO			10		**11**	10	10		41
WANICA	7	13	25	19	**62**	60	14	19	219
NICKERIE	2	5	6	1	2	6		**10**	32
CORONIE								1	1
SARAMACCA			3	5	6	**10**	5	4	33
COMMEWIJNE	2	6	**8**	2	6	2	4		30
MAROWIJNE							1		1
PARA		1			2		1	**3**	7
BROKOPONDO									
SIPALIWINI								1	1
TOTAL	11	25	52	27	**89**	88	35	38	365

Analysis of Table 3.1.3: Improved Spontaneous Grassland, 2024

Table 3.1.3 presents the number of parcels with improved spontaneous grassland and the distribution of those parcels according to the size of their improved spontaneous grassland area. There are 365 parcels nationally. The distribution shows a strong presence of medium- and large-sized parcels, although small parcels remain important. The geographic concentration is particularly strong in Wanica, which contains the majority of these parcels.

Key Findings

1. 365 parcels have improved spontaneous grassland. This makes improved spontaneous grassland considerably more common than cultivated grassland, which has 133 parcels.
2. Medium-sized parcels dominate. Almost half (48.5%) of improved spontaneous grassland parcels are between 1 and 5 hectares.
3. Very small parcels are relatively uncommon. Only 24.1% are below 0.5 hectare, compared with 41.5% for all grassland.
4. One-fifth of parcels are at least 5 hectares. 73 parcels (20.0%) are ≥5 ha.
5. Wanica dominates. Wanica accounts for 219 parcels, or 60% of the national total.
6. Wanica contains half of all large improved spontaneous grassland parcels. It has 19 of the 38 parcels ≥10 ha.
7. Nickerie has a highly large-parcel-oriented structure. Although it has only 32 parcels, 31.3% are ≥10 ha.
8. Saramacca is strongly oriented toward medium and large parcels. More than half of its parcels are between 1 and 10 ha.
9. Paramaribo has an important medium-sized component. Its 41 parcels are concentrated largely between 1 and 10 ha.
10. Improved spontaneous grassland occupies an intermediate position. Its size structure lies between total grassland and cultivated grassland: it is more medium/large-parcel oriented than total grassland, but less concentrated in large parcels than cultivated grassland.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.3 demonstrates that improved spontaneous grassland is an important intermediate form of grassland management in Suriname's 2024 agricultural structure. With 365 parcels, it is considerably more widespread than cultivated grassland, which has only 133 parcels.

The size distribution indicates that improvement of spontaneous grassland is generally associated with medium-sized parcels rather than very small plots. Almost half of all improved spontaneous grassland parcels are between 1 and 5 hectares, while one-fifth are at least 5 hectares.

The geographic concentration is exceptionally strong. Wanica alone accounts for 60% of all improved spontaneous grassland parcels, and it also contains half of all parcels of at least 10 hectares. Nickerie and Saramacca, although much smaller in terms of parcel numbers, have an important large-parcel component, suggesting that they may be more significant in terms of total improved grassland area than their parcel counts imply.

When considered alongside Tables 3.1.1A, 3.1.1B and 3.1.2, a clear pattern emerges:

The more actively managed the grassland appears to be, the more the parcel-size distribution shifts away from very small parcels toward medium and large parcels.

All grassland is dominated by small parcels; improved spontaneous grassland is dominated by 1–5 ha parcels; and cultivated grassland has an especially strong presence of 2–5 ha and ≥10 ha parcels.

This may indicate a progression from naturally occurring grassland → improved spontaneous grassland → cultivated grassland, with increasing management intensity associated with larger and potentially more commercially oriented parcels. However, the tables themselves describe parcel characteristics and do not establish that this represents an actual management transition, so this interpretation should be treated as a structural association rather than a causal finding.

From a policy perspective, the findings suggest that pasture improvement programs should distinguish between smallholder grassland and larger managed pasture systems. Wanica should receive particular attention because of its overwhelming concentration, while Nickerie and Saramacca deserve attention for their relatively large improved-grassland parcels.

Overall conclusion: Improved spontaneous grassland in 2024 represents a substantial and geographically concentrated component of Suriname's pasture system, characterized primarily by 1–5 hectare parcels, with a significant large-parcel component and a particularly strong presence in Wanica.

TABLE 3.1.4-NUMBER OF PARCELS WITH POOR SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND BY DISTRICT AND SUM OF POOR SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	SUM OF POOR SPONTANEOUS GRASSLAND AREA (HA) IN CLASSES								SUM PARCELS
	<0.05	**≥0.05-<0.1**	**≥0.1-<0.5**	**≥0.5-<1**	**≥1-<2**	**≥2-<5**	**≥5-<10**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO						**21**			21
WANICA	4	15	61	57	**144**	92	30	20	423
NICKERIE	2	3	2	**4**	**4**	1	1	**4**	21
CORONIE			1					1	2
SARAMACCA			6	2	8	**13**	6	10	45
COMMEWIJNE	1	4	18	**23**	18	18	7	3	92
MAROWIJNE	1		**6**	1	**6**	3			17
PARA			4		2	**6**	1	1	14
BROKOPONDO									
SIPALIWINI			1						1
TOTAL	8	22	99	87	**182**	154	45	39	636

Analysis of Table 3.1.4: Poor Spontaneous Grassland, 2024

Table 3.1.4 presents the number of parcels with poor spontaneous grassland by district and the distribution of these parcels according to the size of their poor spontaneous grassland area.

There are 636 parcels nationally, making poor spontaneous grassland the most numerous of the three specifically managed/condition-based grassland categories examined so far:

- Cultivated grassland: 133 parcels
- Improved spontaneous grassland: 365 parcels
- Poor spontaneous grassland: 636 parcels

This indicates that poor spontaneous grassland is a major component of the reported grassland structure in 2024.

Key Findings

1. Poor spontaneous grassland is the largest category. There are 636 parcels, substantially more than the 365 improved spontaneous and 133 cultivated parcels.
2. Medium-sized parcels dominate. 336 parcels (52.8%) fall between 1 and 5 hectares.
3. Small parcels are less dominant. Only 20.3% are below 0.5 hectare.
4. Large parcels are relatively limited. Only 6.1% are at least 10 hectares.
5. Wanica is the dominant district. It contains 423 parcels, representing 66.5% of the national total.
6. Wanica dominates every major size category. It has particularly large numbers in the 1–2 ha and 2–5 ha categories and contains more than half of the national ≥10 ha parcels.
7. Saramacca has a strong large-parcel component. Ten of its 45 parcels are ≥10 ha.
8. Nickerie also has relatively large parcels. Four of its 21 parcels are ≥10 ha.
9. Commewijne is the second-largest district. It has 92 parcels, or approximately 14.5% of the national total.
10. Poor spontaneous grassland is more common than cultivated grassland. The number of poor spontaneous parcels is approximately 4.8 times the number of cultivated-grassland parcels.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.4 shows that poor spontaneous grassland is the most widespread grassland condition among the categories examined, with 636 reported parcels in 2024. Its structure is dominated by medium-sized parcels, particularly those between 1 and 5 hectares.

The most important geographical finding is the exceptional concentration in Wanica. With 423 parcels, Wanica accounts for approximately two-thirds of all poor spontaneous grassland parcels. This concentration is even stronger than for total grassland and improved spontaneous grassland.

The size distribution also provides an important insight. Poor spontaneous grassland is not primarily composed of extremely small plots. Instead, more than half of the parcels are between 1 and 5 hectares, suggesting that a considerable amount of grassland with poor spontaneous characteristics exists on parcels large enough to potentially support meaningful livestock or pasture activity.

However, the relatively small number of ≥10 ha parcels indicates that poor spontaneous grassland is less strongly associated with large-scale land units than cultivated or improved spontaneous grassland. This may indicate lower levels of pasture development or management on these parcels, although the table itself cannot establish the reasons for the grassland condition.

The combined evidence from Tables 3.1.1–3.1.4 suggests a meaningful structural pattern:

General grassland is numerically dominated by small parcels; poor spontaneous grassland is concentrated in 1–5 ha parcels; improved spontaneous grassland is also concentrated in 1–5 ha parcels but has a stronger large-parcel component; and cultivated grassland has the strongest concentration in large parcels.

This pattern is consistent with increasing management intensity being associated with larger parcels, but it should be regarded as a descriptive association rather than proof of a management progression.

From an agricultural-development perspective, the large number of poor spontaneous grassland parcels points to a potentially important pasture-improvement opportunity. If productivity can be raised through pasture rehabilitation, forage improvement, drainage, fertilization, rotational grazing or other appropriate interventions, these parcels could potentially contribute more effectively to livestock production. Such interventions would be particularly relevant in Wanica, given its overwhelming concentration, while the larger parcels in Saramacca and Nickerie may offer opportunities for more extensive pasture development.

Overall conclusion: The 2024 data indicate that Suriname has a substantial pool of poor spontaneous grassland concentrated mainly in medium-sized parcels, with Wanica as the dominant location. The large number of such parcels, relative to cultivated and improved grassland, suggests that improving the productivity and management of existing spontaneous grassland could be an important component of livestock-sector development.

TABLE 3.1.5–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND WHETHER ANIMALS GRAZED ON THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	ANIMALS GRAZED ON THE HOLDING		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	32	810	842
WANICA	563	1949	2,512
NICKERIE	104	1275	1,379
CORONIE	23	67	90
SARAMACCA	119	894	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	101	770	871
MAROWIJNE	1	2295	2,296
PARA	23	167	190
BROKOPONDO		942	942
SIPALIWINI	5	4269	4,274
TOTAL	971	13,438	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.1.5: Holdings by Whether Animals Grazed on the Holding, 2024

Table 3.1.5 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in each district had animals grazing on the holding itself. Nationally, there were 14,409 holdings, of which 971 reported grazing animals on the holding

Key Findings

1. Grazing is limited nationally. Only 971 of 14,409 holdings (6.7%) reported animals grazing on the holding.

2. Wanica dominates. Wanica has 563 grazing holdings, representing 58% of the national total.

3. Coronie has the highest grazing intensity. Although small in absolute size, 25.6% of Coronie's holdings reported grazing.
4. Four districts dominate national grazing activity. Wanica, Saramacca, Nickerie and Commewijne together account for approximately 91.3% of all grazing holdings.
5. Saramacca and Commewijne are important secondary grazing areas. Both have grazing rates around 12%, nearly twice the national average.
6. Nickerie has a moderate grazing presence. Its 7.5% rate is only slightly above the national average.
7. Grazing is almost absent in several districts. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini collectively have only 6 grazing holdings among 7,512 holdings.
8. Grazing does not fully describe livestock production. The very low grazing figures in some districts do not necessarily mean that livestock is absent. They indicate that animals generally are not reported as grazing on the holding.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.5 demonstrates that on-holding grazing is a relatively specialized form of agricultural activity in Suriname, occurring on only 6.7% of all holdings in 2024.

The most important geographical characteristic is the very strong concentration of grazing in Wanica. With 563 holdings, Wanica alone accounts for almost three-fifths of all holdings with grazing. Saramacca, Nickerie and Commewijne provide most of the remaining activity.

The results also reveal an important distinction between livestock ownership and grazing practices. The previous livestock table showed that livestock-related holdings exist across a much wider geographical area, whereas actual grazing on the holding is heavily concentrated in a few districts. This suggests that livestock systems differ substantially between districts.

The extremely low grazing rates in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini are particularly notable. These districts contain a large share of the country's agricultural holdings, yet almost none report animals grazing directly on the holding. This could reflect differences in land-use systems, livestock management practices, the nature of holdings, or the availability and use of grazing land. The table alone cannot determine which explanation applies.

From a livestock-development perspective, the results point to two distinct policy situations:

- Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Nickerie: existing grazing activity is substantial, so improvements in pasture quality, animal husbandry, forage management and grazing efficiency could build on an established production base.
- Districts with very little reported grazing: development strategies should not assume that conventional pasture-based livestock production is appropriate. Other livestock systems and land-use arrangements may be more relevant.

Overall conclusion

Suriname's livestock grazing system in 2024 is highly concentrated geographically. Only a small minority of holdings graze animals on the holding, and approximately 91% of all such holdings are

concentrated in Wanica, Saramacca, Nickerie and Commewijne. Wanica is by far the principal centre, while Coronie has the highest proportion of holdings engaged in grazing.
This table therefore provides strong evidence of regional specialization in livestock-grazing practices, rather than a uniformly distributed grazing system across Suriname.

TABLE 3.1.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND SUM OF GRAZED AREA (IN HA) ON THE HOLDING IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	SUM OF GRAZED AREA (IN HA) ON THE HOLDING IN CLASSES					SUM HOLDINGS
	<0.5	**≥0.5 - <2**	**≥2 - <5**	**≥5 - <10**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO			22	10		32
WANICA	236	215	73	19	20	563
NICKERIE	76	14	4	1	9	104
CORONIE	15	3	2	1	2	23
SARAMACCA	46	33	18	10	12	119
COMMEWIJNE	53	29	9	5	5	101
MAROWIJNE	1					1
PARA	7	8	3	2	3	23
BROKOPONDO						
SIPALIWINI	4				1	5
TOTAL	438	302	130	48	52	971

Analysis of Table 3.1.6: Holdings by District and Grazed Area on the Holding, 2024
Table 3.1.6 provides a more detailed picture of the 971 holdings identified in Table 3.1.5 as having animals grazing on the holding. It shows the size of the area actually grazed, rather than simply whether grazing occurred.
The central finding is that small grazing areas dominate. Almost half (45.1%) of all holdings with grazing use less than 0.5 hectare for grazing. When the next category is included, 740 holdings, or 76.2%, use less than 2 hectares for grazing. Thus, on most holdings, grazing occurs on a relatively small area.

Key Findings

1. Small grazing areas dominate. 45.1% of grazing holdings use less than 0.5 ha.
2. Most grazing is below 2 hectares. 76.2% of grazing holdings use less than 2 ha.
3. Extensive grazing is uncommon. Only 10.3% of grazing holdings use at least 5 ha.
4. Wanica is overwhelmingly dominant. Wanica has 563 of the 971 grazing holdings, or 58.0%.
5. Wanica is predominantly small-scale. About 80% of its grazing holdings use less than 2 ha.
6. Saramacca has a relatively extensive grazing structure. 18.5% of its grazing holdings use at least 5 ha.
7. Para also has a relatively high large-area component. 21.7% of its grazing holdings are ≥5 ha.
8. Nickerie combines many small holdings with some large ones. It has 76 holdings below 0.5 ha, but also 9 holdings ≥10 ha.

9. Paramaribo is structurally unusual. Its 32 grazing holdings are concentrated entirely in the 2–10 ha range.

10. Grazing is almost absent in several districts. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini collectively account for only 6 grazing holdings.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.6 demonstrates that on-holding grazing in Suriname is predominantly small-scale in terms of area. Although 971 holdings reported grazing animals, three-quarters use less than 2 hectares, and fewer than one in ten holdings uses 5 hectares or more.

This means that the country's grazing system should not be characterized primarily as extensive, large-scale pasture farming. Instead, the data point toward a predominantly small-area grazing model, particularly in the districts with the greatest number of grazing holdings.

Wanica is the central exception in terms of scale of activity, rather than size per individual holding. It has by far the largest number of grazing holdings, but most of its holdings also have relatively small grazing areas. Its importance therefore derives primarily from the large number of participating holdings, not from exceptionally large grazing areas per holding.

Saramacca and Para stand out differently. They have relatively fewer grazing holdings, but a larger proportion of those holdings use 5 hectares or more. These districts may therefore have greater relevance for more extensive pasture-based livestock systems.

The results also strengthen an important conclusion from the preceding grassland tables: grassland availability and actual grazing use are not the same thing. The presence of grassland—whether cultivated, improved spontaneous or poor spontaneous—does not automatically imply that animals are grazing there.

From a livestock-development perspective, this suggests two broad opportunities:

1. Improve productivity on the numerous small grazing holdings, particularly in Wanica, through better forage, pasture management and animal husbandry; and
2. Assess the larger grazing holdings in Saramacca, Para, Nickerie and other districts for opportunities for more extensive or commercially oriented livestock production.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 grazing system is characterized by strong geographical concentration and predominantly small grazing areas. Nearly half of grazing holdings use less than 0.5 ha, more than three-quarters use less than 2 ha, and only 10.3% use 5 ha or more. Wanica is the dominant grazing district by number of holdings, while Saramacca and Para show relatively stronger potential for larger-area grazing systems.

TABLE 3.1.7–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND WHETHER ANIMALS GRAZED OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	ANIMALS GRAZED OFF THE HOLDING		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO		842	842
WANICA	112	2,400	2,512
NICKERIE	72	1,307	1,379
CORONIE	11	79	90
SARAMACCA	12	1,001	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	30	841	871
MAROWIJNE		2,296	2,296
PARA	5	185	190
BROKOPONDO		942	942
SIPALIWINI		4,274	4,274
TOTAL	242	14,167	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.1.7: Holdings by District and Whether Animals Grazed Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.1.7 shows the extent to which livestock holdings relied on grazing outside the holding, such as neighbouring land, roadsides, open areas, or other locations. The results indicate that off-holding grazing is relatively uncommon nationally, but it is concentrated in a few districts.

Key Findings

1. Off-holding grazing is uncommon nationally. Only 242 of 14,409 holdings (1.7%) reported animals grazing outside the holding.
2. The overwhelming majority do not use off-holding grazing. 98.3% of holdings reported no off-holding grazing.
3. Wanica has the largest number. 112 holdings, representing 46.3% of all off-holding grazing holdings nationally.
4. Nickerie has the highest proportion among the larger districts. 5.2% of Nickerie's holdings reported off-holding grazing.
5. Coronie is the strongest proportional outlier. Although only 11 holdings are involved, they represent 12.2% of Coronie's holdings.
6. Wanica and Nickerie dominate. Together they account for 184 of 242 holdings, or 76.0% of the national total.
7. Four districts report no off-holding grazing. Paramaribo, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini each report zero.
8. On-holding grazing is much more common. The 971 holdings with on-holding grazing in Table 3.1.5 are approximately four times as numerous as the 242 holdings reporting off-holding grazing.

Conclusions

The 2024 data show that off-holding grazing plays a relatively minor role in Suriname's agricultural system. Only 1.7% of all holdings reported this practice, meaning that livestock production generally does not appear to depend on access to grazing land outside the holding.

However, the national average conceals substantial district-level variation. Off-holding grazing is strongly concentrated in Wanica and Nickerie, which together account for three-quarters of all holdings using this practice. Coronie is another important case because of its unusually high proportion of holdings involved, despite its small absolute number.

The comparison with Table 3.1.5 is particularly important. On-holding grazing is substantially more common than off-holding grazing, suggesting that livestock keepers generally rely on land within their own holdings rather than external grazing resources.

At the same time, the absence of reported off-holding grazing in Sipaliwini, Marowijne and Brokopondo should not automatically be interpreted as an absence of livestock movement or grazing outside agricultural holdings. It may reflect differences in holding definitions, livestock systems, land-use patterns, or the way grazing is reported.

Overall conclusion

Off-holding grazing was a limited but geographically concentrated livestock practice in 2024. Only 1.7% of holdings reported it, with Wanica and Nickerie accounting for 76% of all such holdings. The results indicate that livestock production in Suriname is predominantly based on grazing within the holding, while dependence on external grazing areas is concentrated in specific districts and may reflect localized land-use and livestock-management conditions.

TABLE 3.1.8–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ANIMALS GRAZED ON AND OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	ANIMALS GRAZED		SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	TOTAL HOLDINGS
	ON THE HOLDING	OFF THE HOLDING			
PARAMARIBO	32		32	32	842
WANICA	563	112	675	526	2,512
NICKERIE	104	72	176	140	1,379
CORONIE	23	11	34	25	90
SARAMACCA	119	12	131	122	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	101	30	131	106	871
MAROWIJNE	1		1	1	2,296
PARA	23	5	28	23	190
BROKOPONDO					942
SIPALIWINI	5		5	5	4,274
TOTAL SURINAME	971	242	1,213	980	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.1.8: Holdings by District and Animals Grazed On and Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.1.8 provides an important synthesis of the previous grazing tables because it identifies the 980 holdings with grazing activity and separates their grazing into animals grazing on the holding and off the holding.

A key point is that the 980 holdings are not necessarily the sum of the 971 on-holding and 242 off-holding holdings, because some holdings use both grazing systems.

National overview:

Out of 14,409 holdings nationally:

- 980 holdings (6.8%) had animals grazing either on or off the holding.
- These holdings accounted for 1,213 reported grazing situations/animals-grazing categories.
- 971 holdings had animals grazing on the holding.
- 242 holdings had animals grazing off the holding.

The difference between 980 grazing holdings and 971 on-holding holdings shows that some holdings combine on-holding and off-holding grazing.

Key Findings

1. Only a small share of holdings are involved in grazing. Only 980 of 14,409 holdings (6.8%) report grazing activity.
2. Grazing is highly concentrated geographically. 91.2% of grazing holdings are located in Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
3. Wanica is the national centre. Wanica contains 53.7% of all grazing holdings.
4. Coronie has the highest participation rate. Despite its small size, 27.8% of Coronie's holdings report grazing.
5. On-holding grazing dominates. There are 971 on-holding grazing holdings, compared with 242 off-holding holdings.
6. Off-holding grazing is concentrated. Wanica and Nickerie together account for 184 of the 242 off-holding holdings, or about 76%.
7. Some holdings use both systems. The total of 980 grazing holdings is lower than the sum of the on- and off-holding categories, indicating that combined grazing practices occur.
8. Several districts have virtually no grazing. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini collectively account for only 6 grazing holdings.

Conclusions

Table 3.1.8 confirms that grazing is a relatively specialized activity within Suriname's agricultural holding structure. Although the country has 14,409 holdings, fewer than 7% report animals grazing either on or off the holding.

The most important feature is the geographical concentration. Wanica is clearly the principal grazing district by number of holdings, while Coronie has the highest proportion of holdings engaged in grazing. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne also have substantially higher grazing participation than the national average.

The livestock-grazing system is predominantly land-based within the holding, as evidenced by the much larger number of holdings reporting on-holding grazing. Nevertheless, off-holding grazing is important in selected areas, particularly Wanica and Nickerie, and some holdings clearly combine the two approaches.

The extremely low levels recorded in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini suggest that grazing livestock production is not evenly distributed across the country. The contrast between these

districts and the coastal agricultural districts points to major differences in agricultural land use, livestock systems and the role of grazing within farming operations.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 livestock-grazing structure is characterized by low national participation but strong regional concentration. Only 6.8% of holdings reported grazing activity, with more than 90% of grazing holdings concentrated in Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne. On-holding grazing is the dominant system, while off-holding grazing is a secondary but locally important practice, particularly in Wanica, Nickerie and Coronie. The results point to a predominantly small- and medium-scale grazing system concentrated in the country's principal agricultural districts.

3.2 Cattle

TABLE 3.2.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ENGAGED OR NOT IN CATTLE REARING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	CATTLE		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	32	810	842
WANICA	730	1,782	2,512
NICKERIE	130	1,249	1,379
CORONIE	32	58	90
SARAMACCA	116	897	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	105	766	871
MAROWIJNE	2	2,294	2,296
PARA	23	167	190
BROKOPONDO	3	939	942
SIPALIWINI	7	4,267	4,274
TOTAL	1,180	13,229	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.2.1: Holdings Engaged in Cattle Rearing by District on-the reference day

Table 3.2.1 shows the number of agricultural holdings that were engaged in cattle rearing on the reference day, providing a clear picture of the geographical distribution and relative importance of cattle production in Suriname.

Out of 14,409 holdings, 1,180 holdings were engaged in cattle rearing. Thus approximately 1 in every 12 holdings was engaged in cattle rearing on the reference day.

Key Findings

1. Cattle rearing involves 8.2% of holdings. Only 1,180 of 14,409 holdings engage in cattle rearing.

2. Wanica is the national centre of cattle production. With 730 holdings, Wanica accounts for 61.9% of all cattle-rearing holdings.

3. Coronie has the highest specialization. 35.6% of Coronie's holdings engage in cattle rearing—the highest district proportion.

4. Four districts dominate cattle rearing. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne contain 91.6% of all cattle-rearing holdings.
5. Saramacca, Commewijne and Para exceed the national average. All three have participation rates around 11.5–12.1%, compared with 8.2% nationally.
6. Paramaribo has relatively little cattle rearing. Only 3.8% of holdings engage in cattle rearing.
7. Interior districts show very limited cattle activity. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini together account for only 12 cattle-rearing holdings.

Relationship with the Previous Grazing Tables

This table also fits closely with Tables 3.1.5–3.1.8.
There were 971 holdings with animals grazing on the holding, while there are 1,180 holdings engaged in cattle rearing.
This is an important distinction:
Cattle rearing does not necessarily imply that cattle are being grazed on the holding.
Some cattle holdings may use other feeding systems, while others may graze animals outside the holding.
The geographical pattern is nevertheless broadly consistent: Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Coronie are prominent in both cattle production and grazing activity.

Conclusions

The data demonstrate that cattle rearing is a significant but highly concentrated component of Suriname's agricultural sector. Only 8.2% of all holdings engage in cattle rearing, but more than 90% of cattle-rearing holdings are concentrated in four districts: Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
Wanica is clearly the national centre of cattle rearing, containing almost two-thirds of all cattle-rearing holdings. Its 29.1% participation rate also indicates that cattle production is deeply embedded in the district's agricultural structure.
Coronie is the most cattle-specialized district proportionally, with cattle rearing occurring on 35.6% of its holdings. This distinction between *absolute concentration* and *relative specialization* is important: Wanica dominates in numbers, whereas Coronie has the strongest cattle orientation relative to its number of holdings.
The very low levels in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini indicate that cattle rearing is not evenly distributed across Suriname. This suggests that cattle production is strongly associated with the country's established agricultural zones rather than being a major activity throughout the interior.
Overall conclusion
Cattle rearing in Suriname was geographically concentrated and predominantly a coastal agricultural activity. Of the 1,180 cattle-rearing holdings, 61.9% were in Wanica and 91.6% were located in Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne. Coronie had the highest cattle-rearing intensity at 35.6% of its holdings. The results indicate considerable potential for district-specific

livestock development strategies, with emphasis on strengthening established cattle-producing areas rather than applying a uniform national approach.

Analysis of Table 3.2.2: Cattle-Rearing Holdings by District, Sex of Manager and Operation System on the reference day

Table 3.2.2 provides more detail on the 1,180 holdings engaged in cattle rearing identified in Table 3.2.1. It shows whether cattle production is conducted under intensive, semi-intensive or extensive systems, and how these systems are distributed by district and sex of the manager.

Important data note: In several districts, the "SUM" of operation-system holdings is slightly higher than the "actual holdings" reported in the cattle column—for example, Wanica has 739 system observations versus 730 actual cattle holdings. This likely reflects the way the source table records operation-system responses or multiple classifications. For national cattle-holding totals, 1,180 actual holdings should therefore be used.

The most important national finding is that semi-intensive cattle production is the dominant system, accounting for 42.6% of system observations. Extensive production follows at 35.4%, while intensive production accounts for 22.0%.

Thus, cattle production in Suriname is characterized by a mixed production structure, rather than being dominated by either highly intensive or purely extensive systems.

Key Findings

1. Semi-intensive cattle production dominates nationally. 42.6% of reported system observations are semi-intensive, compared with 35.4% extensive and 22.0% intensive.

2. Wanica is the centre of all three systems. With 730 actual cattle holdings, Wanica accounts for nearly 62% of the national cattle-rearing sector.

3. Production systems differ significantly by district

- Nickerie: strongly extensive.
- Wanica: predominantly semi-intensive.
- Commewijne: relatively intensive/semi-intensive.
- Coronie: predominantly extensive.
- Para: strongly semi-intensive.

This indicates that cattle production conditions and management practices vary considerably geographically.

4. Cattle rearing is heavily male-dominated. Men manage 87% of cattle-rearing holdings, compared with only 13% managed by women.

5. Gender imbalance persists across production systems. Male managers represent 85–88% across intensive, semi-intensive and extensive systems.

6. Interior cattle production is negligible. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini together have only 12 cattle-rearing holdings.

7. The sector has considerable scope for intensification. Because semi-intensive production is already the dominant system, improving feeding, breeding, animal health, pasture management

and farm management could potentially raise productivity without requiring a complete shift to intensive production.

Conclusions

Table 3.2.2 confirms that Suriname's cattle sector is heterogeneous but strongly concentrated geographically and socially.

The national cattle-rearing system is led by semi-intensive production, suggesting that many cattle producers already operate between traditional extensive grazing and highly intensive production. This provides a potentially useful foundation for productivity-enhancing interventions.

However, production systems vary markedly between districts. Nickerie and Coronie are more strongly extensive, while Wanica, Commewijne and Para have stronger semi-intensive or intensive components. Consequently, livestock development policies should be district-specific rather than uniform across the country.

The most significant structural issue is the strong male dominance. With 87% of cattle-rearing holdings managed by men, women's participation is considerably lower than their participation in agriculture overall. This suggests an opportunity to strengthen women's involvement through livestock training, finance, extension services and support for smaller-scale cattle enterprises.

Finally, the extremely low number of cattle holdings in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini demonstrates that cattle rearing is not an important agricultural activity across much of the interior. Development resources should therefore recognize the very different livestock profiles of the coastal and interior districts.

Overall conclusion

Cattle production in Suriname was predominantly semi-intensive, highly concentrated in Wanica and several other established agricultural districts, and overwhelmingly managed by men. The sector's structure suggests that the greatest opportunity lies not simply in expanding cattle numbers, but in improving productivity within existing semi-intensive and extensive systems through better feeding, breeding, pasture management, animal health, technology and targeted extension. At the same time, greater attention to women's participation could broaden the economic and social benefits of cattle development.

TABLE 3.2.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN CATTLE REARING BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM FOR CATTLE						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		INTENSIVE		SEMI-INTENSIVE		EXTENSIVE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.			21	65.6%	11	34.4%	32	32	3.8%	842	
	M.			21	100%	11	100%	32	32	100%	629	75%
	F.				0%		0%			0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	167	22.6%	337	45.6%	235	31.8%	739	730	29.1%	2,512	
	M.	137	82%	288	85%	192	82%	617	611	84%	1,980	79%
	F.	30	18%	49	15%	43	18%	122	119	16%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	26	20.0%	26	20.0%	78	60.0%	130	130	9.4%	1,379	
	M.	26	100%	25	96%	74	95%	125	125	96%	1,275	92%
	F.		0%	1	4%	4	5%	5	5	4%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	7	21.9%	11	34.4%	14	43.8%	32	32	35.6%	90	
	M.	5	71%	9	82%	13	93%	27	27	84%	72	80%
	F.	2	29%	2	18%	1	7%	5	5	16%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	23	19.3%	49	41.2%	47	39.5%	119	116	11.5%	1,013	
	M.	16	70%	44	90%	44	94%	104	101	87%	876	86%
	F.	7	30%	5	10%	3	6%	15	15	13%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	34	30.9%	50	45.5%	26	23.6%	110	105	12.1%	871	
	M.	33	97%	46	92%	26	100%	105	100	95%	742	85%
	F.	1	3%	4	8%		0%	5	5	5%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			2	100.0%			2	2	0.1%	2,296	
	M.			2	100%			2	2	100%	1,157	50%
	F.				0%					0%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	7	29.2%	13	54.2%	4	16.7%	24	23	12.1%	190	
	M.	7	100%	12	92%	4	100%	23	22	96%	126	66%
	F.		0%	1	8%		0%	1	1	4%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.					3	100.0%	3	3	0.3%	942	
	M.						0%			0%	216	23%
	F.					3	100%	3	3	100%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	7	0.2%	4,274	
	M.			1	100%	6	100%	7	7	100%	1,644	38%
	F.				0%		0%			0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	264	22.0%	510	42.6%	424	35.4%	1,198	1,180	8.2%	14,409	
	M.	224	85%	448	88%	370	87%	1,042	1,027	87%	8,717	60%
	F.	40	15%	62	12%	54	13%	156	153	13%	5,692	40%

TABLE 3.2.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND CATTLE GRAZED ON AND OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	CATTLE GRAZED		SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	TOTAL HOLDINGS
	ON THE HOLDING	OFF THE HOLDING			
PARAMARIBO	32		32	32	842
WANICA	435	33	468	452	2,512
NICKERIE	58	42	100	90	1,379
CORONIE	19	7	26	22	90
SARAMACCA	94	4	98	96	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	75	12	87	81	871
MAROWIJNE	1		1	1	2,296
PARA	16		16	16	190
BROKOPONDO					942
SIPALIWINI	5		5	5	4,274
TOTAL	735	98	833	795	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.2.3: Number of Holdings by District and Cattle Grazed On and Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.2.3 describes the 795 holdings with cattle and distinguishes between cattle grazed on the holding and off the holding. The table is particularly useful for understanding the spatial organization of cattle production and the extent to which cattle producers depend on land outside their own holdings for grazing.

National overview

In 2024:

- 795 holdings reported cattle.
- These holdings accounted for 833 cattle-grazing observations/holdings in the table.
- 735 involved cattle grazing on the holding.
- 98 involved cattle grazing off the holding.

Thus, approximately:

- 88.2% of the cattle-grazing observations were on the holding.
- 11.8% were off the holding.

This demonstrates that grazing on the farmer's own holding is by far the dominant arrangement. An important point is that the table's "number of holdings" and "sum" are not identical. The total of 833 grazing observations exceeds the 795 holdings because some holdings can have cattle grazing in both locations.

Key Findings

1. On-holding grazing is the dominant national pattern, representing approximately 88% of grazing observations.
2. 795 holdings reported cattle, generating 833 grazing observations, indicating that some holdings use both on- and off-holding grazing.
3. 735 observations involved grazing on the holding, compared with only 98 off-holding.
4. Wanica dominates cattle grazing, with 452 cattle holdings and 468 grazing observations.

5. Nickerie has the highest relative dependence on off-holding grazing, with 42% of its grazing observations occurring outside the holding.
6. Coronie also has a relatively high off-holding component, at approximately 27%.
7. Saramacca has one of the strongest on-holding grazing patterns, with about 96% of observations occurring on the holding.
8. Paramaribo and Para report no off-holding cattle grazing in this table.
9. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have very little cattle activity, confirming the strong geographical concentration of the cattle sector.
10. The data suggest that access to land within the holding is generally sufficient for grazing, but this varies considerably by district.

Conclusions

Table 3.2.3 shows that Suriname's cattle-grazing system is predominantly based on land available within the agricultural holding. Nearly nine out of ten grazing observations occur on the holding, indicating that most cattle producers do not depend heavily on external grazing land.

However, there are important regional differences. Wanica is the country's main cattle-grazing center, accounting for more than half of cattle holdings. Its cattle sector is overwhelmingly based on on-holding grazing. By contrast, Nickerie stands out for its relatively high dependence on off-holding grazing, suggesting greater use of communal, rented, neighboring or otherwise externally accessible grazing areas.

The difference between 795 holdings and 833 grazing observations is also important. It indicates that cattle grazing is not always confined to a single location: some holdings have cattle grazing both on and off the holding. Consequently, cattle production statistics should distinguish between the number of cattle holdings and the number of grazing arrangements.

Overall, the findings indicate that land availability and grazing practices differ substantially among districts. For agricultural planning, Nickerie and, to a lesser extent, Coronie may warrant particular attention to the availability, management and security of external grazing land, while the major cattle-producing districts generally rely on grazing resources within the holding.

Overall assessment: the 2024 cattle sector is strongly concentrated in Wanica, predominantly dependent on on-holding grazing, but with significant district-level variation—especially the much greater use of off-holding grazing in Nickerie.

TABLE 3.2.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING CATTLE ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF GRAZING CATTLE IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING CATTLE IN CLASSES						SUM HOLDINGS
	1	**2**	**3**	**4 – 5**	**6 – 9**	**≥10**	
PARAMARIBO				11		21	32
WANICA	18	76	63	94	79	105	435
NICKERIE	7	11	5	5	10	20	58
CORONIE	1	1		1	2	14	19
SARAMACCA	6	13	11	16	21	27	94
COMMEWIJNE	5	11	8	15	12	24	75
MAROWIJNE		1					1
PARA		2	1	2		11	16
BROKOPONDO							
SIPALIWINI					3	2	5
TOTAL	37	115	88	144	126	224	735

Analysis of Table 3.2.4: Holdings with Grazing Cattle by Number of Cattle, 2024

This table provides an important picture of the scale of cattle grazing operations by showing how many holdings have 1, 2, 3, 4–5, 6–9, or at least 10 grazing cattle.

Nationally, 735 holdings reported grazing cattle on the holding. The distribution is notably skewed toward holdings with relatively larger cattle numbers, particularly the ≥10 cattle category.

Key Findings

1. Cattle grazing is concentrated in larger-scale holdings. The distribution is clearly not dominated by holdings with only one or two cattle. The ≥10 category is the largest single category, containing about 31% of holdings.

2. Wanica is the national centre of cattle grazing. With 435 of the 735 holdings, Wanica accounts for approximately 59% of all holdings with grazing cattle. It is therefore the most important district for cattle grazing by a substantial margin.

3. Large-herd cattle operations are particularly important in several districts. Paramaribo, Coronie and Para stand out because a very high proportion of their cattle-grazing holdings fall into the ≥10 category. Nickerie, Commewijne and Saramacca also have significant numbers of larger holdings.

4. There is substantial geographic differentiation. The cattle sector varies considerably by district. Some districts have many holdings spread across different herd sizes, while others have relatively few holdings but a strong concentration in the ≥10 cattle category.

5. Cattle production appears more commercially oriented than small livestock activities. Compared with the goat-grazing results previously analyzed, this table indicates a much more substantial cattle-grazing structure, with a sizeable number of holdings supporting larger herds. This points toward cattle being an important livestock production and land-use activity, particularly in Wanica and the main agricultural districts.

6. The national cattle-grazing structure is highly concentrated. The combination of high participation in Wanica and the substantial number of large-herd holdings indicates that cattle

production is not evenly distributed across Suriname. Agricultural planning, veterinary services, pasture management and livestock-support programs would therefore likely have the greatest immediate reach if focused on the major cattle-producing districts.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data show a cattle-grazing sector characterized by strong geographic concentration and a substantial presence of larger herds. Of the 735 holdings with grazing cattle, nearly one-third were in the ≥10 cattle category, while about two-thirds had four or more cattle. Wanica dominates in absolute numbers, whereas Coronie, Paramaribo and Para show particularly high concentrations of larger cattle holdings. The results therefore suggest a sector that combines a large number of cattle holdings in Wanica with more concentrated large-herd operations in several other districts.

TABLE 3.2.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING CATTLE ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES					SUM HOLDINGS
	<3	**≥3 - <6**	**≥6 - <9**	**≥9 - ≤12**	Missing	
PARAMARIBO				32		32
WANICA	9	14	8	369	35	435
NICKERIE	5	1	2	47	3	58
CORONIE	1	3	1	11	3	19
SARAMACCA	7	3	4	74	6	94
COMMEWIJNE		3	7	64	1	75
MAROWIJNE				1		1
PARA	1		1	14		16
BROKOPONDO						
SIPALIWINI				5		5
TOTAL	23	24	23	617	48	735

Analysis of Table 3.2.5: Number of Holdings with Grazing Cattle by Number of Grazing Months, 2024

Table 3.2.5 examines how long cattle were grazed on the holding during the year. The results show a very strong concentration in the longest grazing-period category, 9 to 12 months, particularly in Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Nickerie.

The most important finding is that 617 holdings, or 83.9% of all cattle-grazing holdings, reported 9–12 months of grazing. Thus, cattle grazing on holdings was overwhelmingly a long-duration, nearly year-round activity.

Key Findings

1. Cattle grazing is predominantly year-round. The clearest conclusion is that cattle grazing on holdings is overwhelmingly a 9–12-month activity. About 84% of all cattle-grazing holdings fall into this category.

2. Seasonal or short-term grazing is relatively uncommon. Less than 10% of holdings reported grazing for fewer than nine months. This suggests that cattle farmers generally depend on their holdings for pasture over most of the year rather than using the holding only during a particular grazing season.

3. Wanica is the principal centre of long-duration cattle grazing. Wanica accounts for 369 of the 617 holdings in the 9–12-month category, making it the dominant contributor nationally.

4. Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca also demonstrate strong year-round grazing

These districts combine substantial numbers of cattle-grazing holdings with high proportions of holdings reporting 9–12 months of grazing.

5. The findings have implications for pasture and land management. Because cattle remain on grazing land for most of the year, issues such as pasture quality, carrying capacity, water availability, fencing, pasture rotation and sustainable land management are likely to be important for maintaining cattle productivity.

6. Data quality should be addressed. The national totals reconcile, but the district-level missing values do not appear to reconcile with the reported national missing total of 48. In addition, Paramaribo has no usable grazing-duration information. This should be corrected before using the table for detailed district-level modelling or policy targets.

Overall conclusion

Cattle grazing in Suriname in 2024 was overwhelmingly a long-duration activity, with approximately 84% of cattle-grazing holdings reporting grazing for 9–12 months of the year. The pattern is particularly pronounced in Wanica, Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca. Combined with the earlier evidence of substantial herd sizes, the results indicate that cattle production relies heavily on continuous or near-continuous access to grazing land, making pasture availability and sustainable grazing management important considerations for the development of the cattle sector.

TABLE 3.2.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH CATTLE BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF CATTLE ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF CATTLE						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		PURE-BRED		CRIOLLO		CROSS-BRED						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.					32	100.0%	32	32	3.8%	842	
	M.					32	100%	32	32	100%	629	75%
	F.						0%			0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	225	29.9%	86	11.4%	441	58.6%	752	730	29.1%	2,512	
	M.	192	85%	62	72%	378	86%	632	611	84%	1,980	79%
	F.	33	15%	24	28%	63	14%	120	119	16%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	24	17.5%	25	18.2%	88	64.2%	137	130	9.4%	1,379	
	M.	23	96%	24	96%	85	97%	132	125	96%	1,275	92%
	F.	1	4%	1	4%	3	3%	5	5	4%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	7	21.9%	3	9.4%	22	68.8%	32	32	35.6%	90	
	M.	5	71%	2	67%	20	91%	27	27	84%	72	80%
	F.	2	29%	1	33%	2	9%	5	5	16%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	42	33.9%	12	9.7%	70	56.5%	124	116	11.5%	1,013	
	M.	40	95%	11	92%	58	83%	109	101	87%	876	86%
	F.	2	5%	1	8%	12	17%	15	15	13%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	66	58.9%	7	6.3%	39	34.8%	112	105	12.1%	871	
	M.	63	95%	6	86%	38	97%	107	100	95%	742	85%
	F.	3	5%	1	14%	1	3%	5	5	5%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.					2	100.0%	2	2	0.1%	2,296	
	M.					2	100%	2	2	100%	1,157	50%
	F.						0%			0%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	10	43.5%			13	56.5%	23	23	12.1%	190	
	M.	9	90%			13	100%	22	22	96%	126	66%
	F.	1	10%				0%	1	1	4%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.					3	100.0	3	3	0.3%	942	
	M.						0%			0%	216	23%
	F.					3	100%	3	3	100%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			7	100.0%			7	7	0.2%	4,274	
	M.			7	100%			7	7	100%	1,644	38%
	F.				0%					0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	374	30.6%	140	11.4%	710	58.0%	1,224	1,180	8.2%	14,409	
	M.	332	89%	112	80%	626	88%	1,070	1,027	87%	8,717	60%
	F.	42	11%	28	20%	84	12%	154	153	13%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.2.6: Number of Holdings with Cattle by District, Sex of the Manager and Type of Cattle on the reference day

Table 3.2.6 provides a more detailed picture of the 1,180 holdings engaged in cattle rearing in Suriname, showing the type of cattle—pure-bred, Criollo and cross-bred—and the sex of the manager.

Overall structure of cattle production

Of the 1,180 cattle-rearing holdings:

- 374 holdings (30.6%) kept pure-bred cattle.
- 140 holdings (11.4%) kept Criollo cattle.
- 710 holdings (58.0%) kept cross-bred cattle.

Thus, cross-bred cattle clearly dominate, accounting for almost six out of every ten cattle holdings. Pure-bred cattle form the second-largest category, while Criollo cattle are comparatively limited. This distribution indicates that cattle production in Suriname is largely oriented toward cross-breeding, presumably combining desirable characteristics of different breeds rather than relying predominantly on either pure-bred or traditional Criollo cattle.

Key Findings

1. Cross-bred cattle dominate Suriname's cattle sector, occurring on 710 holdings (58.0%).
2. Pure-bred cattle account for 30.6% of cattle-rearing holdings, while Criollo cattle account for only 11.4%.
3. Wanica is the national center of cattle production, with 752 of the 1,180 cattle-rearing holdings, or about 64%.
4. Commewijne has a distinctive production profile, with pure-bred cattle representing 58.9% of its cattle holdings—the highest major-district concentration.
5. Cattle management is strongly male-dominated, with men managing 87% of cattle holdings and women 13%.
6. Female participation is relatively greater in Criollo production, where women manage 20% of holdings.
7. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne are secondary cattle-producing districts, although at substantially lower levels than Wanica.
8. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have negligible cattle-rearing activity, despite having substantial numbers of agricultural holdings overall.
9. The distribution suggests that cattle production is concentrated in specific agricultural zones, rather than being a widespread activity across all districts.
10. The dominance of cross-bred cattle suggests a cattle sector with a substantial emphasis on breeding combinations and production characteristics, while pure-bred production remains important in selected districts.

Conclusions

The data show that Suriname's cattle-rearing sector is geographically concentrated, predominantly male-managed and strongly oriented toward cross-bred cattle. Wanica is by far the most important cattle-producing district and serves as the country's principal concentration of pure-bred, Criollo and cross-bred cattle holdings.

The prominence of cross-bred cattle—58% of cattle-rearing holdings—indicates that cross-breeding is central to the structure of cattle production. At the same time, the substantial presence of pure-bred cattle, particularly in Wanica and Commewijne, points to areas where more specialized breeding systems may be established.

The very low participation of several interior districts indicates that cattle production is not proportional to the overall number of agricultural holdings. Consequently, policies aimed at increasing cattle production should be geographically targeted, with different approaches for

established cattle-producing districts such as Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne and districts where cattle rearing is currently minimal.

Finally, the 87% male management share indicates a significant gender imbalance in cattle-rearing management. If increased female participation is a policy objective, support through training, access to breeding stock, finance, veterinary services and productive resources could be specifically directed toward women-managed cattle holdings.

In summary: the cattle sector can be characterized as Wanica-centered, cross-breed dominated, male-managed and spatially concentrated, with important specialized pure-bred production in Commewijne and limited cattle activity in much of the interior.



Fig.3.2.6A: Cross-bred beef cattle



Fig.3.2.6B: Criollo bull and Criollo cow



Fig.3.2.6C: Black & White Holstein cow, a pure-bred dairy cattle



Fig.3.2.6D: Brahman (Zebu) bull, a pure-bred beef cattle

TABLE 3.2.7-TOTAL NUMBER OF CATTLE BY DISTRICT AND SEX ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	MALE BULLS	FEMALE COWS/HEIFERS	TOTAL
PARAMARIBO	84	199	283
WANICA	2,122	4,154	6,276
NICKERIE	1,084	2,033	3,117
CORONIE	141	641	782
SARAMACCA	617	1,908	2,525
COMMEWIJNE	1,875	4,267	6,142
MAROWIJNE	3	1	4
PARA	111	399	510
BROKOPONDO		3	3
SIPALIWINI	41	31	72
TOTAL	6,078	13,636	19,714

Analysis of Table 3.2.7: Total Number of Cattle by District and Sex on the reference day

Table 3.2.7 provides the number of cattle by sex and district on the reference day. Nationally, Suriname had 19,714 cattle, consisting of 13,636 female cows/heifers and 6,078 male bulls.

The most important finding is the strong predominance of females. Approximately 7 out of every 10 cattle are female, while only about 3 out of 10 are male.

The female-to-male ratio is approximately 2.24:1. This means that for every male bull, there are roughly 2.2 female cattle.

This structure is generally favorable for maintaining and expanding a breeding herd because females constitute the productive reproductive base of cattle production.

Key Findings

1. Suriname had 19,714 cattle on the reference day.
2. Female cattle dominate the national herd, with 13,636 cows/heifers (69.2%) compared with 6,078 bulls (30.8%).
3. The national female-to-male ratio is approximately 2.24:1.
4. Wanica has the largest cattle population, with 6,276 animals.
5. Commewijne is a very close second, with 6,142 cattle.
6. Wanica and Commewijne together account for approximately 63% of all cattle in Suriname.
7. Nickerie and Saramacca are the next most important cattle-producing districts.
8. The four leading districts—Wanica, Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca—contain about 91.6% of the national cattle population.
9. Coronie has the highest female proportion among the major cattle-producing districts, at about 82%.
10. Sipaliwini is the only district where male cattle outnumber females, although its total herd is only 72 animals.

11. Marowijne and Brokopondo have virtually no cattle production, with only 4 and 3 cattle respectively.
12. The results confirm that Suriname's cattle sector is highly geographically concentrated and predominantly female-based.

Conclusions

The cattle population demonstrates a strongly concentrated and breeding-oriented herd structure. With 69.2% of the national herd consisting of females, Suriname has a substantial reproductive base capable of supporting future herd growth, provided that productivity, animal health and breeding management are maintained.

The geographical concentration is even more pronounced. Wanica and Commewijne alone account for nearly two-thirds of all cattle, while the addition of Nickerie and Saramacca raises the concentration to more than 90%. Consequently, these four districts are the core of Suriname's cattle industry and should be central to national cattle-development planning.

A particularly important finding is the contrast between number of cattle-rearing holdings and number of cattle. The earlier tables showed Wanica with substantially more cattle-rearing holdings than Commewijne, yet their cattle populations are almost identical. This suggests that Commewijne may have larger herds per cattle-rearing holding, whereas Wanica may have a greater number of smaller or medium-sized cattle operations. This distinction is important when designing agricultural support programmes.

The very small cattle populations in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini indicate that cattle production is currently marginal in these districts. Development strategies should therefore recognize the substantial differences in cattle-production potential and existing activity rather than applying a uniform national approach.

Overall, the cattle sector can be characterized as female-dominated, geographically concentrated and centered on Wanica, Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca. The strong female base provides a foundation for herd reproduction, while the concentration of animals suggests that investments in veterinary services, breeding improvement, feed, pasture management and farmer support could have particularly large effects when focused on the principal cattle-producing districts.

TABLE 3.2.8-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CATTLE PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	32	283	9
	M.	32	283	9
	F.			
WANICA	TOT.	730	6,276	9
	M.	610	5,620	9
	F.	119	656	6
NICKERIE	TOT.	130	3,117	24
	M.	125	3,083	25
	F.	5	34	7
CORONIE	TOT.	32	782	24
	M.	27	765	28
	F.	5	17	3
SARAMACCA	TOT.	116	2,525	22
	M.	101	2,462	24
	F.	15	63	4
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	105	6,142	58
	M.	100	6,121	61
	F.	5	21	4
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	2	4	2
	M.	2	4	2
	F.			
PARA	TOT.	23	510	22
	M.	22	495	23
	F.	1	15	15
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	3	3	1
	M.			
	F.	3	3	1
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	7	72	10
	M.	7	72	10
	F.			
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,180	19,714	17
	M.	1,026	18,905	18
	F.	153	809	5

Analysis of Table 3.2.8: Number of Holdings, Number of Heads and Average Number of Cattle Present on the Holding by District and Sex of the Manager on the reference day

This table provides an important measure of the scale and concentration of cattle production in Suriname by showing the number of cattle holdings, total cattle heads, and the average herd size per holding, with a breakdown by sex of the manager.

Overall situation

There were 1,180 cattle holdings with a total of 19,714 cattle, giving an overall average of approximately 17 cattle per holding.

The sex distribution of managers shows a strong male predominance:

- Male-managed holdings: 1,026 holdings, with 18,905 cattle, averaging 18 cattle per holding.
- Female-managed holdings: 153 holdings, with 809 cattle, averaging 5 cattle per holding.

Thus, although women manage about 13% of cattle holdings, they account for only about 4% of the cattle population. Male-managed holdings therefore operate at a substantially larger average scale.

Key Findings

1. Suriname had 19,714 cattle distributed across 1,180 holdings, averaging 17 cattle per holding.
2. Wanica dominates by number of holdings, with 730 cattle holdings, approximately 62% of the national total.
3. Wanica also has the largest cattle population, with 6,276 cattle, but its average herd size is relatively modest at 9 cattle per holding.
4. Commewijne is the most intensive cattle-producing district by herd size, averaging an exceptional 58 cattle per holding.
5. Commewijne contains about 31% of the country's cattle but only about 9% of its cattle holdings, indicating a highly concentrated production structure.
6. Nickerie, Coronie and Saramacca also have relatively large herds, with averages of 24, 24 and 22 cattle per holding respectively.
7. Male managers dominate cattle production, accounting for approximately 87% of cattle holdings and about 96% of cattle heads.
8. Female-managed holdings have a much smaller average herd (5 cattle) compared with male-managed holdings (18 cattle).
9. Cattle production is strongly concentrated geographically, particularly in Wanica, Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca.
10. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini play a very limited role in cattle production, collectively accounting for less than 1% of cattle.

Conclusions

The data reveal a highly uneven cattle sector in Suriname. The sector combines a large number of relatively small cattle holdings, particularly in Wanica, with a much smaller number of substantially larger operations, especially in Commewijne, Nickerie, Saramacca and Coronie.

The most important structural distinction is between number of holdings and scale of production. Wanica is the principal district in terms of participation, while Commewijne is the principal district in terms of herd concentration and average holding size. Consequently, policies based solely on the number of cattle holdings could give a misleading picture of where the country's cattle production capacity is concentrated.

The strong difference between male- and female-managed holdings also indicates a gender-related scale gap in cattle farming. Women participate in cattle production, but their holdings generally maintain substantially smaller herds. This may point to differences in access to land, capital, livestock assets, inputs, markets, or production infrastructure, although the table itself cannot establish the causes.

Overall, the cattle sector can be characterized as spatially concentrated, predominantly male-managed, and divided between numerous small-scale holdings and a smaller number of larger-scale cattle operations. The results suggest that cattle development strategies should distinguish between the needs of smallholder producers in high-participation districts such as Wanica and the needs of larger commercial-oriented producers in districts such as Commewijne, Nickerie and Saramacca.

3.3 Sheep

TABLE 3.3.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ENGAGED OR NOT IN SHEEP REARING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	SHEEP		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	10	832	842
WANICA	224	2,288	2,512
NICKERIE	116	1,263	1,379
CORONIE	20	70	90
SARAMACCA	36	977	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	44	827	871
MAROWIJNE		2,296	2,296
PARA	13	177	190
BROKOPONDO		942	942
SIPALIWINI		4,274	4,274
TOTAL	463	13,946	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.3.1: Holdings Engaged or Not Engaged in Sheep Rearing on the reference day
Table 3.3.1 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings in Suriname were engaged in sheep rearing on the reference day. Out of 14,409 holdings, 463 holdings reported sheep rearing, while 13,946 holdings did not.
Only about 3.2% of all holdings were engaged in sheep rearing. Thus, sheep rearing was a relatively small component of agricultural activity nationally.

Key Findings

1. Sheep rearing was relatively uncommon nationally, with only 463 of 14,409 holdings (3.2%) engaged in the activity.
2. Wanica is the leading district by number of sheep-rearing holdings, with 224 holdings, nearly half of the national total.
3. Nickerie ranks second, with 116 holdings.
4. Wanica and Nickerie together account for approximately 73% of all sheep-rearing holdings in Suriname.
5. Coronie has the highest sheep-rearing participation rate, at approximately 22.2% of its holdings, despite having only 20 sheep-rearing holdings.

6. Nickerie (8.4%) and Wanica (8.9%) also have participation rates substantially above the national average.
7. Commewijne (5.1%) and Para (6.8%) have moderate participation relative to the national rate.
8. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini reported no sheep-rearing holdings in the table.
9. Sheep rearing therefore exhibits a strong geographical concentration, rather than being evenly distributed across Suriname.

Conclusions

The data indicate that sheep rearing is a relatively specialized livestock activity in Suriname, involving only about one in every 31 agricultural holdings. The sector is concentrated particularly in the country's more established agricultural districts.

Wanica is the principal centre in terms of the number of participating holdings, while Coronie stands out in terms of the intensity of participation relative to its total number of holdings. Nickerie is also a significant sheep-rearing area, combining a sizeable number of holdings with a participation rate well above the national average.

The concentration of sheep rearing in Wanica and Nickerie is especially significant: together they account for nearly three-quarters of all sheep-rearing holdings. This suggests that sheep production is geographically clustered and that extension services, veterinary support, breeding programmes, feed initiatives and market-development measures could potentially achieve greater coverage by focusing initially on these established production areas.

At the same time, the complete absence of reported sheep-rearing holdings in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini highlights substantial geographical differences in livestock specialization. These differences could reflect agro-ecological conditions, market access, availability of inputs, production traditions, land-use patterns or other structural factors, although this table alone cannot establish the reasons.

Overall, the sheep sector can be characterized as small in national coverage, geographically concentrated, and particularly prominent in Wanica, Nickerie and Coronie.

TABLE 3.3.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN SHEEP REARING BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM FOR SHEEP						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		INTENSIVE		SEMI-INTENSIVE		EXTENSIVE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	10	100.0%					10	10	1.2%	842	
	M.	10	100%					10	10	100%	629	75%
	F.		0%							0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	102	44.5%	97	42.4%	30	13.1%	229	224	8.9%	2,512	
	M.	79	77%	86	89%	21	70%	186	182	81%	1,980	79%
	F.	23	23%	11	11%	9	30%	43	42	19%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	71	58.2%	29	23.8%	22	18.0%	122	116	8.4%	1,379	
	M.	66	93%	24	83%	22	100%	112	106	91%	1,275	92%
	F.	5	7%	5	17%		0%	10	10	9%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	5	22.7%	8	36.4%	9	40.9%	22	20	22.2%	90	
	M.	3	60%	6	75%	9	100%	18	17	85%	72	80%
	F.	2	40%	2	25%		0%	4	3	15%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	15	41.7%	17	47.2%	4	11.1%	36	36	3.6%	1,013	
	M.	13	87%	14	82%	4	100%	31	31	86%	876	86%
	F.	2	13%	3	18%		0%	5	5	14%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	19	43.2%	19	43.2%	6	13.6%	44	44	5.1%	871	
	M.	17	89%	19	100%	5	83%	41	41	93%	742	85%
	F.	2	11%		0%	1	17%	3	3	7%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.										2,296	
	M.										1,157	50%
	F.										1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	8	57.1%	6	42.9%			14	13	6.8%	190	
	M.	4	50%	5	83%			9	8	62%	126	66%
	F.	4	50%	1	17%			5	5	38%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.										942	
	M.										216	23%
	F.										726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.										4,274	
	M.										1,644	38%
	F.										2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	230	48.2%	176	36.9%	71	14.9%	477	463	3.2%	14,409	
	M.	192	83%	154	88%	61	86%	407	395	85%	8,717	60%
	F.	38	17%	22	13%	10	14%	70	68	15%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.3.2: Sheep Rearing by District, Sex of Manager and Operation System on the reference day

Table 3.3.2 shows that sheep rearing is a relatively small and geographically concentrated livestock activity in Suriname. Of the 14,409 agricultural holdings, 463 holdings (3.2%) were engaged in sheep rearing on the reference day.

Key findings

1. Sheep rearing is relatively uncommon: only 3.2% of the 14,409 agricultural holdings engage in it.
2. Wanica is the national centre of sheep production, with 224 holdings, representing almost half of all sheep-rearing holdings.
3. Nickerie is the second major centre, with 116 holdings.
4. Wanica and Nickerie together contain approximately 73% of all sheep-rearing holdings.
5. Coronie has the highest relative participation, with sheep rearing present on 22.2% of its holdings, despite its small absolute number of holdings.
6. Intensive systems dominate, representing 48.2% of operation-system observations.
7. Semi-intensive production is also important, at 36.9%.
8. Extensive production accounts for only 14.9% nationally, but is particularly important in Coronie.
9. Sheep production is strongly male dominated, with males managing 85% of actual sheep-rearing holdings.
10. Female participation is highest in Para proportionally and most significant in absolute numbers in Wanica.
11. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini report no sheep-rearing holdings, demonstrating strong geographical specialization.

Conclusions

The agricultural census data indicate that sheep rearing is a niche but potentially important livestock activity in Suriname, concentrated principally in Wanica and Nickerie. The sector is characterized by a predominance of intensive and semi-intensive production systems, suggesting that most sheep producers operate within relatively managed production environments.

The strong geographical concentration means that Wanica and Nickerie should be regarded as the primary sheep-production zones. These districts provide the largest existing producer base and therefore the greatest immediate potential for interventions involving improved breeding, animal health, feed management, marketing and farmer training.

Coronie presents a different development profile. Its 22.2% participation rate indicates that sheep rearing is particularly important relative to the district's overall agricultural activity, while its relatively high use of extensive systems suggests scope for improvements in pasture management, nutrition and production efficiency.

The 85% male-management share also reveals a substantial gender imbalance. Development programmes that specifically facilitate women's access to livestock inputs, training, finance and markets could broaden participation, particularly in districts such as Wanica and Para where female involvement is already visible.

Finally, the absence of sheep-rearing holdings in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini should not automatically be interpreted as unrealized potential. It may reflect differences in land use, production systems, market access or farmer preferences. Further investigation would be necessary before recommending expansion in these areas.

Data-quality consideration

There is an important distinction in the table between 463 actual sheep-rearing holdings and 477 operation-system observations. Because the operation-system categories total 477 rather than 463, the system figures should be interpreted as reported operation-system observations, not necessarily as 477 unique holdings. This discrepancy should be clarified in the census metadata before using the operation-system totals for precise national estimates.

Overall assessment: sheep rearing in Suriname was small in national coverage, highly concentrated geographically, predominantly male-managed, and primarily intensive/semi-intensive in character.

TABLE 3.3.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND SHEEP GRAZED ON AND OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	SHEEP GRAZED		SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	TOTAL HOLDINGS
	ON THE HOLDING	OFF THE HOLDING			
PARAMARIBO					842
WANICA	127	10	137	133	2,512
NICKERIE	44	20	64	59	1,379
CORONIE	12	3	15	13	90
SARAMACCA	26	1	27	27	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	27	5	32	30	871
MAROWIJNE					2,296
PARA	6		6	6	190
BROKOPONDO					942
SIPALIWINI					4,274
TOTAL	242	39	281	268	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.3.3: Number of Holdings by District and Sheep Grazed On and Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.3.3 provides information on 281 holdings associated with sheep grazing, covering 242 holdings where sheep were grazed on the holding and 39 holdings where sheep were grazed off the holding. The table therefore shows both the geographical concentration of sheep production and the extent to which sheep are kept on the farm versus moved or grazed elsewhere.

The dominant pattern is therefore on-holding grazing. Approximately six out of every seven sheep-grazing holdings (86.1%) reported grazing on the holding, while only 13.9% reported sheep grazing off the holding.

Key findings

1. Sheep grazing is relatively limited in the national agricultural sector. Only 281 holdings are recorded with sheep grazing out of 14,409 total holdings.
2. Sheep grazing is highly concentrated geographically. Wanica alone represents 48.8% of all sheep-grazing holdings.
3. Wanica and Nickerie together account for 201 of the 281 holdings, or approximately 71.5% of all sheep-grazing holdings.
4. On-holding grazing is the dominant production arrangement. 242 holdings (86.1%) graze sheep on the holding.
5. Off-holding grazing accounts for only 39 holdings (13.9%), but it is particularly important in Nickerie.
6. Nickerie has a distinctive grazing structure. Its 20 off-holding holdings represent more than half (51.3%) of all off-holding sheep-grazing holdings nationally.
7. Saramacca shows a very strong reliance on on-holding grazing, with 26 of its 27 holdings using this arrangement.
8. Four districts have no recorded sheep-grazing holdings in the table: Paramaribo, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.

Conclusions

The 2024 data show that sheep production in Suriname is geographically concentrated and predominantly based on grazing within the agricultural holding. Wanica is the clear center of sheep grazing, followed by Nickerie, while Saramacca, Commewijne and Coronie constitute smaller but identifiable sheep-producing areas.

The 86.1% on-holding grazing share suggests that most sheep producers rely primarily on their own agricultural land for grazing. This reduces dependence on external grazing resources and indicates that sheep production is generally integrated into the farm's existing land-use system.

However, Nickerie stands out because of its comparatively high use of off-holding grazing. This may indicate greater reliance on external grazing areas, movement between holdings, or other grazing arrangements. From a livestock-development perspective, this makes Nickerie particularly relevant for examining access to grazing land and the management of sheep outside the main holding.

More broadly, the very low or zero participation in several districts indicates that sheep farming is not a uniformly distributed livestock activity in Suriname. Policies, extension services, breeding programmes and infrastructure for sheep production may therefore be most effective when geographically targeted toward the districts where sheep farming is already established.

Overall conclusion

Sheep grazing in 2024 was concentrated mainly in Wanica and Nickerie and was overwhelmingly conducted on the agricultural holding. Wanica was the dominant sheep-producing district, while Nickerie distinguished itself through a substantially higher reliance on off-holding grazing. The distribution points to a localized sheep sector with predominantly farm-based grazing systems.

TABLE 3.3.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING SHEEP ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF SHEEP GRAZING, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING SHEEP IN CLASSES						SUM HOLDINGS
	1	**2**	**3**	**4 – 5**	**6 – 9**	**≥ 10**	
PARAMARIBO							
WANICA	3	13	13	23	29	46	127
NICKERIE		6	3	4	11	20	44
CORONIE			2		2	8	12
SARAMACCA		3	2	3	6	12	26
COMMEWIJNE	1	2	4	8	3	9	27
MAROWIJNE							
PARA					2	4	6
BROKOPONDO							
SIPALIWINI							
TOTAL	4	24	24	38	53	99	242

Analysis of Table 3.3.4: Number of Holdings with Grazing Sheep by District and Number of Sheep Grazing, 2024

Table 3.3.4 examines the 242 holdings where sheep were grazed on the holding, classifying them according to the number of sheep grazing. It provides an important indication of the scale of sheep production at holding level.

The most important result is that 99 holdings, or 40.9%, had at least 10 sheep grazing on the holding. This is the largest individual category.

Furthermore, 152 holdings (62.8%) had six or more sheep, consisting of:

- 53 holdings with 6–9 sheep; and
- 99 holdings with ≥10 sheep.

This indicates that sheep production is not dominated solely by very small flocks. A substantial proportion of sheep-grazing holdings maintain medium-sized to relatively large groups of sheep.

Key findings

1. 242 holdings grazed sheep on their holdings in 2024.
2. 99 holdings (40.9%) had 10 or more sheep, making this the largest flock-size category.
3. 152 holdings (62.8%) had at least six sheep, demonstrating that medium and larger flock sizes are widespread among sheep-producing holdings.
4. Wanica dominates the sector, accounting for 127 holdings (52.5%).
5. Nickerie has a particularly strong concentration of larger flocks: 70.5% of its holdings have at least six sheep.

6. Saramacca also has a high concentration of larger holdings, with 69.2% having at least six sheep.
7. Coronie has the highest proportion of ≥10-sheep holdings (66.7%), although based on only 12 holdings.
8. Very small sheep holdings are relatively uncommon: only 1.7% have one sheep and 9.9% have two.
9. Sheep production remains geographically concentrated, with no on-holding sheep grazing recorded for Paramaribo, Marowijne, Brokopondo or Sipaliwini.

Conclusions

The 2024 data indicate that sheep production in Suriname is concentrated in a relatively small number of agricultural holdings, but many of those holdings maintain moderately large or large flocks. The fact that 62.8% of sheep-grazing holdings have six or more sheep and 40.9% have at least ten sheep suggests that sheep rearing is more than a marginal activity for a substantial proportion of participating holdings.

Wanica is the principal center of sheep production, accounting for more than half of all holdings with sheep grazing on the holding. Nickerie and Saramacca are particularly noteworthy because of their high proportions of holdings with six or more sheep, pointing toward a comparatively stronger flock-based production structure.

The findings also reveal a two-level structure within the sheep sector: a considerable number of smaller holdings with only a few animals, alongside a substantial group of holdings with ten or more sheep. This distinction is important for agricultural policy because the needs of small-scale household sheep keepers are likely to differ from those of holdings maintaining larger flocks.

The concentration of larger flocks in specific districts also provides a basis for targeted livestock extension, breeding, veterinary services, feed development and market-support programmes.

Overall conclusion

Sheep production in 2024 was geographically concentrated and characterized by a significant presence of medium-to-large flocks. Wanica was the dominant district, while Nickerie, Saramacca and Coronie showed particularly strong concentrations of holdings with larger sheep numbers. Overall, the data suggest that sheep rearing is an established but spatially concentrated livestock activity, with substantial potential for targeted development in the principal producing districts.

TABLE 3.3.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING SHEEP ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES					SUM HOLDINGS
	<3	**≥3 - <6**	**≥6 - <9**	**≥9 - ≤12**	Missing	
PARAMARIBO						
WANICA	2	3	5	106	11	127
NICKERIE	3		2	39		44
CORONIE		3	1	5	3	12
SARAMACCA	3	2	1	19	1	26
COMMEWIJNE	1	3	2	21		27
MAROWIJNE						
PARA			1	5		6
BROKOPONDO						
SIPALIWINI						
TOTAL	9	11	12	195	15	242

Analysis of Table 3.3.5: Holdings with Grazing Sheep by Number of Grazing Months, 2024

Table 3.3.5 shows the 242 holdings with sheep grazing on the holding, classified according to the number of months sheep were grazed during 2024. The table also identifies holdings for which the number of grazing months was missing

Key findings

1. Sheep grazing is concentrated in a small number of districts
2. Most holdings reported long-duration grazing
3. Wanica dominates long-term grazing. Of Wanica's 127 holdings, 106 (83.5%) reported 9–12 months of grazing.

Relationship with the previous sheep tables

This table reinforces the findings from Tables 3.3.1–3.3.4:

- Sheep rearing is relatively limited, with only 463 holdings engaged in sheep rearing, representing about 3.2% of all 14,409 holdings.
- Of these, 242 holdings have sheep grazing on the holding.
- The grazing sheep are also concentrated geographically, particularly in Wanica and Nickerie.
- The fact that most grazing holdings report 9–12 months suggests that sheep production, where practiced, is generally based on a stable grazing system rather than short-term or highly seasonal use.
- The previous table showed that 99 of the 242 holdings with sheep grazing have 10 or more sheep, indicating that a significant portion of these operations are not merely keeping one or two animals. The long grazing duration therefore has relevance for sustained livestock production.

Conclusions

1. Sheep grazing on holdings is geographically concentrated, with Wanica being the principal district and Nickerie a strong secondary centre.
2. Grazing is predominantly year-round. About 81% of holdings with grazing sheep report 9–12 months of grazing, demonstrating that long-duration grazing is the dominant management pattern.
3. Short-term grazing is uncommon. Only 20 holdings (8.3%) reported grazing for less than six months, showing that seasonal or temporary grazing represents a relatively small component of sheep management.
4. Wanica is the key district for sheep grazing, combining the largest number of holdings with a very high proportion of holdings using 9–12 months of grazing.
5. The results suggest relatively stable sheep-grazing systems in the principal sheep-producing districts. This may support more consistent sheep production, although the table alone does not establish whether grazing conditions, feed availability, land access, or management practices are responsible.
6. Data quality should be considered in interpretation, particularly because 15 holdings have missing information on grazing duration. Further analysis should investigate whether these missing observations are systematically concentrated among particular types or sizes of sheep operations.

Overall conclusion

Sheep grazing in Suriname in 2024 appears to be a relatively small but geographically concentrated livestock activity, dominated by Wanica and characterized by predominantly year-round grazing. The high prevalence of 9–12-month grazing indicates that sheep grazing on holdings is generally an established, sustained production practice rather than an occasional activity.

TABLE 3.3.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH SHEEP BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF SHEEP ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF SHEEP				SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		PURE-BRED		CROSS-BRED						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	10	100.0%			10	10	1.2%	842	
	M.	10	100%				10	100%	629	75%
	F.		0%					0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	92	40.4%	136	59.6%	228	224	8.9%	2,512	
	M.	75	82%	111	82%	186	182	81%	1,980	79%
	F.	17	18%	25	18%	42	42	19%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	28	23.5%	91	76.5%	119	116	8.4%	1,379	
	M.	26	93%	82	90%	108	106	91%	1,275	92%
	F.	2	7%	9	10%	11	10	9%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	7	35.0%	13	65.0%	20	20	22.2%	90	
	M.	4	57%	13	100%	17	17	85%	72	80%
	F.	3	43%		0%	3	3	15%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	12	32.4%	25	67.6%	37	36	3.6%	1,013	
	M.	10	83%	22	88%	32	31	86%	876	86%
	F.	2	17%	3	12%	5	5	14%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	30	65.2%	16	34.8%	46	44	5.1%	871	
	M.	28	93%	15	94%	43	41	93%	742	85%
	F.	2	7%	1	6%	3	3	7%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.								2,296	
	M.								1,157	50%
	F.								1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	13	6.8%	190	
	M.	2	50%	6	67%	8	8	62%	126	66%
	F.	2	50%	3	33%	5	5	38%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.								942	
	M.								216	23%
	F.								726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.								4,274	
	M.								1,644	38%
	F.								2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	183	38.7%	290	61.3%	473	463	3.2%	14,409	
	M.	155	85%	249	86%	394	395	85%	8,717	60%
	F.	28	15%	41	14%	69	68	15%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.3.6: Number of Holdings with Sheep by District, Sex of Manager and Type of Sheep on the reference day

Table 3.3.6 provides information on 473 holdings with sheep, classified by district, sex of the manager, and whether the sheep are pure-bred or cross-bred. The table distinguishes between the number of holdings actually involved in sheep production and the total number of agricultural holdings.

Cross-bred sheep are the more commonly reported sheep type, while a number of holdings combine pure-bred and cross-bred sheep. The difference between Sum and Actual holdings provides an indication of mixed-type sheep production.

Sex of manager

The gender pattern remains strongly male-dominated. For the Actual holdings, the table reports approximately:

- 395 male-managed holdings
- 68 female-managed holdings

Thus, approximately 85% are male-managed and 15% female-managed. The same general pattern is visible within both pure-bred and cross-bred observations. Male managers account for approximately 85–86% of the type-specific observations. This indicates that sheep production is overwhelmingly managed by men, while women's participation is considerably smaller.

Conclusions

1. Cross-bred sheep are the dominant sheep type, accounting for 290 of the 473 type-specific observations, compared with 183 for pure-bred sheep.
2. The 473 observations do not represent 473 unique holdings. There are 463 actual holdings, meaning that some holdings are counted under more than one sheep type.
3. Ten holdings' worth of additional type-use observations occur nationally, demonstrating that some sheep holdings combine pure-bred and cross-bred sheep.
4. Wanica has the largest number of actual sheep holdings (224) and also the largest number of mixed-type observations, with a difference of four between Sum and Actual holdings.
5. Nickerie has a strong cross-bred orientation, with 91 cross-bred observations compared with 28 pure-bred.
6. Commewijne differs from the national pattern, with pure-bred observations (30) considerably exceeding cross-bred observations (16). It also has two holdings represented under both types.
7. Saramacca is predominantly cross-bred, while also showing limited evidence of mixed-type production.
8. In Paramaribo, Coronie and Para, Sum equals Actual holdings, indicating that each sheep holding is recorded under only one of the two sheep-type categories.
9. Sheep production is strongly male-managed, with approximately 85% of actual holdings managed by men and about 15% by women.

Overall conclusion

The sheep sector is characterized by a predominance of cross-bred sheep, but also by a smaller group of holdings that combine pure-bred and cross-bred sheep. The distinction between *Sum* and *Actual holdings* is essential: it shows that sheep-type categories are not mutually exclusive. This provides a more accurate picture of sheep-management practices than simply treating pure-bred and cross-bred figures as separate populations.

The pattern also suggests different breeding strategies across districts: cross-bred sheep dominate nationally and particularly in Wanica and Nickerie, whereas Commewijne has a strong pure-bred orientation.



Fig.3.3.6A: Cross-bred sheep



Fig.3.3.6B: Barbados Blackbelly sheep, a pure-bred sheep

TABLE 3.3.7-TOTAL NUMBER OF SHEEP BY DISTRICT AND SEX ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	FEMALE EWE	MALE RAM	TOTAL
PARAMARIBO	10		10
WANICA	1,395	955	2,350
NICKERIE	858	452	1,310
CORONIE	268	61	329
SARAMACCA	296	151	447
COMMEWIJNE	686	201	887
MAROWIJNE			
PARA	133	40	173
BROKOPONDO			
SIPALIWINI			
TOTAL	3,646	1,860	5,506

Analysis of Table 3.3.7: Total Number of Sheep by District and Sex on the reference day

Table 3.3.7 presents the number of sheep by sex across the districts on the reference day. The national total is 5,506 sheep, consisting of 3,646 female sheep (ewes) and 1,860 male sheep (rams).

Female sheep clearly dominate the sheep population: Thus, there were roughly two female sheep for every one male sheep. This is generally consistent with a production structure oriented toward maintaining breeding females and expanding/replenishing the flock.

Key findings

1. Suriname had 5,506 sheep on the reference day, of which 3,646 were female and 1,860 male.
2. Female sheep dominate the flock, accounting for 66.2%, compared with 33.8% males.

3. The national flock has an approximate 2:1 female-to-male ratio, indicating a substantial breeding-female base.
4. Wanica is the leading sheep-producing district, with 2,350 sheep, or 42.7% of the national total.
5. Nickerie ranks second, with 1,310 sheep (23.8%), followed by Commewijne with 887 (16.1%).
6. Wanica, Nickerie and Commewijne together account for 82.6% of all reported sheep, demonstrating strong geographical concentration.
7. Commewijne, Coronie and Para have particularly female-dominated flocks, with females comprising approximately 77%, 82% and 77%, respectively.
8. Wanica has a comparatively high male proportion, with males accounting for about 41% of its sheep. This distinguishes its flock structure from most other districts.
9. Paramaribo has almost no sheep production, with only 10 sheep reported.
10. No sheep are reported for Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, indicating a major regional concentration of sheep production in the remaining districts.

Conclusions

The data show that sheep production in Suriname is a relatively small but geographically concentrated livestock activity. Only 463 holdings were engaged in sheep rearing, while the national flock consisted of 5,506 sheep. Production is overwhelmingly concentrated in Wanica, Nickerie and Commewijne, which together account for more than four-fifths of the national flock. The dominance of female sheep is another important structural characteristic. With two females for every male nationally, the sector appears to have a strong emphasis on maintaining breeding females and sustaining flock reproduction. However, the substantially higher male share in Wanica suggests differences in production objectives or flock management between districts.

Overall, the data suggest that Wanica is the principal hub of sheep production, while Nickerie and Commewijne form important secondary production areas. The absence of reported sheep in several districts and the very small population in Paramaribo point to considerable opportunities for geographic diversification of sheep production, provided that suitable land, feed, veterinary services, breeding stock and market access are available.

For policy and development purposes, priority could therefore be given to strengthening existing sheep-producing clusters—particularly Wanica, Nickerie and Commewijne—while assessing the constraints preventing wider adoption in districts with little or no reported sheep production.

TABLE 3.3.8-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHEEP PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	10	10	1
	M.	10	10	1
	F.			
WANICA	TOT.	224	2,350	10
	M.	182	2,002	11
	F.	42	348	8
NICKERIE	TOT.	116	1,310	11
	M.	106	1,198	11
	F.	10	112	11
CORONIE	TOT.	20	329	16
	M.	17	268	16
	F.	3	61	20
SARAMACCA	TOT.	36	447	12
	M.	31	346	11
	F.	5	101	20
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	44	887	20
	M.	41	867	21
	F.	3	20	7
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
PARA	TOT.	13	173	13
	M.	8	90	11
	F.	5	83	17
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	463	5,506	12
	M.	395	4,781	12
	F.	68	725	11

Analysis of Table 3.3.8: Number of Holdings, Number of Sheep and Average Sheep per Holding by District and Sex of Manager on the reference day

Table 3.3.8 provides an important perspective on the scale of sheep production by combining the number of sheep-rearing holdings with the number of sheep and the average flock size per holding.

Nationally, 463 holdings kept 5,506 sheep, giving an average of approximately 12 sheep per sheep-rearing holding.

The table demonstrates a substantial gender difference in the management of sheep holdings:

- Holdings managed by males account for 85.3% of sheep-rearing holdings.
- These holdings contain 86.8% of all sheep.
- Female-managed holdings account for only 14.7% of holdings and 13.2% of sheep.

- Average flock size is relatively similar: 12 sheep per male-managed holding versus 11 per female-managed holding.

Thus, the difference is primarily in participation/number of holdings, rather than a major difference in average flock size.

Key findings

1. 463 holdings were engaged in sheep rearing, with a total of 5,506 sheep.
2. The national average was approximately 12 sheep per holding.
3. Wanica dominates in terms of both holdings and sheep, with 224 holdings and 2,350 sheep.
4. Nickerie is the second-largest production centre, with 116 holdings and 1,310 sheep.
5. Wanica and Nickerie together account for 73.5% of all sheep-rearing holdings and 66.5% of the national sheep population.
6. Commewijne has the highest average flock size among the major sheep-producing districts, at approximately 20 sheep per holding.
7. Coronie also has relatively large flocks, averaging 16 sheep per holding.
8. Paramaribo is characterized by extremely small-scale sheep keeping, averaging only one sheep per holding.
9. Sheep production is overwhelmingly male-managed: men manage 85.3% of sheep-rearing holdings and account for 86.8% of the sheep.
10. The gender difference is mainly due to the much greater number of male-managed holdings, because average flock sizes are relatively similar nationally—12 sheep for male managers versus 11 for female managers.
11. There are notable district-level exceptions. Female-managed holdings have larger average flocks than male-managed holdings in Coronie, Saramacca and Para, although the numbers of female-managed holdings are small.
12. Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini report no sheep holdings/sheep in the table.

Conclusions

The data indicate that sheep production in Suriname is small in terms of the number of participating holdings but highly concentrated geographically and economically within particular districts. The national average of 12 sheep per holding indicates that the sector is predominantly composed of relatively small flocks, although there are important pockets of larger-scale production.

Wanica is the principal sheep-production hub, because it combines by far the largest number of sheep-rearing holdings with the largest total sheep population. Nickerie is the second major centre, while Commewijne and Coronie are characterized by fewer holdings but substantially larger average flock sizes. This distinction is important for agricultural policy: interventions aimed at increasing the number of sheep producers may be most relevant in Wanica and Nickerie,

whereas interventions aimed at improving commercial flock productivity could be particularly relevant in districts with larger average flocks.

The gender results show a strong male predominance in sheep-farming participation, but they do not indicate a large national difference in average flock size by manager sex. This suggests that increasing women's participation may be more about expanding access to sheep production opportunities and resources than simply increasing flock size among existing female-managed holdings.

Finally, the concentration of production and the absence of reported sheep in several districts suggest that sheep production has considerable scope for targeted geographic expansion, provided that constraints relating to breeding stock, feed, veterinary services, land availability, technical knowledge and market access can be addressed.

3.4 Goat

TABLE 3.4.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ENGAGED OR NOT IN GOAT REARING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	GOAT		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	40	802	842
WANICA	144	2,368	2,512
NICKERIE	51	1,328	1,379
CORONIE	2	88	90
SARAMACCA	31	982	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	31	840	871
MAROWIJNE		2,296	2,296
PARA	3	187	190
BROKOPONDO		942	942
SIPALIWINI		4,274	4,274
TOTAL	302	14,107	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.4.1: Goat Rearing by District

Table 3.4.1 shows the number of agricultural holdings engaged in goat rearing on the reference day, by district. Out of 14,409 holdings nationwide, 302 holdings reported goat rearing.

The distribution of goat-rearing holdings is highly concentrated. Wanica, Nickerie, and Paramaribo together account for 235 of the 302 goat-rearing holdings, or approximately 77.8% of the national total. This indicates that goat rearing is predominantly concentrated in these three districts rather than being evenly distributed throughout the country.

Conclusions

- Goat rearing has limited participation nationwide, with only 2.1% of holdings involved.
- Wanica is the principal center of goat-rearing activity, accounting for nearly half of all goat-rearing holdings.

- Nickerie and Paramaribo are the next most important districts in terms of the number of holdings engaged in goat production.
- Goat rearing is virtually absent in Marowijne, Brokopondo, and Sipaliwini according to the reference-day data.
- The strong concentration in Wanica, Nickerie, and Paramaribo suggests that goat production is influenced by local agricultural systems, market access, land-use patterns, and/or production practices.

TABLE 3.4.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN GOAT REARING BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM FOR GOAT						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		INTENSIVE		SEMI-INTENSIVE		EXTENSIVE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	40	100.0%					40	40	4.8%	842	
	M.	30	75%					30	30	75%	629	75%
	F.	10	25%					10	10	25%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	59	40.1%	62	42.2%	26	17.7%	147	144	5.7%	2,512	
	M.	45	76%	54	87%	21	81%	120	118	82%	1,980	79%
	F.	14	24%	8	13%	5	19%	27	26	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	30	55.6%	14	25.9%	10	18.5%	54	51	3.7%	1,379	
	M.	29	97%	13	93%	8	80%	50	47	92%	1,275	92%
	F.	1	3%	1	7%	2	20%	4	4	8%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.			1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	2	2.2%	90	
	M.			1	100%	1	100%	2	2	100%	72	80%
	F.				0%		0%			0%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	10	32.3%	16	51.6%	5	16.1%	31	31	3.1%	1,013	
	M.	7	70%	15	94%	5	100%	27	27	87%	876	86%
	F.	3	30%	1	6%		0%	4	4	13%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	11	34.4%	20	62.5%	1	3.1%	32	31	3.6%	871	
	M.	9	82%	18	90%	1	100%	28	27	87%	742	85%
	F.	2	18%	2	10%		0%	4	4	13%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.										2,296	
	M.										1,157	50%
	F.										1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	2	66.7%	1	33.3%		0.0%	3	3	1.6%	190	
	M.	2	100%	1	100%			3	3	100%	126	66%
	F.		0%		0%					0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.										942	
	M.										216	23%
	F.										726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.										4,274	
	M.										1,644	38%
	F.										2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	152	49.2%	114	36.9%	43	13.9%	309	302	2.1%	14,409	
	M.	122	80%	102	89%	36	84%	260	254	84%	8,717	60%
	F.	30	20%	12	11%	7	16%	49	48	16%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.4.2: Holdings Engaged in Goat Rearing by Sex of Manager and Operation System.

Table 3.4.2 provides a more detailed picture of goat-rearing holdings by district, sex of the manager, and type of goat-rearing operation system. An important feature of the table is that the "SUM" of operation-system holdings can exceed "ACTUAL HOLDINGS." This occurs because some holdings use more than one operation system. Therefore, the SUM should not automatically be interpreted as the number of unique goat-rearing holdings.

Sex of managers in relation to total holdings

The final M:F proportions in the table provide the sex composition of all holdings, not only goat-rearing holdings. This distinction is important.

This comparison shows that goat rearing generally follows the existing male/female structure of agricultural management within each district. There is no dramatic departure from the district's overall manager-sex composition.

The clearest example is Nickerie, where male managers already constitute 92% of all holdings and exactly 92% of goat-rearing holdings. In other words, the strong male dominance in goat rearing there largely reflects the underlying gender structure of agricultural holdings.

Overall interpretation

Several important patterns emerge from the table:

1. Goat rearing is strongly male dominated, with men managing 84% of actual goat-rearing holdings nationally.
2. Wanica is the principal goat-rearing district, accounting for nearly half of all actual goat-rearing holdings.
3. Intensive production is the largest operation system nationally, representing 49.2% of system observations.
4. Semi-intensive production is especially important in Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne.
5. Nickerie has the strongest concentration in intensive production, with 55.6% of its system observations classified as intensive.
6. The SUM of operation-system holdings (309) exceeds the 302 actual holdings, confirming that some holdings use more than one production system.
7. The overlap is relatively small—7 system observations above the number of actual holdings—but it must be accounted for when interpreting the system totals.
8. Female participation is limited nationally, but it is relatively strongest in Paramaribo, where women manage 25% of goat-rearing holdings.
9. Nickerie has the greatest gender imbalance, with nearly 12 male goat-rearing managers for every female manager.
10. The sex composition of goat-rearing managers generally closely mirrors the overall sex composition of agricultural holdings in each district.

Conclusions

The table indicates that goat rearing in Suriname is a relatively specialized and predominantly male-managed agricultural activity, concentrated in a small number of districts. Wanica stands out as the country's major goat-rearing center, while Nickerie, Paramaribo, Saramacca and Commewijne provide secondary concentrations.

The production structure is also significant. Intensive and semi-intensive systems together account for 86.1% of all operation-system observations, indicating that goat rearing is predominantly conducted under systems involving a greater degree of management and control rather than purely extensive production.

At the same time, the SUM-versus-ACTUAL distinction is essential. The 309 system observations should not be described as 309 goat-rearing holdings; the correct number of unique holdings is 302. The difference indicates that some holdings combine production systems, particularly in Wanica and Nickerie.

Finally, the gender pattern suggests that the low participation of women in goat rearing is not necessarily unique to goat production. In most districts, the male/female composition of goat-rearing holdings is broadly similar to the overall composition of agricultural holdings. Nickerie is the strongest example of this relationship, while Paramaribo shows comparatively greater female participation.

TABLE 3.4.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND GOAT GRAZED ON AND OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	GOAT GRAZED		SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	TOTAL HOLDINGS
	ON THE HOLDING	OFF THE HOLDING			
PARAMARIBO					842
WANICA	73	6	79	79	2,512
NICKERIE	29	7	36	32	1,379
CORONIE	1	1	2	1	90
SARAMACCA	23		23	23	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	18		18	18	871
MAROWIJNE					2,296
PARA	2	1	3	3	190
BROKOPONDO					942
SIPALIWINI					4,274
TOTAL	146	15	161	156	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.4.3: Holdings with Goats Grazed On and Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.4.3 shows the number of holdings where goats were grazed on the holding, off the holding, or under both arrangements, by district.

Note: Distinction is made between Number of Holdings (actual holdings) and SUM. When the SUM equals the actual number of holdings, each holding is represented in only one grazing category. When SUM is greater than the actual number, some holdings are represented in both on-holding and off-holding grazing.

Conclusions

1. Goat grazing is practiced by 156 of the 14,409 agricultural holdings, equivalent to approximately 1.1% nationally.

2. Wanica is the dominant district, containing 79 holdings, or approximately 50.6% of all goat-grazing holdings.
3. Nickerie and Saramacca are the next most important districts, with 32 and 23 actual holdings respectively.
4. Wanica, Nickerie and Saramacca together account for nearly 86% of all goat-grazing holdings, demonstrating strong geographic concentration.
5. Goat grazing is predominantly conducted on the holding, with 146 of 161 system observations (90.7%) classified as on-holding grazing.
6. Off-holding grazing represents 15 of 161 observations (9.3%), indicating that it is much less common than on-holding grazing.
7. The 161 SUM observations should not be interpreted as 161 unique holdings. There are only 156 actual holdings.
8. The difference of five holdings is explained by mixed grazing arrangements: four holdings in Nickerie and one in Coronie are represented in both the on- and off-holding categories.
9. Saramacca and Commewijne have exclusively on-holding grazing, with no off-holding observations reported.
10. Paramaribo, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini report no goat grazing on the reference day.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data indicate that goat grazing is a relatively limited but geographically concentrated agricultural activity in Suriname. Wanica is by far the principal center, both in absolute numbers and in its proportion of holdings engaged in the activity. The dominant practice is to graze goats on the holding, while off-holding grazing is comparatively uncommon.

The Actual Holdings–SUM distinction reveals an additional management pattern: only five holdings nationally appear to combine on- and off-holding grazing, concentrated in Nickerie and Coronie. Thus, most goat-grazing holdings use a single grazing arrangement, while a small number employ a more flexible or mixed grazing strategy.

TABLE 3.4.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING GOAT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF GOAT GRAZING, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING GOAT IN CLASSES						SUM HOLDINGS
	1	**2**	**3**	**4 – 5**	**6 – 9**	**≥ 10**	
PARAMARIBO							
WANICA	4	11	12	10	14	22	73
NICKERIE		2	5	5	3	14	29
CORONIE		1					1
SARAMACCA		1	3	4	9	6	23
COMMEWIJNE	1	1	2	4	3	7	18
MAROWIJNE							
PARA					1	1	2
BROKOPONDO							
SIPALIWINI							
TOTAL	5	16	22	23	30	50	146

Analysis of Table 3.4.4: Holdings with Grazing Goats on the Holding by Number of Goats, 2024

Table 3.4.4 provides the distribution of 146 holdings with goats grazed on the holding, classified according to the number of goats being grazed. The classes range from 1 goat to 10 or more goats. This table is particularly useful because it shows not only where goat grazing occurs, but also whether holdings tend to keep small numbers of goats or relatively larger groups.

Key conclusions

1. 146 holdings had goats grazing on the holding in 2024.
2. Wanica accounts for exactly half (50%) of all holdings with goats grazed on the holding.
3. The largest national group is holdings with 10 or more goats, comprising 50 holdings (34.2%).
4. More than half (54.8%) of all holdings with on-holding goat grazing have at least six goats.
5. Only 14.4% of holdings have one or two goats, indicating that very small goat groups are relatively uncommon.
6. Nickerie has a particularly high concentration of large goat groups: 48.3% of its holdings have at least 10 goats.
7. Saramacca has the highest proportion of holdings with six or more goats, at approximately 65.2%.
8. Wanica and Nickerie together account for 72% of all holdings with at least 10 grazing goats, making them the principal districts for larger-scale on-holding goat grazing.
9. The distribution suggests that goat grazing is not predominantly a one- or two-animal activity. A substantial proportion of participating holdings maintain considerably larger groups.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data indicate that goat grazing on agricultural holdings is concentrated both geographically and by herd-size class. Wanica is the clear national center, accounting for half of

all holdings with goats grazed on the holding, while Nickerie and Saramacca also show strong concentrations of relatively larger goat groups.

The most important structural finding is that larger groups of goats are common: more than half of all participating holdings have six or more goats, and one-third have 10 or more. This suggests that, among holdings engaged in on-holding goat grazing, the activity frequently extends beyond very small-scale goat keeping and can involve comparatively substantial groups of animals.

TABLE 3.4.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GRAZING GOAT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF GRAZING MONTHS IN CLASSES					SUM HOLDINGS
	<3	**≥3 - <6**	**≥6 - <9**	**≥9 - ≤12**	Missing	
PARAMARIBO						
WANICA	1	3	1	64	4	73
NICKERIE		1	2	25	1	29
CORONIE				1		1
SARAMACCA	4	1		17	1	23
COMMEWIJNE		2		14	2	18
MAROWIJNE						
PARA				2		2
BROKOPONDO						
SIPALIWINI						
TOTAL	5	7	3	123	8	146

Analysis of Table 3.4.5: Holdings with Grazing Goats on the Holding by Number of Grazing Months, 2024

Table 3.4.5 shows the 146 holdings with goats grazed on the holding, classified according to the number of months during which goats were grazed during 2024. The classes are less than 3 months, 3 to less than 6 months, 6 to less than 9 months, and 9 to 12 months, with a separate category for missing information.

A major feature of the table is the very high concentration in the 9–12 month category, indicating that goat grazing on the holding is predominantly a long-duration activity.

Conclusions

1. 146 holdings reported goats grazed on the holding.
2. 123 holdings (84.2%) grazed goats for 9–12 months, making this overwhelmingly the dominant duration category.
3. Only 10.3% of holdings with known duration information were in the three shorter-duration classes combined.
4. After excluding the eight missing observations, 89.1% of holdings with known information grazed goats for at least nine months.
5. Wanica is the principal center, with 64 holdings in the 9–12 month category and nearly 52% of all nationally reported long-duration holdings.

6. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne together account for 97.6% of holdings with 9–12 month goat grazing.
7. The pattern is therefore not only geographically concentrated but also strongly concentrated in long-duration grazing.
8. The eight missing observations represent only 5.5% of the total and are unlikely to change the dominant pattern.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data show that goat grazing on the holding is predominantly a long-term activity. The overwhelming majority of participating holdings—84.2% of all holdings—report grazing goats for 9 to 12 months. Short-duration grazing is relatively uncommon.

Combined with the findings from Table 3.4.4, which showed that more than half of the holdings have six or more grazing goats, the evidence points to a goat-grazing sector in which many participating holdings maintain relatively substantial numbers of goats over extended periods.

Wanica is particularly prominent, accounting for half of all on-holding goat-grazing holdings and more than half of the holdings with 9–12 month grazing. Overall, the results indicate that goat grazing is generally not an occasional practice but, for most participating holdings, a persistent and established component of agricultural activity.

TABLE 3.4.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH GOAT BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF GOAT ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF GOAT				SUM ACTIVTY	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		PURE-BRED		CROSS-BRED						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	40	100.0%			40	40	4.8%	842	
	M.	30	75%			30	30	75%	629	75%
	F.	10	25%			10	10	25%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	63	43.8%	81	56.3%	144	144	5.7%	2,512	
	M.	49	78%	69	85%	118	118	82%	1,980	79%
	F.	14	22%	12	15%	26	26	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	9	17.6%	42	82.4%	51	51	3.7%	1,379	
	M.	7	78%	40	95%	47	47	92%	1,275	92%
	F.	2	22%	2	5%	4	4	8%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.			2	100.0%	2	2	2.2%	90	
	M.			2	100%	2	2	100%	72	80%
	F.				0%			0%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	10	32.3%	21	67.7%	31	31	3.1%	1,013	
	M.	10	100%	17	81%	27	27	87%	876	86%
	F.		0%	4	19%	4	4	13%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	21	65.6%	11	34.4%	32	31	3.6%	871	
	M.	17	81%	11	100%	28	27	87%	742	85%
	F.	4	19%		0%	4	4	13%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.								2,296	
	M.								1,157	50%
	F.								1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	3	1.6%	190	
	M.	2	100%	1	100%	3	3	100%	126	66%
	F.		0%		0%			0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.								942	
	M.								216	23%
	F.								726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.								4,274	
	M.								1,644	38%
	F.								2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	145	47.9%	158	52.1%	303	302	2.1%	14,409	
	M.	115	79%	140	89%	254	254	84%	8,717	60%
	F.	30	21%	18	11%	48	48	16%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.4.6: Holdings with Goats by District, Sex of Manager and Type of Goat on the reference day

Table 3.4.6 provides information on holdings keeping goats, distinguishing between pure-bred and cross-bred goats, as well as the sex of the manager. It also compares goat-holding managers with the sex distribution of all agricultural holdings in each district.

Note: A key methodological point is that SUM Activity can be greater than Actual Holdings. At the national level, the SUM is 303, while there are 302 actual holdings. This indicates that one holding is represented in both the pure-bred and cross-bred categories. Therefore, 303 is not the number of unique goat holdings; the correct number of unique holdings is 302.

Key conclusions

1. 302 actual agricultural holdings kept goats on the reference day, representing approximately 2.1% of all 14,409 holdings.

2. Goat keeping is highly concentrated geographically, with Wanica accounting for 47.7% of all goat holdings.
3. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne together account for 85.1% of all goat holdings.
4. Nationally, cross-bred goats slightly predominate, accounting for 52.1% of goat-type activity compared with 47.9% for pure-bred goats.
5. Nickerie has the strongest cross-bred orientation, with cross-bred goats accounting for 82.4% of its goat-type activity.
6. Commewijne has the strongest pure-bred orientation, with pure-bred goats accounting for 65.6% of its type activity.
7. Goat holdings are strongly male managed nationally, with 84% male and 16% female managers, corresponding to approximately 5.3 males for every female.
8. In most major districts, the male/female distribution of goat holdings is similar to the overall distribution of agricultural holdings. This is especially clear in Paramaribo and Nickerie.
9. Wanica is somewhat more male dominated in goat keeping than its overall agricultural holding structure: 82% male among goat holdings versus 79% among all holdings.
10. Coronie and Para show 100% male management of goat holdings, compared with 80% and 66% male management respectively for all holdings, but the numbers of goat holdings are too small to draw strong conclusions.
11. The SUM of 303 versus 302 actual holdings indicates that one holding uses both pure-bred and cross-bred goats, specifically reflected in Commewijne.

Overall conclusion

The data portray goat keeping as a small but geographically concentrated agricultural activity, with Wanica clearly serving as the main center. At the national level, the sector has a slightly greater orientation toward cross-bred goats, although there are strong district-level differences: Nickerie is heavily cross-bred, while Commewijne and Para show a stronger pure-bred orientation.

The gender analysis shows that goat keeping is predominantly managed by men, but this should be interpreted in the context of the broader agricultural structure. In most major districts, the male/female distribution among goat holdings closely follows the distribution among all agricultural holdings. Therefore, the male dominance of goat keeping appears to be partly a reflection of the overall gender structure of agricultural management rather than a completely distinct feature of goat production.

Finally, the 302 actual holdings versus 303 SUM activity observations demonstrates the importance of distinguishing unique holdings from goat-type observations. Only one holding is represented in both type categories, so the national goat-holding count remains 302 unique holdings.



Fig.3.4.6A: Boer goats, a pure-bred for meat



Fig.3.4.6B: Kiko goats, a pure-bred for meat



Fig.3.4.6C: Cross-bred goats

TABLE 3.4.7-TOTAL NUMBER OF GOAT BY DISTRICT AND SEX ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	FEMALE DOE	MALE BUCK	TOTAL
PARAMARIBO	80	10	90
WANICA	702	455	1,157
NICKERIE	322	175	497
CORONIE	9	4	13
SARAMACCA	168	85	253
COMMEWIJNE	186	96	282
MAROWIJNE			
PARA	9	2	11
BROKOPONDO			
SIPALIWINI			
TOTAL	1,476	827	2,303

Analysis of Table 3.4.7: Total Number of Goats by District and Sex on the reference day

Table 3.4.7 presents the number of goats by sex—female (does) and male (bucks)—on the reference day. Nationally, there are 2,303 goats, consisting of 1,476 females and 827 males. Female goats substantially outnumber male goats.

At the national level:

- Female does: 1,476 (64.1%)
- Male bucks: 827 (35.9%)
- Total: 2,303 goats

The female-to-male ratio is: 1,476 ÷ 827 ≈ 1.78:1

Thus, there are approximately 1.8 female goats for every male goat. This is an important characteristic of the goat population because a relatively high proportion of females is consistent with a herd structure oriented toward reproduction and herd expansion, since females are the principal breeding animals.

Key findings

1. 2,303 goats were recorded nationally on the reference day.
2. Female goats dominate, with 1,476 does (64.1%) compared with 827 bucks (35.9%).
3. The national female-to-male ratio is approximately 1.78:1, meaning there are about 1.8 females for every male.
4. Wanica is the dominant goat-producing district, with 1,157 goats, representing 50.2% of the national total.
5. Nickerie ranks second, with 497 goats (21.6%).
6. Wanica and Nickerie together account for 71.8% of all goats in Suriname.
7. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne account for approximately 95.0% of the national goat population.
8. Female goats outnumber males in every district with recorded goats.
9. Paramaribo has the highest female concentration, with females representing 88.9% of its goats.
10. Wanica has the largest absolute populations of both females and males, accounting for about 48% of all females and 55% of all males nationally.
11. No goats are recorded in Marowijne, Brokopondo or Sipaliwini in this table.
12. Based on 302 goat holdings and 2,303 goats, the overall average is approximately 7.6 goats per goat-holding, although this should be treated as an aggregate indicator rather than a detailed herd-size measure.

Conclusion

The goat population is small in absolute terms but highly concentrated geographically and strongly female dominated. Wanica is the clear center of goat production, containing approximately half of all goats, while the four principal goat-producing districts—Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne—contain about 95% of the national goat population.

The 64.1% female share is particularly important. The consistent predominance of does across all districts indicates that goat herds generally have a breeding-oriented structure, with substantially more females than males. The exceptionally high female shares in Paramaribo and Para further distinguish those districts, although their small goat populations warrant caution in interpretation.

Taken together with the previous tables, the results suggest that Suriname's goat sector in 2024 was geographically concentrated, predominantly male-managed at the holding level, but composed mainly of female animals and characterized by relatively sustained grazing activity.

TABLE 3.4.8-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF GOAT PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	40	90	2
	M.	30	70	2
	F.	10	20	2
WANICA	TOT.	144	1,157	8
	M.	118	990	8
	F.	26	167	6
NICKERIE	TOT.	51	497	10
	M.	47	481	10
	F.	4	16	4
CORONIE	TOT.	2	13	7
	M.	2	13	7
	F.			
SARAMACCA	TOT.	31	253	8
	M.	27	216	8
	F.	4	37	9
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	31	282	9
	M.	27	263	10
	F.	4	19	5
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
PARA	TOT.	3	11	4
	M.	3	11	4
	F.			
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	302	2,303	8
	M.	254	2,044	8
	F.	48	259	5

Analysis of Table 3.4.8: Number of Holdings, Goats and Average Number of Goats per Holding by District and Sex of Manager on the reference day

Table 3.4.8 links the number of goat-holding establishments with the number of goats kept and the resulting average herd size per holding, while distinguishing between male- and female-managed holdings. Nationally, the table records 302 goat holdings and 2,303 goats, giving an overall average of 8 goats per goat-holding.

Goat production is concentrated in a small number of districts. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne together account for 257 of the 302 holdings (85.1%) and 2,189 of the 2,303 goats (95.0%). Thus, the concentration is even stronger when measured by number of goats than by number of holdings.

National gender pattern should be distinguished from the number of holdings

The data reveal two separate gender dimensions:

Share of goat holdings

- Male: 84.1%
- Female: 15.9%

Share of goats

- Male-managed: 88.8%
- Female-managed: 11.2%

Because male managers have a larger share of goats than of holdings, their holdings tend to be larger on average.

Conversely, female managers represent almost 16% of goat holdings but only about 11% of goats, indicating smaller average herd sizes.

This distinction is more informative than simply stating that goat farming is male dominated.

Key findings

1. 302 holdings keep goats, with a total of 2,303 goats, producing a national average of 8 goats per holding.
2. Wanica is the dominant district, with 144 holdings and 1,157 goats, representing 50.2% of the national goat population.
3. Nickerie has the largest average herd size, at approximately 10 goats per holding, despite having only 51 holdings.
4. Commewijne averages 9 goats per holding, also above the national average.
5. Paramaribo has 40 goat holdings but only 90 goats, resulting in an average of just 2 goats per holding. This indicates predominantly small-scale goat keeping.
6. Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne account for 85.1% of goat holdings but approximately 95.0% of all goats, demonstrating very strong geographic concentration.
7. Male-managed holdings constitute 84.1% of goat holdings and contain 88.8% of all goats.
8. Male-managed holdings average approximately 8 goats, compared with 5 goats per female-managed holding.

9. Nickerie and Commewijne show particularly large male/female differences in herd size, while Saramacca is an exception, with female-managed holdings averaging slightly more goats.
10. In Paramaribo, male- and female-managed holdings have the same average herd size of two goats, despite the much larger number of male-managed holdings.
11. No goat holdings or goats are recorded in Marowijne, Brokopondo or Sipaliwini.
12. The results complement the earlier findings: goat production is geographically concentrated, predominantly male-managed, female-dominated in animal composition, and generally maintained over extended grazing periods.

Conclusion

Table 3.4.8 demonstrates that the Surinamese goat sector is characterized by strong concentration and considerable differences in production scale between districts. Although Wanica has the largest number of goat holdings and goats, Nickerie has the largest average herd size, indicating that the scale of goat production cannot be assessed from the number of holdings alone.

The contrast between Wanica and Paramaribo is particularly notable. Wanica has 144 holdings averaging 8 goats, whereas Paramaribo has 40 holdings averaging only 2 goats. Thus, Paramaribo has a relatively substantial number of goat keepers but a comparatively small goat population.

The gender analysis shows that goat production is overwhelmingly male-managed, with men responsible for 84.1% of holdings and 88.8% of goats. The average male-managed holding has approximately 1.6 times as many goats as the average female-managed holding. However, this pattern varies by district, with Saramacca providing an exception.

Overall, the data point to a goat sector centered primarily in Wanica, Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne, with larger herd sizes in Nickerie and Commewijne, very small herds in Paramaribo, and a strong male-management component. Combined with the earlier tables showing that most on-holding grazing lasts 9–12 months, the evidence suggests that where goat production occurs, it is generally an established and sustained agricultural activity, although its scale differs substantially between districts.

3.5 Pig

TABLE 3.5.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ENGAGED OR NOT IN PIG REARING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	PIG		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	11	831	842
WANICA	17	2,495	2,512
NICKERIE	20	1,359	1,379
CORONIE	14	76	90
SARAMACCA	6	1,007	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	10	861	871
MAROWIJNE		2,296	2,296
PARA	10	180	190
BROKOPONDO		942	942
SIPALIWINI	1	4,273	4,274
TOTAL	89	14,320	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.5.1: Pig Rearing by District on the reference day

Table 3.5.1 shows the number of agricultural holdings that were engaged or not engaged in pig rearing on the reference day, by district.

Key findings

- Pig rearing was relatively uncommon overall. Out of 14,409 holdings, only 89 holdings reported engaging in pig rearing, representing approximately 0.62% of all holdings. The remaining 14,320 holdings (99.38%) were not engaged in pig rearing.
- Coronie had the highest participation rate. Although Coronie had only 90 holdings, 14 holdings were engaged in pig rearing. This means approximately 15.6% of holdings in Coronie kept pigs—the highest proportion among all districts.
- Nickerie recorded the largest number of pig-rearing holdings. It had 20 holdings engaged in pig rearing out of 1,379 holdings, equivalent to approximately 1.45%.
- Wanica had 17 pig-rearing holdings, but because of its large number of holdings (2,512), pig rearing represented only about 0.68% of holdings.
- Paramaribo had 11 holdings engaged in pig rearing, or approximately 1.31% of its 842 holdings.
- Commewijne and Para each had 10 pig-rearing holdings. This represents approximately 1.15% of holdings in Commewijne and 5.26% in Para. Thus, while their absolute numbers were equal, pig rearing was proportionally much more important in Para.
- Saramacca had only 6 pig-rearing holdings, representing approximately 0.59% of its holdings.
- Sipaliwini recorded only 1 pig-rearing holding out of 4,274 holdings, approximately 0.02%.

- Marowijne and Brokopondo reported no holdings engaged in pig rearing in this table. All 2,296 holdings in Marowijne and 942 holdings in Brokopondo were classified as not engaged in pig rearing.

Conclusions

1. Pig rearing is a very minor agricultural activity nationally, involving only 0.62% of all holdings.
2. Nickerie, Wanica and Coronie account for the largest absolute numbers of holdings involved in pig rearing, together representing 51 of the 89 pig-rearing holdings (57.3%).
3. Coronie is the leading district in relative terms, with approximately 15.6% of its holdings engaged in pig rearing. This suggests that pig production has a much stronger presence in the agricultural structure of Coronie than in most other districts.
4. Para also shows relatively high participation, at about 5.3%, despite having only 10 pig-rearing holdings.
5. Large numbers of agricultural holdings do not necessarily translate into high pig-rearing participation. For example, Sipaliwini has the largest number of holdings in the table (4,274), yet only one engages in pig rearing.
6. The findings suggest that pig production is geographically concentrated and likely influenced by local agricultural practices, market conditions, available resources and the suitability of districts for pig farming.

Overall, the table indicates that pig rearing was a highly specialized and geographically uneven activity in Suriname, with Coronie standing out as the district where pig production was most prevalent relative to the total number of holdings.

TABLE 3.5.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN PIG REARING BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM FOR PIG						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		INTENSIVE		SEMI-INTENSIVE		EXTENSIVE						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	11	100.0%					11	11	1.3%	842	
	M.	11	100%					11	11	100%	629	75%
	F.		0%							0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	17	100.0%					17	17	0.7%	2,512	
	M.	14	82%					14	14	82%	1,980	79%
	F.	3	18%					3	3	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	20	100.0%					20	20	1.5%	1,379	
	M.	18	90%						18	90%	1,275	92%
	F.	2	10%						2	10%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	14	100.0%					14	14	15.6%	90	
	M.	10	71%					10	10	71%	72	80%
	F.	4	29%					4	4	29%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	6	100.0%					6	6	0.6%	1,013	
	M.	4	67%					4	4	67%	876	86%
	F.	2	33%					2	2	33%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	10	100.0%					10	10	1.1%	871	
	M.	6	60%					6	6	60%	742	85%
	F.	4	40%					4	4	40%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.										2,296	
	M.										1,157	50%
	F.										1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	9	90.0%	1	10.0%			10	10	5.3%	190	
	M.	9	100%	1	100%			10	10	100%	126	66%
	F.		0%		0%					0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.										942	
	M.										216	23%
	F.										726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	1	100.0%					1	1	0.0%	4,274	
	M.	1	100%					1	1	100%	1,644	38%
	F.		0%							0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	88	98.9%	1	1.1%			89	89	0.6%	14,409	
	M.	73	83%	1	100%			74	74	83%	8,717	60%
	F.	15	17%		0%			15	15	17%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.5.2: Holdings Engaged in Pig Rearing by District, Sex of Manager and Operation System-on-the reference day

Table 3.5.2 provides more detailed information on the 89 holdings engaged in pig rearing, showing the sex of the manager and the type of pig-rearing operation system. It also distinguishes between SUM, ACTUAL HOLDINGS, and TOTAL HOLDINGS.

Note: An important point for interpretation is that Actual Holdings may be equal to or lower than the Sum. Where the two are equal, each holding uses only one operation system. Where Actual Holdings is lower than Sum, some holdings are using more than one operation system.

1. Overall level of pig-rearing activity

The table records 89 holdings engaged in pig rearing, representing approximately 0.6% of the 14,409 holdings in the agricultural sector. Of these:

- 88 holdings (98.9%) were classified under the intensive system.
- 1 holding (1.1%) was classified under the semi-intensive system.
- No holdings were reported under the extensive system.

The fact that the overall Sum is 89 and Actual Holdings is also 89 indicates that, at the national level, there is no evidence of holdings being counted in more than one pig-rearing system. In other words, each pig-rearing holding is associated with only one reported operation system.

Sex of the manager

At the national level, pig-rearing holdings are strongly dominated by male managers.

- 74 holdings (83%) are managed by males.
- 15 holdings (17%) are managed by females.
- The male-to-female distribution among pig-rearing holdings is therefore approximately 4.9:1.

This is considerably more male-dominated than the overall agricultural holdings, where males account for approximately 60% and females 40% of managers.

This indicates that pig rearing has a substantially stronger male management profile than agriculture as a whole.

Interpretation of the male-female ratio

The district-level figures reveal important differences that would be obscured by looking only at the national total.

Paramaribo, Para and Sipaliwini have exclusively male-managed pig-rearing holdings. Therefore, their male-to-female ratio is effectively undefined rather than a finite numerical ratio because there are zero female managers.

Nickerie has the strongest male predominance among districts where both sexes are represented, with 18 male managers to only 2 female managers, or approximately 9:1.

Wanica also has a strongly male-dominated structure at approximately 4.7:1.

By contrast, Commewijne has the most balanced distribution, with 6 male and 4 female managers, giving a ratio of approximately 1.5:1. Saramacca, at 4 male to 2 female, has a ratio of 2:1, while Coronie, at 10 male to 4 female, has approximately 2.5:1.

Therefore, although men dominate pig-rearing management nationally, female participation is relatively stronger in Commewijne, Saramacca and Coronie.

Key Findings

1. Pig rearing is a very small agricultural activity, involving only 89 of 14,409 holdings (0.6%).
2. Intensive pig rearing overwhelmingly dominates, accounting for 88 holdings (98.9%). Only one holding uses a semi-intensive system and none use an extensive system.
3. Nickerie has the largest absolute number of pig-rearing holdings, with 20, followed by Wanica (17) and Coronie (14).
4. Coronie has the highest relative concentration of pig rearing, with 15.6% of all its holdings engaged in pig rearing. This is substantially higher than the national rate of 0.6%.

5. Male managers dominate pig rearing, accounting for 83% of pig-rearing holdings, compared with 17% managed by females.
6. The male-to-female ratio varies substantially by district. Nickerie has the strongest male dominance where both sexes are represented (about 9:1), whereas Commewijne is the most balanced (about 1.5:1).
7. Paramaribo, Para and Sipaliwini have no female-managed pig holdings, resulting in a 100% male distribution in the reported pig-rearing holdings.
8. Female participation is relatively strongest in Commewijne, Saramacca and Coronie, where women manage 40%, 33% and 29% of pig-rearing holdings, respectively.
9. Marowijne and Brokopondo have no reported pig-rearing holdings, despite having substantial numbers of agricultural holdings overall.
10. The equality of Sum and Actual Holdings indicates that the operation-system categories do not overlap: holdings are generally associated with one pig-rearing system only.

Conclusion

The data show that pig rearing in Suriname is a small, geographically concentrated and strongly male-managed agricultural activity. While Nickerie has the greatest number of pig-rearing holdings, Coronie is the district where pig rearing is most significant relative to the size of the agricultural sector, with roughly one in every six holdings engaged in pig production.

The sector is also characterized by an exceptionally strong reliance on intensive production systems, with virtually all pig-rearing holdings using this approach. The complete absence of extensive systems suggests that pig production is generally not being practiced as a low-input or free-range activity in the recorded holdings.

Finally, the sex distribution shows a clear male management advantage, but this varies considerably by district. Commewijne, Saramacca and Coronie show comparatively stronger female participation, suggesting that opportunities for women's involvement in pig production may differ substantially according to local conditions. Overall, the table points to a small but highly specialized pig-rearing sector, concentrated in a few districts and predominantly organized under intensive, male-managed operations.

TABLE 3.5.3–NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND PIGS GRAZED ON AND OFF THE HOLDING, 2024

DISTRICT	TOTAL HOLDINGS	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	SUM	PIG GRAZED	
				ON THE HOLDING	OFF THE HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	842				
WANICA	2,512				
NICKERIE	1,379	3	3	3	
CORONIE	90	6	7	6	1
SARAMACCA	1,013	1	1	1	
COMMEWIJNE	871				
MAROWIJNE	2,296				
PARA	190	5	5	5	
BROKOPONDO	942				
SIPALIWINI	4,274	1	1	1	
TOTAL	14,409	16	17	16	1

Analysis of Table 3.5.3: Holdings by District and Pigs Grazed On and Off the Holding, 2024

Table 3.5.3 shows the number of agricultural holdings where pigs were grazed on the holding, off the holding, or both, by district. The distinction between Actual Holdings and Sum is particularly important for interpreting the data.

Note: Where Actual Holdings = Sum, each holding is associated with only one grazing category. Where Actual Holdings < Sum, at least some holdings are represented in both on-holding and off-holding grazing categories.

Overall findings: Out of 14,409 agricultural holdings, only 16 actual holdings reported pigs being grazed. The Sum is 17, indicating that the grazing categories overlap for at least one holding.

Key Findings

1. Only 16 of 14,409 agricultural holdings (about 0.11%) reported pigs being grazed.
2. The Sum of 17 versus Actual Holdings of 16 demonstrates that one holding is represented in both the on-holding and off-holding grazing categories.
3. All 16 actual holdings reported pigs grazed on the holding, while only one holding reported pigs grazed off the holding.
4. Coronie has the highest number of actual holdings involved in pig grazing, with 6 holdings.
5. Para ranks second, with 5 actual holdings.
6. Coronie and Para together account for 11 of the 16 actual holdings, or approximately 68.8% of all pig-grazing holdings.
7. Coronie has the highest prevalence relative to its agricultural holdings, with approximately 6.7% of holdings reporting pig grazing.
8. Para follows with approximately 2.6%, while the other participating districts have rates below 0.3%.
9. Nickerie has 3 holdings with pig grazing, despite having the largest number of pig-rearing holdings overall. This suggests that pig rearing in Nickerie is largely conducted without grazing.
10. Six districts report no pig grazing at all: Paramaribo, Wanica, Commewijne, Marowijne and Brokopondo.

11. The findings are consistent with Table 3.5.2, which showed that intensive pig production dominates the sector.

Conclusion

Table 3.5.3 demonstrates that pig grazing is an exceptionally limited component of pig production in Suriname in 2024. Only 16 unique holdings, equivalent to approximately 0.11% of all agricultural holdings, reported grazing pigs. Moreover, grazing is overwhelmingly conducted on the holding itself, with only one holding reporting off-holding grazing.

The activity is also highly geographically concentrated. Coronie and Para alone account for nearly seven out of every ten holdings involved in pig grazing, while Coronie has the highest participation rate relative to its total number of holdings.

The difference between Actual Holdings and Sum is particularly significant: the national figures of 16 actual holdings versus 17 category observations show that one holding uses both on-holding and off-holding grazing. Therefore, the categories must not simply be added together when determining the number of unique holdings.

Taken together with Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2, the evidence indicates that pig production in Suriname is predominantly intensive rather than grazing-based. Pig grazing exists, but it represents a very small and geographically concentrated component of the national pig-rearing sector.

TABLE 3.5.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH PIGS BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF PIG ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF PIGS				SUM ACTIVTY	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		PURE-BRED		CROSS-BRED						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	11	100.0%			11	11	1.3%	842	
	M.	11	100%			11	11	100%	629	75%
	F.		0%					0%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	10	55.6%	8	44.4%	18	17	0.7%	2,512	
	M.	8	80%	7	88%	15	14	82%	1,980	79%
	F.	2	20%	1	13%	3	3	18%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	5	23.8%	16	76.2%	21	20	1.5%	1,379	
	M.	5	100%	14	88%	19	18	90%	1,275	92%
	F.		0%	2	13%	2	2	10%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	14	14	15.6%	90	
	M.	4	67%	6	75%	10	10	71%	72	80%
	F.	2	33%	2	25%	4	4	29%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	6	0.6%	1,013	
	M.	2	100%	2	50%	4	4	67%	876	86%
	F.		0%	2	50%	2	2	33%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	10	1.1%	871	
	M.	4	80%	2	40%	6	6	60%	742	85%
	F.	1	20%	3	60%	4	4	40%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.								2,296	
	M.								1,157	50%
	F.								1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	10	5.3%	190	
	M.	4	100%	6	100%	10	10	100%	126	66%
	F.		0%		0%			0%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.								942	
	M.								216	23%
	F.								726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.			1	100.0%	1	1	0.0%	4,274	
	M.			1	100%	1	1	100%	1,644	38%
	F.				0%			0%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	43	47.3%	48	52.7%	91	89	0.6%	14,409	
	M.	38	88%	38	79%	76	74	83%	8,717	60%
	F.	5	12%	10	21%	15	15	17%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.5.4: Holdings with Pigs by District, Sex of Manager and Type of Pig on the reference day

Table 3.5.4 examines the 89 actual holdings engaged in pig rearing according to the type of pig kept (pure-bred or cross-bred) and the sex of the manager. The table also provides the relationship between the Sum Activity and Actual Holdings, which is important because some holdings keep both types of pigs.

Thus, cross-bred pigs are slightly more prevalent than pure-bred pigs, although the difference is relatively small. The fact that Sum Activity (91) > Actual Holdings (89) is significant: the two additional observations indicate that some holdings are keeping both pure-bred and cross-bred pigs.

Comparison of male-female ratios

The sex distribution is one of the most important aspects of the table. Nationally, male managers account for 74 of the 89 actual pig holdings (83%), while females account for 15 (17%), producing an overall ratio of approximately 4.9 males for every female. Compared with the national 4.9:1 ratio:

- Nickerie (9:1) is substantially more male-dominated.
- Wanica (4.7:1) is almost identical to the national pattern.
- Coronie (2.5:1) is considerably more balanced.
- Saramacca (2:1) is more balanced still.
- Commewijne (1.5:1) is the closest to gender balance.

Thus, the national male dominance is not uniform across districts. It is particularly strong in Nickerie, while female participation is relatively more prominent in Commewijne, Saramacca and Coronie.

Gender and type of pig

The table also reveals differences in the type of pigs associated with male and female managers. At the national level:

Pure-bred activities

- Male: 38 (88%)
- Female: 5 (12%)

Cross-bred activities

- Male: 38 (79%)
- Female: 10 (21%)

This means female managers have a larger relative presence among cross-bred activities (21%) than among pure-bred activities (12%). This is an important finding because it suggests that, within the small pig-rearing sector, female-managed holdings are relatively more represented in cross-bred pig production. The pattern is particularly evident in Commewijne, where females account for 60% of cross-bred activities, compared with only 20% of pure-bred activities.

Key Findings

1. There are 89 actual holdings with pigs, representing approximately 0.6% of all 14,409 agricultural holdings.
2. The table records 91 pig-type activities across those 89 holdings, indicating that two holdings keep both pure-bred and cross-bred pigs.
3. Cross-bred pigs slightly outnumber pure-bred pigs, accounting for 52.7% versus 47.3% of type-of-pig activities.
4. Nickerie has the strongest cross-bred orientation, with 76.2% of its pig-type activities being cross-bred.
5. Paramaribo is exclusively pure-bred in the reported data, with all 11 pig holdings associated with pure-bred pigs.
6. Commewijne has an exactly equal distribution, with 50% pure-bred and 50% cross-bred.

7. Para, Saramacca and Coronie also show a greater presence of cross-bred pigs than pure-bred pigs.
8. Male managers dominate nationally, accounting for 83% of pig-rearing holdings, compared with 17% for females.
9. Nickerie has the strongest male dominance, with approximately 9 male managers for every female manager, compared with the national ratio of approximately 4.9:1.
10. Commewijne has the most balanced male-female distribution, at approximately 1.5:1, followed by Saramacca at 2:1 and Coronie at 2.5:1.
11. Female managers are relatively more represented among cross-bred pig activities: 21% of cross-bred activities are managed by females compared with only 12% of pure-bred activities.
12. Paramaribo and Para have exclusively male-managed pig holdings, while Sipaliwini's single pig holding is also male-managed.
13. Marowijne and Brokopondo have no reported pig holdings, and therefore no pig-type distribution.

Conclusion

Table 3.5.4 shows that the Surinamese pig-rearing sector is characterized by a slight predominance of cross-bred pigs, strong male management, and substantial variation between districts.

At the national level, cross-bred pigs account for 52.7% of pig-type activities, compared with 47.3% for pure-bred pigs. The difference is relatively modest, but the district patterns are much more pronounced. Nickerie is strongly oriented toward cross-bred pigs, whereas Paramaribo is exclusively associated with pure-bred pigs in the reported holdings. Commewijne presents the most balanced distribution.

The sex analysis demonstrates that pig production is substantially more male-dominated than agricultural holdings generally, with a national male-to-female ratio of approximately 4.9:1. However, this dominance varies sharply by district. Nickerie is particularly male-dominated at 9:1, while Commewijne is comparatively gender-balanced at 1.5:1. Coronie and Saramacca also show considerably stronger female participation than the national average.

The Sum Activity versus Actual Holdings distinction further shows that pig-type specialization is generally strong. In most districts, each holding reports only one type of pig. Only Wanica and Nickerie show evidence of holdings keeping both pure-bred and cross-bred pigs, resulting in two overlapping holdings nationally.

Overall, the data suggest that pig production is a small but differentiated agricultural activity: it is predominantly male-managed, slightly more oriented toward cross-bred pigs, and characterized by important district-level differences in both pig type and gender participation.



Fig.3.5.4A: Nederlandse Landvarken pigs, a pure-bred



Fig.3.5.4B: Topigs Norsvin pigs, a cross-bred (hybrid)

TABLE 3.5.5-TOTAL NUMBER OF PIGS BY SIZE TYPE AND DISTRICT ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	PIGLETS	WEANERS	FATTENERS	BREEDING SWINES	TOTAL
PARAMARIBO	534				534
WANICA	205	376	121	229	931
NICKERIE	99	105	49	74	327
CORONIE	76	60	17	60	213
SARAMACCA	4,409	426	1,924	1,672	8,431
COMMEWIJNE	45	11	3	30	89
MAROWIJNE					
PARA	91	6	337	81	515
BROKOPONDO					
SIPALIWINI	7	3	6		16
TOTAL	5,466	987	2,457	2,146	11,056

Analysis of Table 3.5.5: Total Number of Pigs by Size/Type and District on the reference day

Piglets - Young pigs from birth until weaning.

Weaners - Young pigs that have been weaned from the sow and are being raised for further growth.

Fatteners - Growing pigs kept primarily for weight gain and meat production until they reach market weight.

Breeding swines - Mature pigs kept for reproduction, including breeding sows and boars.

Table 3.5.5 presents the number of pigs by production stage/type—piglets, weaners, fatteners and breeding swines—across the districts on the reference day.

The table records a total of 11,056 pigs. The distribution is highly uneven across both pig types and districts, with Saramacca accounting for the overwhelming majority of the national pig population.

The most important category is piglets, with 5,466 animals, accounting for nearly half (49.4%) of all pigs. This is followed by:

- Fatteners: 2,457 (22.2%)

- Breeding swines: 2,146 (19.4%)
- Weaners: 987 (8.9%)

Therefore, the national pig population is characterized by a very large young-stock component, particularly piglets.

Key Findings

1. The national pig population totals 11,056 animals.
2. Piglets are the largest category, with 5,466 pigs (49.4%), accounting for almost half of all pigs.
3. Fatteners account for 22.2%, while breeding swines account for 19.4% and weaners for only 8.9%.
4. Saramacca overwhelmingly dominates pig production, with 8,431 pigs, or approximately 76.3% of the national pig population.
5. Wanica is a distant second, with 931 pigs (8.4%).
6. Saramacca and Wanica together account for approximately 84.7% of all pigs recorded nationally.
7. Saramacca dominates every pig category, including piglets, weaners, fatteners and breeding swines.
8. Saramacca's 8,431 pigs are associated with only 6 pig-rearing holdings, resulting in approximately 1,405 pigs per holding.
9. The national average is approximately 124 pigs per pig-rearing holding, but this is heavily influenced by Saramacca's unusually large operations.
10. Paramaribo has an unusual age/type structure, with all 534 reported pigs classified as piglets.
11. Para has a relatively large number of fatteners (337) compared with its total pig population of 515, suggesting an important fattening component.
12. Marowijne and Brokopondo report no pigs in this table, consistent with their lack of pig-rearing holdings in the preceding tables.
13. The results demonstrate that the number of pig-rearing holdings is not a reliable indicator of the size of the pig population. Saramacca has relatively few holdings but by far the largest pig population.

Conclusion

Table 3.5.5 reveals a highly concentrated and structurally uneven pig sector in Suriname. The national pig population stands at 11,056 animals, with piglets constituting nearly half of the total. However, the defining feature of the sector is the extraordinary dominance of Saramacca, which contains more than three-quarters of all pigs despite having only six pig-rearing holdings.

The data therefore suggest that pig production is characterized by a small number of very large concentrations of pigs alongside many smaller operations. Saramacca is particularly distinctive, with an estimated 1,405 pigs per pig-rearing holding, compared with approximately 124

nationally. This indicates that national averages conceal substantial differences in the scale of production.

The composition of the pig population also indicates a functioning production cycle, with substantial numbers of piglets, fatteners and breeding swines. The large breeding population in Saramacca suggests considerable reproductive capacity, while its large number of fatteners indicates substantial meat-production potential.

Overall, Saramacca emerges as the principal centre of pig production in Suriname, both in terms of total animals and all major production stages. Wanica is the second-largest centre, while Paramaribo, Nickerie, Coronie and Para have much smaller populations with distinct age/type structures. The sector is therefore not only geographically concentrated but also highly differentiated in production scale and structure across districts.



Fig.3.5.5A: A sow with feeding piglets



Fig.3.5.5B: Weaners



Fig.3.5.5C: Fatteners



Fig.3.5.5B: Nederlandse Landvarken pigs for breeding

TABLE 3.5.6-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIGS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	11	534	49
	M.	11	534	49
	F.			
WANICA	TOT.	17	931	55
	M.	14	851	61
	F.	3	80	27
NICKERIE	TOT.	20	327	16
	M.	18	314	17
	F.	2	13	7
CORONIE	TOT.	14	213	15
	M.	10	157	16
	F.	4	56	14
SARAMACCA	TOT.	6	8,431	1,405
	M.	4	8,273	2,068
	F.	2	158	79
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	10	89	9
	M.	6	49	8
	F.	4	40	10
MAROWIJNE	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
PARA	TOT.	10	515	52
	M.	10	515	52
	F.			
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			
	M.			
	F.			
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	1	16	16
	M.	1	16	16
	F.			
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	89	11,056	124
	M.	74	10,709	145
	F.	15	347	23

Analysis of Table 3.5.6: Number of Holdings, Number of Pigs and Average Number of Pigs per Holding by District and Sex of Manager on the reference day

Table 3.5.6 provides a useful measure of the scale of pig production by combining the number of pig-rearing holdings with the number of pigs and the resulting average number of pigs per holding. It also allows comparison between male- and female-managed holdings.

The table records 89 pig-rearing holdings and 11,056 pigs, giving an overall average of 124 pigs per holding. However, this national average is heavily influenced by the exceptionally large pig population in Saramacca.

Overall national picture

The national figures are:

- 89 holdings with pigs
- 11,056 pigs

- 124 pigs per holding on average
- Male-managed holdings: 74
- Female-managed holdings: 15

The sex distribution of holdings is therefore:

- Male managers: 83.1%
- Female managers: 16.9%

However, the distribution of pigs is even more unequal:

- Male-managed holdings account for 10,709 pigs (96.9%)
- Female-managed holdings account for only 347 pigs (3.1%)

This is a major finding. Men manage 83% of pig holdings but account for almost 97% of the pigs. Consequently, male-managed pig holdings are substantially larger on average.

Large difference in average herd size by sex

Male-managed holdings have an average of 145 pigs, compared with only 23 pigs per female-managed holding. Thus, the average male-managed pig holding has approximately 6.3 times as many pigs as the average female-managed holding. This difference is much more significant than the difference in the number of holdings alone. It indicates that pig production is not only male-dominated in terms of participation, but also highly male-dominated in terms of production scale.

Key Findings

1. There are 89 pig-rearing holdings containing 11,056 pigs, giving a national average of 124 pigs per holding.
2. Saramacca overwhelmingly dominates pig production, with 8,431 pigs (76.3% of the national total).
3. Saramacca has only 6 holdings, yet averages 1,405 pigs per holding, more than 11 times the national average.
4. Male-managed holdings dominate both the number of holdings and the number of pigs:
    - 83% of holdings are male-managed.
    - 96.9% of pigs are located on male-managed holdings.
5. Male-managed holdings average 145 pigs, compared with only 23 pigs for female-managed holdings.
6. The average male-managed pig holding therefore has approximately 6.3 times as many pigs as the average female-managed holding.
7. Saramacca produces the clearest evidence of large-scale male-managed pig production: male-managed holdings average 2,068 pigs, compared with 79 pigs for female-managed holdings.
8. Nickerie has the largest number of pig-rearing holdings (20) but only 327 pigs, demonstrating that a large number of holdings does not necessarily indicate a large pig population.

9. Wanica, Para and Paramaribo form a second tier of pig production, with between 515 and 931 pigs each.
10. Coronie and Commewijne have relatively small herds per holding, averaging 15 and 9 pigs respectively.
11. Commewijne is the only district where female-managed holdings have a higher average number of pigs than male-managed holdings, although the difference is small.
12. Paramaribo, Para and Sipaliwini have no female-managed pig holdings, so the pig population there is entirely associated with male-managed holdings.
13. The national average of 124 pigs per holding is highly influenced by Saramacca and should not be treated as representative of the typical pig-rearing holding.

Conclusion

Table 3.5.6 demonstrates that the scale of pig production varies enormously across Suriname's districts. The most important feature is the extraordinary concentration of pigs in Saramacca, where only six holdings account for 76.3% of the national pig population. The average of 1,405 pigs per holding in Saramacca is fundamentally different from the much smaller herd sizes found elsewhere.

The table also reveals a strong gender dimension to production scale. Although male managers account for 83% of pig-rearing holdings, they account for almost 97% of all pigs. Their holdings average 145 pigs, compared with only 23 pigs on female-managed holdings. This difference is driven particularly by Saramacca, where male-managed holdings average more than 2,000 pigs each.

At the district level, the relationship between the number of holdings and the number of pigs is therefore very weak. Nickerie has the most pig-rearing holdings but a relatively small pig population, whereas Saramacca has very few holdings but an exceptionally large population. This indicates a dual structure in the pig sector, consisting of numerous relatively small operations in some districts and highly concentrated, large-scale production in others.

Overall, the data indicate that Suriname's pig sector is highly concentrated in terms of animal numbers, strongly dominated by male-managed production, and characterized by very large differences in herd size between districts. Saramacca clearly emerges as the country's principal centre of pig production by scale, while Coronie and Commewijne stand out for their comparatively smaller and more gender-balanced operations.

3.6 Poultry

TABLE 3.6.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND ENGAGED OR NOT IN POULTRY REARING ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	POULTRY		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	YES	NOT	
PARAMARIBO	313	529	842
WANICA	960	1,552	2,512
NICKERIE	402	977	1,379
CORONIE	20	70	90
SARAMACCA	186	827	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	263	608	871
MAROWIJNE	120	2,176	2,296
PARA	55	135	190
BROKOPONDO	132	810	942
SIPALIWINI	180	4,094	4,274
TOTAL	2,631	11,778	14,409

Analysis of Table 3.6.1: Poultry Rearing by District

Table 3.6.1 shows that 2,631 of the 14,409 agricultural holdings were engaged in poultry rearing on the reference day.

Conclusions

The table indicates that poultry rearing is a relatively specialized agricultural activity in Suriname, involving about one in every five holdings (18.3%). The sector is strongly concentrated in particular districts, especially Wanica, Nickerie, Paramaribo and Commewijne, rather than being evenly distributed nationwide.

Wanica stands out as the leading poultry-rearing district, both in absolute numbers and in the proportion of holdings engaged in the activity. Conversely, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have very low levels of poultry participation, despite having large numbers of agricultural holdings.

Overall, the results suggest that access to markets, population density, infrastructure, agricultural specialization and local production systems may be important factors influencing the location of poultry-rearing activities. The marked district differences also indicate that policies or development programmes aimed at expanding poultry production would likely need to be district-specific, taking into account the very different agricultural structures across Suriname.

TABLE 3.6.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN POULTRY REARING BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	TYPE OF OPERATION SYSTEM FOR POULTRY						SUM	ACTUAL HOLDINGS	P/R	TOTAL HOLDINGS	RATIO M:F
		INTENSIVE		BATTERY CAGE/ BOXES		OPEN YARD						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	313	94.0%	20	6.0%			333	313	37.2%	842	
	M.	202	65%	20	100%			222	202	65%	629	75%
	F.	111	35%		0%			111	111	35%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	847	84.4%	47	4.7%	109	10.9%	1,003	960	38.2%	2,512	
	M.	631	74%	37	79%	85	78%	753	715	74%	1,980	79%
	F.	216	26%	10	21%	24	22%	250	245	26%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	383	94.1%	8	2.0%	16	3.9%	407	402	29.2%	1,379	
	M.	344	90%	7	88%	13	81%	364	359	89%	1,275	92%
	F.	39	10%	1	13%	3	19%	43	43	11%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	20	90.9%			2	9.1%	22	20	22.2%	90	
	M.	14	70%			1	50%	15	14	70%	72	80%
	F.	6	30%			1	50%	7	6	30%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	152	79.2%			40	20.8%	192	186	18.4%	1,013	
	M.	115	76%			33	83%	148	144	77%	876	86%
	F.	37	24%			7	18%	44	42	23%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	227	73.0%	29	9.3%	55	17.7%	311	263	30.2%	871	
	M.	179	79%	22	76%	43	78%	244	207	79%	742	85%
	F.	48	21%	7	24%	12	22%	67	56	21%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	72	55.8%	13	10.1%	44	34.1%	129	120	5.2%	2,296	
	M.	40	56%	12	92%	33	75%	85	77	64%	1,157	50%
	F.	32	44%	1	8%	11	25%	44	43	36%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	46	64.8%	19	26.8%	6	8.5%	71	55	28.9%	190	
	M.	31	67%	11	58%	2	33%	44	37	67%	126	66%
	F.	15	33%	8	42%	4	67%	27	18	33%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	69	46.0%			81	54.0%	150	132	14.0%	942	
	M.	24	35%			39	48%	63	51	39%	216	23%
	F.	45	65%			42	52%	87	81	61%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	81	44.3%	2	1.1%	100	54.6%	183	179	4.2%	4,274	
	M.	43	53%	2	100%	49	49%	94	90	50%	1,644	38%
	F.	38	47%		0%	51	51%	89	89	50%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	2,210	78.9%	138	4.9%	453	16.2%	2,801	2,630	18.3%	14,409	
	M.	1,623	73%	111	80%	298	66%	2,032	1,896	72%	8,717	60%
	F.	587	27%	27	20%	155	34%	769	734	28%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.6.2: Poultry-Rearing Holdings by District, Sex of Manager and Operation System

Intensive poultry system - A production system in which poultry are kept in confined housing and provided with controlled feeding, watering, and management, with limited or no access to outdoor areas. It is generally characterized by relatively high stocking densities and the use of specialized facilities and inputs to maximize production.

Battery cage/boxes – This is a form of poultry housing system, mainly for laying hens, where the chickens are kept in multi-level cages. These cages are usually set up in rows in large barns. The battery cages are designed to make efficient use of the available space and to facilitate egg collection.

Open yard – The chickens roam freely in a large, open space with no physical boundaries or restrictions. In this system, the chickens have access to an expansive indoor space, usually a shed or a covered area.

Table 3.6.2 provides a more detailed picture of the 2,630–2,631 holdings engaged in poultry rearing, showing the type of poultry operation system used and the sex of the manager. An important feature of the table is the distinction between SUM and ACTUAL HOLDINGS. Where SUM exceeds ACTUAL HOLDINGS, some holdings are using more than one poultry operation system.

Poultry production is predominantly intensive

At the national level, the SUM of operation-system holdings was 2,801, compared with 2,630 actual holdings. Of the 2,801 system observations:

- Intensive: 2,210 holdings (78.9%)
- Open yard: 453 holdings (16.2%)
- Battery cage/boxes: 138 holdings (4.9%)

Thus, intensive production is by far the dominant poultry-rearing system, accounting for nearly four-fifths of all operation-system observations.

The fact that the SUM of 2,801 is 171 holdings higher than the 2,630 actual holdings indicates that some holdings operate more than one system. This means that the operation-system categories should not be interpreted as mutually exclusive.

Comparison of poultry manager sex composition with the district-wide ratio

The comparison requested between the male/female composition within poultry holdings and the M:F ratio at the end of each district row reveals three broad patterns.

Female representation is higher in poultry than overall holdings

This occurs in:

- Paramaribo: 35% female in poultry vs. 25% overall
- Wanica: 26% vs. 21%
- Nickerie: 11% vs. 8%
- Coronie: 30% vs. 20%

- Saramacca: 23% vs. 14%
- Commewijne: 21% vs. 15%

This suggests that poultry rearing provides a relatively important agricultural activity for female managers in these districts.

Poultry composition is approximately similar to the overall holding structure

- Para: 67% male / 33% female in poultry compared with 66% / 34% overall.

This indicates almost no difference between the sex distribution of poultry holdings and the district's overall holdings.

Male representation is higher in poultry than overall holdings

This occurs in:

- Marowijne: 64% male in poultry vs. 50% overall
- Brokopondo: 39% male vs. 23% overall
- Sipaliwini: 50% male vs. 38% overall

These differences are particularly pronounced in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, where women constitute the majority of managers overall but men have a much stronger presence among poultry holdings.

Key findings

1. Poultry rearing involves about 18.3% of all holdings, making it a significant but not predominant agricultural activity.
2. Intensive production is the dominant operation system, accounting for 78.9% of system observations nationally.
3. Open-yard production is particularly important in the interior, especially Sipaliwini (54.6%) and Brokopondo (54.0%), compared with only 16.2% nationally.
4. Battery cage/box systems are relatively uncommon, representing only 4.9% nationally, although they are particularly important in Para.
5. The difference between 2,801 system observations and 2,630 actual holdings demonstrates that some poultry holdings use more than one operation system.
6. Commewijne has the greatest overlap, with 48 more system observations than actual holdings, indicating relatively extensive use of multiple systems.
7. Male managers dominate nationally, accounting for 72% of poultry holdings compared with 28% managed by females.
8. Female participation in poultry is higher than their overall district share in Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
9. Brokopondo is the only district where female managers form a clear majority of poultry holdings, at 61%.
10. Marowijne and Sipaliwini show an opposite pattern: although women account for the majority of managers overall, men have a substantially stronger representation among poultry holdings.

Conclusion

Table 3.6.2 demonstrates that poultry production in Suriname is characterized by strong geographical and operational differences. The sector is concentrated primarily in Wanica, Nickerie, Paramaribo, Commewijne and Saramacca, while poultry holdings are relatively uncommon in Marowijne, Brokopondo and especially Sipaliwini.

The dominance of intensive systems indicates that poultry production is largely organized around more controlled production methods, particularly in the districts with larger poultry sectors. In contrast, the strong reliance on open-yard systems in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini points to a substantially different production structure in the interior.

The sex distribution also reveals important differences. Men manage most poultry holdings nationally, but women's participation is relatively stronger in poultry than in the overall agricultural holding population in several coastal districts. At the same time, Brokopondo, Marowijne and Sipaliwini demonstrate distinctive gender patterns, showing that the relationship between gender and poultry production differs substantially by district.

Overall, the table suggests that poultry development strategies should not adopt a uniform national approach. Coastal districts with high intensive production may have greater potential for commercial expansion, while districts with high open-yard participation may require approaches focused on improving productivity, housing, inputs, management and gradual modernization. The gender differences further indicate that poultry development programmes should consider district-specific opportunities for both male and female managers.



Fig.3.6.2A: Battery cages with layers



Fig.3.6.2B: Open yard system with Backyard chickens

TABLE 3.6.3-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH POULTRY BY DISTRICT SEX OF THE MANAGER AND TYPE OF POULTRY ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	T.. S.	TYPE OF POULTRY																		SUM	ACT. HOL.	P/R	TOT. HOL.	RAT. M:F
		BROILERS		LAYERS		BACKYARD CHICKEN		OTHER CHICKEN		MUSCOVITE DUCK		PEKING DUCK		GEESE		TURKEYS		OTHER POULTRY EXCL. CHICK.						
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R					
PARAM-ARIBO	T.	204	33.1%	192	31.2%	80	13.0%			90	14.6%	20	3.2%	10	1.6%	20	3.2%			616	313	37.2%	842	
	M.	112	55%	112	58%	50	63%			70	78%	20	100%		0%	10	50%			374	202	65%	629	75%
	F.	92	45%	80	42%	30	38%			20	22%		0%	10	100%	10	50%			242	111	35	213	25%
WANICA	T.	594	34.5%	228	13.2%	318	18.5%	7	0.4%	419	24.3%	97	5.6%	22	1.3%	30	1.7%	6	0.3%	1,721	960	38.2%	2,512	
	M.	440	74%	165	72%	235	74%	5	71%	335	80%	77	79%	13	59%	17	57%	4	67%	1,291	715	74%	1,980	79%
	F.	154	26%	63	28%	83	26%	2	29%	84	20%	20	21%	9	41%	13	43%	2	33%	430	245	26%	532	21%
NICKERIE	T.	232	28.7%	83	10.3%	168	20.8%	5	0.6%	290	35.9%	25	3.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%			807	402	29.2%	1,379	
	M.	201	87%	70	84%	150	89%	5	100%	264	91%	20	80%	1	100%	3	100%			714	359	89%	1,275	92%
	F.	31	13%	13	16%	18	11%		0%	26	9%	5	20%		0%		0%			93	43	11%	104	8%
CORONIE	T.	4	12.1%	2	6.1%	13	39.4%			4	12.1%	10	30.3%							33	20	22.2%	90	
	M.	2	50%	2	100%	10	77%			4	100%	6	60%							24	14	70%	72	80%
	F.	2	50%		0%	3	23%				0%	4	40%							9	6	30%	18	20%
SARA-MACCA	T.	79	24.5%	18	5.6%	106	32.8%	2	0.6%	66	20.4%	30	9.3%	5	1.5%	9	2.8%	8	2.5%	323	186	18.4%	1,013	
	M.	57	72%	13	72%	84	79%	1	50%	46	70%	27	90%	2	40%	5	56%	8	100%	243	144	77%	876	86%
	F.	22	28%	5	28%	22	21%	1	50%	20	30%	3	10%	3	60%	4	44%		0%	80	42	23%	137	14%
COMME-WIJNE	T.	146	33.2%	43	9.8%	93	21.1%	3	0.7%	135	30.7%	7	1.6%	3	0.7%	8	1.8%	2	0.5%	440	263	30.2%	871	
	M.	110	75%	32	74%	69	74%		0%	109	81%	6	86%	3	100%	5	63%	1	50%	335	207	79%	742	85%
	F.	36	25%	11	26%	24	26%	3	100%	26	19%	1	14%		0%	3	38%	1	50%	105	56	21%	129	15%
MARO-WIJNE	T.	24	14.5%	12	7.2%	73	44.0%			32	19.3%	14	8.4%	2	1.2%			9	5.4%	166	120	5.2%	2,296	
	M.	22	92%	10	83%	52	71%			20	63%	12	86%	1	50%			1	11%	118	77	64%	1,157	50%
	F.	2	8%	2	17%	21	29%			12	38%	2	14%	1	50%			8	89%	48	43	36%	1,139	50%
PARA	T.	20	19.2%	20	19.2%	27	26.0%	3	2.9%	10	9.6%	18	17.3%	2	1.9%	4	3.8%			104	55	28.9%	190	
	M.	15	75%	12	60%	16	59%	2	67%	7	70%	11	61%		0%	4	100%			67	37	67%	126	66%
	F.	5	25%	8	40%	11	41%	1	33%	3	30%	7	39%	2	100%		0%			37	18	33%	64	34%
BROKO-PONDO	T.	51	27.0%	21	11.1%	105	55.6%			12	6.3%									189	132	14.0%	942	
	M.	21	41%	3	14%	45	43%			9	75%									78	51	39%	216	23%
	F.	30	59%	18	86%	60	57%			3	25%									111	81	61%	726	77%
SIPALI-WINI	T.	52	23.2%	46	20.5%	105	46.9%			18	8.0%	3	1.3%							224	179	4.2%	4,274	
	M.	21	40%	30	65%	58	55%			13	72%	2	67%							124	90	50%	1,644	38%
	F.	31	60%	16	35%	47	45%			5	28%	1	33%							100	89	50%	2,630	62%
OVER-ALL TOTAL	T.	1,406	30.4%	665	14.4%	1,088	23.5%	20	0.4%	1,076	23.3%	224	4.8%	45	1.0%	74	1.6%	25	0.5%	4,623	2,630	18.3%	14,409	
	M.	1,001	71%	449	68%	769	71%	13	65%	877	82%	181	81%	20	44%	44	59%	14	56%	3,368	1,896	72%	8,717	60%
	F.	405	29%	216	32%	319	29%	7	35%	199	18%	43	19%	25	56%	30	41%%	11	44%	1,255	734	28%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.6.3: Holdings with Poultry by District, Sex of Manager and Type of Poultry

Table 3.6.3 provides a detailed picture of the types of poultry kept by agricultural holdings, together with the sex of the manager. The table should be interpreted alongside the distinction between SUM and ACTUAL HOLDINGS.

Where the SUM is greater than ACTUAL HOLDINGS, the difference indicates that some holdings keep more than one type of poultry. Therefore, the poultry-type categories are not mutually exclusive, and the percentages by type are proportions of the SUM of poultry-type observations, not necessarily proportions of unique holdings.

Key findings

1. There are 2,630 actual poultry holdings, representing 18.3% of all 14,409 agricultural holdings.
2. The table records 4,623 poultry-type observations, almost 1.76 types per actual poultry holding, indicating substantial multi-type poultry production.
3. Broilers are the most common poultry type, with 1,406 observations (30.4%).
4. Backyard chickens (23.5%) and Muscovite ducks (23.3%) are almost equally important and together account for nearly half of all poultry-type observations.
5. Layers account for 14.4%, making egg-oriented poultry production less widespread than broiler production nationally.
6. Broilers, backyard chickens, Muscovite ducks and layers together represent 91.6% of all poultry-type observations.
7. Wanica is the leading poultry district, with the largest numbers of broilers, layers, backyard chickens and Muscovite ducks.
8. Nickerie has an exceptional concentration of Muscovite ducks, which represent 35.9% of its poultry-type observations.
9. Paramaribo has a strong layer component, with layers representing 31.2% of poultry-type observations.
10. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have strong backyard-chicken orientations, with backyard chickens accounting for 55.6%, 46.9% and 44.0%, respectively.
11. Nationally, male managers account for 72% of actual poultry holdings, compared with 28% female.
12. Male dominance is particularly strong for Muscovite ducks (82%) and Peking ducks (81%).
13. Geese are the only poultry category nationally where women are the majority, at 56%.
14. Compared with the overall district M:F ratio, female representation in poultry is higher in Paramaribo, Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
15. Marowijne and Sipaliwini show the strongest shift toward male participation in poultry relative to their overall holding populations.
16. Brokopondo remains female-dominated in poultry, but the female share falls from 77% across all holdings to 61% among poultry holdings.

Conclusion

Table 3.6.3 shows that the poultry sector in Suriname is diverse, geographically differentiated and characterized by considerable multiple-type production. Broilers constitute the largest poultry category nationally, but backyard chickens and Muscovite ducks are almost equally important. This means that poultry production cannot be characterized solely as commercial chicken production; duck production and backyard poultry are also major components of the sector.

The large difference between the 4,623 poultry-type observations and 2,630 actual poultry holdings is particularly significant. It demonstrates that many holdings keep more than one type of poultry, suggesting that diversification is an important feature of poultry farming. Consequently, policies based solely on the number of holdings producing a particular poultry type should recognize that the same holding may contribute to several categories.

There is also a pronounced district-level specialization. Wanica is the principal poultry-producing district and has a strong broiler orientation, while Paramaribo has a comparatively strong layer sector. Nickerie stands out for Muscovite duck production, whereas Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have much stronger backyard-chicken orientations. These differences point to distinct production systems and likely differences in market orientation, scale and production practices.

The gender analysis reveals that poultry management is more male dominated than agricultural holdings generally. However, this pattern varies substantially by district. Women have a relatively stronger position in poultry in several predominantly male-managed districts, while men gain substantially greater representation in poultry in Marowijne and Sipaliwini. Brokopondo remains a notable case where women constitute the majority of poultry managers, although their dominance is weaker than in the overall holding population.

Overall, the findings suggest that poultry development policy should be differentiated by both district and poultry type. Commercial broiler and layer development may be particularly relevant in the major poultry-producing districts, while backyard poultry and duck production warrant attention in areas where they are already strongly established. At the same time, the gender differences indicate opportunities for more targeted support to female-managed poultry holdings, particularly where women already have a significant presence.



Fig.3.6.3A: Broiler chicken (SUR: Slachtkippen)



Fig.3.6.3B: A pair of Muscovite ducks (SUR: Doks)



Fig.3.6.3C: Peking ducks (SUR: Kwa Kwa)



Fig.3.6.3D: Geese (SUR: Gans)

TABLE 3.6.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH CHICKEN BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND SUM OF ALL TYPES OF CHICKEN IN CLASSES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	SUM OF ALL TYPES OF CHICKEN IN CLASSES						SUM	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		1 - 9		10 - 24		≥ 25					
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R				
PARAMARIBO	TOT.			40	14.1%	243	85.9%	283	33.6%	842	
	M.			40	100%	132	54%	172	61%	629	75%
	F.				0%	111	46%	111	39%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	29	3.3%	204	23.5%	636	73.2%	869	34.6%	2,512	
	M.	26	90%	163	80%	457	72%	646	74%	1,980	79%
	F.	3	10%	41	20%	179	28%	223	26%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	26	7.3%	123	34.6%	206	58.0%	355	25.7%	1,379	
	M.	21	81%	118	96%	175	85%	314	88%	1,275	92%
	F.	5	19%	5	4%	31	15%	41	12%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	3	18.8%	5	31.3%	8	50.0%	16	17.8%	90	
	M.	2	67%	4	80%	5	63%	11	69%	72	80%
	F.	1	33%	1	20%	3	38%	5	31%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	13	7.7%	69	40.8%	87	51.5%	169	16.7%	1,013	
	M.	10	77%	58	84%	60	69%	128	76%	876	86%
	F.	3	23%	11	16%	27	31%	41	24%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	16	6.9%	76	32.8%	140	60.3%	232	26.6%	871	
	M.	13	81%	67	88%	99	71%	179	77%	742	85%
	F.	3	19%	9	12%	41	29%	53	23%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	7	7.3%	40	41.7%	49	51.0%	96	4.2%	2,296	
	M.	3	43%	30	75%	40	82%	73	76%	1,157	50%
	F.	4	57%	10	25%	9	18%	23	24%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	1	1.9%	10	19.2%	41	78.8%	52	27.4%	190	
	M.		0%	6	60%	28	68%	34	65%	126	66%
	F.	1	100%	4	40%	13	32%	18	35%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			48	36.4%	84	63.6%	132	14.0%	942	
	M.			15	31%	36	43%	51	39%	216	23%
	F.			33	69%	48	57%	81	61%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	20	11.2%	75	41.9%	84	46.9%	179	4.2%	4,274	
	M.	5	25%	26	35%	59	70%	90	50%	1,644	38%
	F.	15	75%	49	65%	25	30%	89	50%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	115	4.8%	690	29.0%	1,578	66.2%	2,383	16.5%	14,409	
	M.	80	70%	527	76%	1,091	69%	1,698	71%	8,717	60%
	F.	35	30%	163	24%	487	31%	685	29%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.6.4: Holdings with Chicken by District, Sex of Manager and Number of Chickens

Table 3.6.4 shows the distribution of holdings with chickens according to the number of chickens kept: 1–9, 10–24, and 25 or more chickens, with additional breakdowns by sex of the manager.

Overall findings

Out of 14,409 holdings in Suriname, 2,383 holdings (16.5%) had chickens on the reference day. The dominant category is therefore 25 or more chickens, accounting for 66.2% of holdings with chickens. Only 4.8% kept fewer than 10 chickens. This indicates that chicken production in Suriname is generally characterized by medium- to relatively large-sized flocks rather than very small backyard units, at least among holdings recorded as having chickens.

A useful distinction is that these are holdings, not numbers of individual chickens. Thus, the table demonstrates the prevalence of different flock-size classes but does not measure the total chicken population.

Sex of manager: important structural differences

The overall sex distribution of all holdings is:

- Male managers: 8,717 (60%)
- Female managers: 5,692 (40%)

Among chicken holdings:

- Male managers: 1,698 (71%)
- Female managers: 685 (29%)

Therefore, chicken production is more male-dominated than the overall agricultural holding structure.

The male share rises from 60% among all holdings to 71% among chicken holdings, while the female share falls from 40% to 29%.

This is an important structural finding: chicken production is disproportionately managed by men at the national level, even though women constitute a substantial proportion of agricultural holding managers.

Key Findings

1. Chicken rearing was present on 2,383 holdings, or 16.5% of all 14,409 holdings.
2. Large chicken flocks dominate. Of chicken holdings, 66.2% had 25 or more chickens, compared with only 4.8% having 1–9 chickens.
3. Para had the strongest concentration of larger chicken holdings, with 78.8% in the ≥25 category, followed by Wanica at 73.2%.
4. Wanica had the largest number of chicken holdings, with 869, followed by Nickerie (355) and Paramaribo (283).
5. Chicken production is particularly prevalent in Wanica, Paramaribo, Para and Nickerie when measured as a proportion of all holdings in each district.

6. Marowijne and Sipaliwini have very low participation rates, with chicken holdings representing only 4.2% of holdings in each district.
7. Male managers dominate chicken production nationally: 71% of chicken holdings are male-managed versus 60% of all holdings.
8. However, women are relatively more represented in chicken production than in the overall holding structure in many districts, particularly Paramaribo, Coronie, Saramacca and Commewijne.
9. Marowijne shows the strongest reversal, with men managing 76% of chicken holdings despite representing only 50% of all holdings.
10. Sipaliwini also shifts toward male management, from 38% male among all holdings to 50% among chicken holdings.
11. Brokopondo remains female-dominated, with women managing 61% of chicken holdings, although this is lower than their 77% share of all holdings.
12. The difference between 2,631 poultry holdings in Table 3.6.1 and 2,383 chicken holdings here confirms that a significant portion of poultry production involves species other than chickens.

Conclusion

The data indicate that chicken rearing is a relatively specialized component of Suriname's agricultural sector, occurring on about one in six holdings, and is predominantly characterized by flocks of 25 or more chickens. This points toward poultry production being more than simply small-scale household backyard activity in many districts.

The strongest concentration of larger chicken holdings occurs in Para and Wanica, while Wanica, Nickerie and Paramaribo account for substantial numbers of chicken holdings. Conversely, poultry participation through chicken production is very limited in Marowijne and Sipaliwini relative to their large numbers of agricultural holdings.

Gender patterns are equally significant. Men are nationally overrepresented in chicken production, but the district comparison shows that this is not uniform. In several districts, women participate in chicken production at a rate higher than their representation among all agricultural holdings. This suggests that poultry, particularly chicken production, may provide an important avenue for female participation in agricultural enterprise, even though the overall sector remains male-dominated.

Finally, the predominance of the ≥25-chicken category (66.2%) suggests that policies or programmes aimed at poultry development should not focus solely on subsistence or very small backyard production. There is evidence of a substantial base of holdings operating with relatively larger chicken flocks, making issues such as feed supply, animal health, housing, market access, productivity and technical support particularly relevant.

TABLE 3.6.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH POULTRY EXCLUDING CHICKEN BY DISTRICT, SEX OF THE MANAGER AND SUM OF ALL TYPES OF CHICKEN IN CLASSES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	SUM OF ALL TYPES OF POULTRY EXCLUDING CHICKEN IN CLASSES						SUM	P/R	TOT. HOLD.	RATIO M:F
		1 - 9		10 - 24		≥ 25					
		NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R	NO.	P/R				
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	50	38.5%	30	23.1%	50	38.5%	130	15.4%	842	
	M.	20	40%	20	67%	50	100%	90	69%	629	75%
	F.	30	60%	10	33%		0%	40	31%	213	25%
WANICA	TOT.	60	11.9%	184	36.4%	262	51.9%	505	20.1%	2,512	
	M.	37	62%	147	80%	210	80%	394	78%	1,980	79%
	F.	23	38%	37	20%	52	20%	112	22%	532	21%
NICKERIE	TOT.	15	4.9%	104	34.1%	186	61.0%	305	22.1%	1,379	
	M.	14	93%	95	91%	168	90%	277	91%	1,275	92%
	F.	1	7%	9	9%	18	10%	28	9%	104	8%
CORONIE	TOT.	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	9	64.3%	14	15.6%	90	
	M.		0%	2	67%	8	89%	10	71%	72	80%
	F.	2	100%	1	33%	1	11%	4	29%	18	20%
SARAMACCA	TOT.	16	16.7%	44	45.8%	36	37.5%	96	9.5%	1,013	
	M.	11	69%	34	77%	28	78%	73	76%	876	86%
	F.	5	31%	10	23%	8	22%	23	24%	137	14%
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	23	16.3%	54	38.3%	64	45.4%	141	16.2%	871	
	M.	21	91%	45	83%	49	77%	115	82%	742	85%
	F.	2	9%	9	17%	15	23%	26	18%	129	15%
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	19	39.6%	17	35.4%	12	25.0%	48	2.1%	2,296	
	M.	8	42%	7	41%	11	92%	26	54%	1,157	50%
	F.	11	58%	10	59%	1	8%	22	46%	1,139	50%
PARA	TOT.	3	10.7%	5	17.9%	20	71.4%	28	14.7%	190	
	M.		0%	2	40%	15	75%	17	61%	126	66%
	F.	3	100%	3	605	5	25%	11	39%	64	34%
BROKOPONDO	TOT.			9	75.0%	3	25.0%	12	1.3%	942	
	M.			6	67%	3	100%	9	75%	216	23%
	F.			3	335		0%	3	25%	726	77%
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	1	4.5%	10	45.5%	11	50.0%	22	0.5%	4,274	
	M.	1	100%	6	60%	8	73%	15	68%	1,644	38%
	F.		0%	4	40%	3	27%	7	32%	2,630	62%
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	189	14.5%	460	35.3%	653	50.2%	1,302	9.0%	14,409	
	M.	112	59%	364	79%	550	84%	1,026	79%	8,717	60%
	F.	77	41%	96	21%	103	16%	276	21%	5,692	40%

Analysis of Table 3.6.5: Holdings with Poultry Excluding Chicken by District, Sex of Manager and Flock-Size Class

Table 3.6.5 presents holdings keeping poultry other than chicken—such as ducks, geese, turkeys and other poultry—according to flock-size classes of 1–9, 10–24, and 25 or more birds.

Note: The analysis below treats P/R as the proportion of the respective class within the SUM, while the M:F ratio compares male and female managers within the district.

Overall findings

Nationally, 1,302 holdings, representing 9.0% of all 14,409 holdings, kept poultry excluding chicken. The most important finding is that half (50.2%) of these holdings had 25 or more birds. A further 35.3% had 10–24 birds, while only 14.5% had fewer than 10.

Thus, as with chicken production, non-chicken poultry keeping is not predominantly confined to very small flocks. However, compared with chicken holdings in Table 3.6.4, non-chicken poultry has a somewhat greater concentration in the smaller flock categories.

For comparison, chicken holdings had 66.2% in the ≥25 category, whereas non-chicken poultry has 50.2%. This suggests that chicken production tends to operate with larger flock sizes than poultry excluding chicken.

Sex comparison using the district M:F ratios

In Paramaribo, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para, women have a greater share of non-chicken poultry holdings than their share among all holdings.

The differences are particularly notable in Saramacca, where women's share increases from 14% overall to 24% in non-chicken poultry.

The reverse is particularly pronounced in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini. In Brokopondo, the overall holding structure is 77% female, but non-chicken poultry holdings are 75% male. Sipaliwini similarly shifts from 62% female overall to 68% male for non-chicken poultry.

This indicates that non-chicken poultry does not have a uniform gender profile across Suriname.

National gender findings

Nationally, the 1,302 non-chicken poultry holdings are divided as follows:

- Male managers: 1,026 (79%)
- Female managers: 276 (21%)

For all 14,409 holdings:

- Male: 60%
- Female: 40%

Therefore, non-chicken poultry is substantially more male-dominated than the general agricultural holding structure.

The male share rises from 60% overall to 79% among non-chicken poultry holdings, while the female share falls from 40% to 21%.

This gender difference is actually stronger than that observed for chicken holdings in Table 3.6.4, where males represented 71%.

Consequently, non-chicken poultry appears to be more strongly associated with male-managed holdings than chicken production.

Key Findings

1. 1,302 holdings (9.0%) kept poultry excluding chicken in 2024.
2. Half (50.2%) of these holdings had 25 or more birds, making this the largest flock-size category nationally.
3. 14.5% had fewer than 10 birds, indicating that small-scale non-chicken poultry production is more common than it is for chicken production.
4. Nickerie had the highest participation rate, with non-chicken poultry present on 22.1% of its holdings.

5. Wanica had the largest absolute number of holdings, with 505 non-chicken poultry holdings.
6. Para had the highest concentration of large flocks, with 71.4% of its non-chicken poultry holdings having ≥25 birds.
7. Marowijne had the strongest concentration of small flocks, with 39.6% having 1–9 birds and only 25% having ≥25.
8. Brokopondo had the lowest number and proportion of holdings involved in non-chicken poultry—only 12 holdings or 1.3%.
9. Non-chicken poultry is strongly male-managed nationally: 79% male versus 21% female.
10. This male dominance is stronger than for chicken production, where the corresponding figures are 71% male and 29% female.
11. In Saramacca, Paramaribo, Coronie, Commewijne and Para, female managers are relatively more represented in non-chicken poultry than in the overall holding population.
12. Brokopondo and Sipaliwini show the strongest gender reversals, with non-chicken poultry shifting dramatically toward male management compared with their predominantly female overall holding structures.

Conclusion

The data show that poultry excluding chicken is an important but smaller component of Suriname's agricultural production, involving 9.0% of all holdings. Its structure differs considerably among districts. Nationally, half of the holdings have 25 or more birds, but flock sizes vary from predominantly large operations in Para and Nickerie to predominantly smaller or intermediate operations in Marowijne and Brokopondo.

The comparison with chicken production shows that non-chicken poultry is less widespread and generally operates in smaller flocks, while also being more strongly male-managed. This suggests that the production systems, motivations and market orientation for ducks, geese, turkeys and other poultry may differ from those associated with chicken production.

The gender findings are particularly important. Although men manage 79% of non-chicken poultry holdings nationally, this pattern is not universal. Several districts show relatively stronger female participation, while Brokopondo and Sipaliwini exhibit striking shifts toward male management compared with their overall agricultural holding structures.

Overall, the data point to a geographically and gender-diverse non-chicken poultry sector, with opportunities for targeted interventions according to local production patterns. Districts with a high concentration of larger flocks may benefit from interventions focused on feed, veterinary services, breeding, market access and commercial production, while districts dominated by smaller flocks may require approaches emphasizing household-level productivity, technical support and gradual commercialization.

TABLE 3.6.6-TOTAL NUMBER OF POULTRY (HEADS) BY DISTRICT AND TYPES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	BROILERS	LAYERS	BACKYARD CHICKENS	OTHER CHICKENS	MUSCOVITE DUCKS	PEKING DUCKS	GEESE	TURKEYS	OTHER POULTRY
PARAMARIBO	7,471	25,035	914		2,417	866	30	80	
WANICA	345,018	105,253	6,205	118	14,403	3,326	213	211	157
NICKERIE	7,631	8,410	4,669	59	11,705	743	3	140	
CORONIE	325	35	294		160	386			
SARAMACCA	135,985	10,823	2,194	27	2,619	1,011	45	77	413
COMMEWIJNE	55,063	18,405	1,609	45	5,147	208	10	45	6
MAROWIJNE	2,734	5,168	2,194		722	360	9		483
PARA	39,856	22,330	1,060	139	623	634	102	101	
BROKOPONDO	2,385	381	2,076		285				
SIPALIWINI	1,594	3,269	3,258		410	155			
TOTAL	598,062	199,109	24,473	388	38,491	7,689	412	654	1,059

Analysis of Table 3.6.6: Total Number of Poultry (Heads) by District and Type on the reference day

Table 3.6.6 shows the number of poultry heads present on holdings on the reference day, classified into broilers, layers, backyard chickens, other chickens, Muscovite ducks, Peking ducks, geese, turkeys and other poultry.

Broilers overwhelmingly dominate poultry production, accounting for approximately 68.7% of all poultry heads. Layers are the second-largest category at 22.9%. Together, broilers and layers account for approximately 91.6% of all poultry heads.

This indicates that poultry production in Suriname is strongly concentrated on commercial chicken production, particularly meat production, rather than on ducks, geese, turkeys or other poultry.

Key Findings

1. Poultry production is overwhelmingly chicken-based. Broilers and layers together represent 91.6% of all poultry heads.
2. Broilers dominate the national poultry population, with 598,062 heads (68.7%), indicating a strong orientation toward poultry meat production.
3. Wanica is the national poultry centre, with approximately 474,904 poultry heads, or 54.6% of the national total.
4. Broiler production is exceptionally concentrated. Wanica and Saramacca together account for approximately 80.4% of all broilers.
5. Layer production is also concentrated in Wanica, which holds approximately 52.9% of the country's layers.
6. Saramacca has a particularly strong broiler specialization, whereas Paramaribo has a relatively stronger layer orientation.
7. Muscovite ducks are the most important non-chicken poultry, with 38,491 heads (4.4%), concentrated especially in Wanica and Nickerie.
8. Backyard poultry is relatively small nationally, accounting for only 2.8% of all poultry heads, but it is proportionally more important in districts such as Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne.
9. Specialty poultry—geese, turkeys and other poultry—is marginal, together accounting for well below 1% of the national poultry population.
10. The data reveal a clear commercial-versus-backyard spatial pattern: the coastal districts, particularly Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para, contain the overwhelming majority of commercial poultry, while several interior districts have smaller populations and relatively greater reliance on backyard chickens.

Conclusion

Overall, Table 3.6.6 demonstrates that Suriname's poultry sector was highly concentrated, commercially oriented and dominated by broiler production. The national poultry population of

870,337 heads is overwhelmingly composed of chickens, with broilers alone representing more than two-thirds of all birds.

Wanica stands out as the principal poultry-production district, accounting for more than half of the national poultry population and nearly three-fifths of all broilers. Saramacca and Commewijne form important secondary centres, while Para, Nickerie and Paramaribo have distinctive strengths in layers and/or ducks.

The geographical concentration of broilers suggests that poultry meat production is particularly dependent on a relatively small number of districts, while the smaller but more dispersed backyard poultry population provides a complementary form of poultry keeping in districts outside the main commercial production centres.

TABLE 3.6.7-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF BROILERS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	204	7,471	37
	M.	112	4,969	44
	F.	92	2,502	27
WANICA	TOT.	594	345,018	581
	M.	440	286,891	652
	F.	154	58,127	377
NICKERIE	TOT.	232	7,631	33
	M.	201	6,899	34
	F.	31	732	24
CORONIE	TOT.	4	325	81
	M.	2	75	38
	F.	2	250	125
SARAMACCA	TOT.	79	135,985	1,721
	M.	57	134,871	2,366
	F.	22	1,114	51
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	146	55,063	377
	M.	110	50,492	459
	F.	36	4,571	127
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	24	2,734	114
	M.	22	1,923	87
	F.	2	811	406
PARA	TOT.	20	39,856	1,993
	M.	15	31,981	2,132
	F.	5	7,875	1,575
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	51	2,385	47
	M.	21	870	41
	F.	30	1,515	51
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	52	1,594	31
	M.	21	968	46
	F.	31	626	20
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,405	598,062	426
	M.	1,001	519,939	519
	F.	405	78,123	193

Analysis of Table 3.6.7: Broiler Holdings, Heads and Average Number per Holding on the reference day

Table 3.6.7 provides a more detailed picture of broiler production by showing the number of holdings keeping broilers, the total number of broilers, and the average number of broilers per holding, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager.

Nationally, 1,405 holdings kept broilers, with a total of 598,062 broilers, giving an overall average of 426 broilers per holding.

There is therefore a substantial difference between male- and female-managed broiler holdings:

- Male-managed holdings account for about 71.2% of holdings.
- They account for approximately 87.0% of all broilers.
- Their average is 519 broilers per holding, compared with 193 for female-managed holdings.
- Thus, the average male-managed holding has approximately 2.7 times as many broilers as the average female-managed holding.

This indicates that the male/female difference is not simply a difference in the number of holdings; it is much stronger in the scale of production per holding.

Male–female comparison

The national figures show a clear male predominance in broiler production.

Male managers:

- 1,001 holdings
- 519,939 broilers
- 519 broilers/holding

Female managers:

- 405 holdings
- 78,123 broilers
- 193 broilers/holding

The national ratio of male to female holdings is approximately 2.47:1.

However, the ratio of broiler heads is approximately 6.66:1 in favour of male-managed holdings.

This difference is important. If male and female holdings had similar production scales, the head ratio would be much closer to the holding ratio. Instead, the substantially larger head ratio shows that male-managed holdings tend to be considerably larger.

Important interpretation of the averages

The averages reveal two fundamentally different forms of broiler production.

Small-scale production

Districts such as:

- Paramaribo – 37
- Nickerie – 33
- Brokopondo – 47

- Sipaliwini – 31

have relatively low numbers of broilers per holding.

Commercial/intensive production

In contrast:

- Saramacca – 1,721
- Para – 1,993
- Wanica – 581
- Commewijne – 377

have substantially larger average holdings.

This suggests that Suriname's broiler sector contains a mixture of small-scale poultry keeping and highly commercialized, large-scale operations.

Key Findings

1. National broiler production totals 598,062 heads across 1,405 holdings, giving an average of 426 broilers per holding.
2. Wanica is the dominant broiler district, with 345,018 heads, representing approximately 57.7% of national broiler production.
3. Saramacca has the highest average holding size after Para, with 1,721 broilers per holding, despite having only 79 holdings.
4. Para has the highest average broiler holding size, at approximately 1,993 broilers per holding.
5. Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para together account for about 96.3% of all broilers, demonstrating extreme geographical concentration.
6. Male-managed holdings dominate nationally, representing about 71% of holdings and 87% of broiler heads.
7. The difference is even stronger when production intensity is considered: male-managed holdings average 519 broilers versus 193 for female-managed holdings, or about 2.7 times as many.
8. Saramacca shows the greatest gender disparity in production scale: male-managed holdings average 2,366 broilers compared with only 51 for female-managed holdings.
9. Para is notable because both male- and female-managed holdings operate at relatively large scale, averaging 2,132 and 1,575 broilers respectively.
10. Brokopondo reverses the national pattern: female managers operate more broiler holdings and have a slightly higher average number of broilers per holding than males.
11. Coronie and Marowijne also show higher female averages, but these results are based on only two female-managed holdings in each case and therefore should be interpreted cautiously.

12. The data demonstrate that holding counts alone do not adequately measure the importance of a district's broiler sector. Saramacca and Para have relatively few holdings but extremely large numbers of birds per holding.

Conclusion

Table 3.6.7 shows that Suriname's broiler industry was highly concentrated geographically and strongly differentiated by production scale. Although there are broiler holdings in all ten districts, the overwhelming majority of broilers are located in Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Para. The sector appears to have a dual structure: numerous relatively small holdings coexist with a much smaller number of very large commercial operations. This is particularly evident in Saramacca and Para, where average holdings contain well over 1,700 broilers, compared with fewer than 50 in several other districts.

The gender analysis further shows that male-managed holdings generally operate on a larger scale, resulting in males accounting for 87% of broilers while managing about 71% of holdings. Nevertheless, this relationship is not universal. Para demonstrates substantial female participation in large-scale broiler production, while Brokopondo has a female majority in both holdings and broiler heads.

Overall, the table points to strong regional specialization, substantial concentration of broiler production, and significant differences in the scale of production between male- and female-managed holdings. These factors should be considered when assessing the structure, productivity and development potential of Suriname's poultry sector.

TABLE 3.6.8-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	192	25,035	130
	M.	112	5,565	50
	F.	80	19,470	243
WANICA	TOT.	228	105,253	462
	M.	165	92,709	562
	F.	63	12,544	199
NICKERIE	TOT.	83	8,410	101
	M.	70	7,292	104
	F.	13	1,118	86
CORONIE	TOT.	2	35	18
	M.	2	35	18
	F.			
SARAMACCA	TOT.	18	10,823	601
	M.	13	10,473	806
	F.	5	350	70
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	43	18,405	428
	M.	32	17,258	539
	F.	11	1,147	104
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	12	5,168	431
	M.	10	359	36
	F.	2	4,809	2,405
PARA	TOT.	20	22,330	1,117
	M.	12	21,488	1,791
	F.	8	842	105
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	21	381	18
	M.	3	45	15
	F.	18	336	19
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	46	3,269	71
	M.	30	2,177	73
	F.	16	1,092	68
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	665	199,109	299
	M.	449	157,401	351
	F.	216	41,708	193

Analysis of Table 3.6.8: Layers

Table 3.6.8 presents the number of holdings with layers, number of layer heads, and average number of layers per holding, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager on the reference day. The table shows substantial differences in the scale of layer production between districts and between male- and female-managed holdings.

Overall findings

Nationally, 665 holdings kept layers, with a total of 199,109 layer birds, giving an average of 299 layers per holding.

Male-managed holdings accounted for 449 holdings (67.5%) and 157,401 layers (79.1%), with an average of 351 layers per holding. Female-managed holdings accounted for 216 holdings (32.5%) and 41,708 layers (20.9%), averaging 193 layers per holding.

Thus, male-managed layer holdings were fewer than twice as numerous as female-managed holdings, but they kept almost four times as many layers. The difference in average scale—351 versus 193 birds per holding—indicates that male-managed operations were generally larger.

Key Findings

1. Layer production is highly concentrated geographically. Wanica alone contains about 53% of all layer birds.
2. Wanica is the leading district both by number of holdings and number of layers, with 228 holdings and 105,253 birds.
3. Para has the largest average holding size, at 1,117 layers per holding, indicating a strongly commercial/large-scale structure despite its small number of holdings.
4. Saramacca also has large-scale layer production, averaging 601 birds per holding, while having only 18 holdings.
5. The national average is 299 layers per holding, but averages vary dramatically—from only 18 birds in Coronie and Brokopondo to 1,117 in Para.
6. Male-managed holdings dominate nationally, representing about 68% of holdings and 79% of layer birds.
7. Male-managed holdings are generally larger, averaging 351 layers, compared with 193 layers for female-managed holdings.
8. The male advantage is particularly strong in Saramacca, Para and Commewijne, where male-managed holdings account for the overwhelming majority of layer birds.
9. Paramaribo and Marowijne are notable exceptions, with female-managed holdings accounting for the majority of layer birds. In Marowijne, the female average reaches 2,405 layers per holding, although this result is based on only two holdings and should therefore be interpreted cautiously.
10. Brokopondo has the highest female participation by number of holdings, with 18 female-managed holdings compared with only 3 male-managed holdings, although the holdings are very small.
11. The table shows substantial differences in production structure between districts: some districts have many relatively small layer holdings, while others have few but very large commercial-scale holdings.

Conclusion

The data indicate that layer production in Suriname is characterized by strong geographical concentration and considerable variation in farm scale. Wanica is the principal center of layer production by volume, while Para and Saramacca stand out for their exceptionally large average holdings. This suggests that commercial-scale layer production is concentrated in a relatively small number of operations and districts.

There is also a clear gender dimension to production scale. Although women manage nearly one-third of layer holdings, their holdings collectively contain only about one-fifth of the national layer

population, indicating that female-managed operations are generally smaller. Nevertheless, the district-level results show important exceptions, particularly Paramaribo and Marowijne, where female-managed holdings contribute disproportionately to layer production.

Overall, the findings suggest a dual structure in the layer sector: a relatively large number of smaller holdings coexist with a much smaller group of highly concentrated, large-scale operations. Consequently, policies or programmes aimed at strengthening layer production should distinguish between small-scale household producers and large commercial producers, while also recognizing the very different gender patterns across districts.

TABLE 3.6.9-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF BACKYARD CHICKENS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	80	914	11
	M.	50	564	11
	F.	30	350	12
WANICA	TOT.	318	6,205	20
	M.	235	4,421	19
	F.	83	1,784	21
NICKERIE	TOT.	168	4,669	28
	M.	150	4,216	28
	F.	18	453	25
CORONIE	TOT.	13	294	23
	M.	10	241	24
	F.	3	53	18
SARAMACCA	TOT.	106	2,194	21
	M.	84	1,462	17
	F.	22	732	33
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	93	1,609	17
	M.	69	1224	18
	F.	24	385	16
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	73	2,194	30
	M.	52	1620	31
	F.	21	574	27
PARA	TOT.	27	1,060	39
	M.	16	841	53
	F.	11	219	20
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	105	2,076	20
	M.	45	990	22
	F.	60	1086	18
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	105	3,258	31
	M.	58	2505	43
	F.	47	753	16
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,088	24,473	22
	M.	769	18,084	24
	F.	319	6,389	20

Analysis of Table 3.6.9: Backyard Chickens

Table 3.6.9 shows the number of holdings, number of backyard chickens, and average number of backyard chickens per holding, by district and sex of the manager on the reference day.

Nationally, 1,088 holdings kept backyard chickens, with a total of 24,473 birds, giving an average of 22 chickens per holding. The results indicate that backyard chicken production is generally a small-scale activity, with substantial differences in participation and scale across districts.

Overall national picture

Of the 1,088 holdings:

- 769 holdings (70.7%) were male-managed.
- 319 holdings (29.3%) were female-managed.

Male-managed holdings kept 18,084 birds (73.9%), while female-managed holdings kept 6,389 birds (26.1%).

The average holding size was:

- Male: 24 chickens
- Female: 20 chickens
- Overall: 22 chickens

Thus, male-managed holdings were not only more numerous, but were also slightly larger on average. However, the difference in average size is relatively modest compared with the much larger difference in the number of holdings.

Gender pattern

The difference between male and female participation is therefore mainly a difference in the number of holdings, rather than an extreme difference in holding size.

There are, however, important district exceptions.

Female-managed holdings have a higher average in:

- Paramaribo: 12 vs. 11
- Wanica: 21 vs. 19
- Saramacca: 33 vs. 17

In Saramacca, the difference is particularly pronounced: female-managed holdings are fewer, but their average number of backyard chickens is almost twice that of male-managed holdings.

Male-managed holdings have a higher average in:

- Nickerie: 28 vs. 25
- Coronie: 24 vs. 18
- Commewijne: 18 vs. 16
- Marowijne: 31 vs. 27
- Para: 53 vs. 20
- Brokopondo: 22 vs. 18
- Sipaliwini: 43 vs. 16

The strongest gender difference occurs in Para and Sipaliwini, where male-managed holdings have substantially larger backyard chicken populations.

Key Findings

1. A total of 1,088 holdings kept 24,473 backyard chickens, with a national average of 22 birds per holding.
2. Male-managed holdings dominate nationally, accounting for about 71% of holdings and 74% of birds.
3. Male-managed holdings average 24 birds, compared with 20 for female-managed holdings, indicating only a moderate difference in average flock size.
4. Wanica has the largest number of backyard-chicken holdings (318) and birds (6,205).
5. Nickerie ranks second in both holdings and birds, with 168 holdings and 4,669 chickens.
6. Sipaliwini has a relatively high average flock size, at 31 chickens per holding, and its male-managed holdings average 43 birds.
7. Para has the highest overall average, at 39 chickens per holding, driven by male-managed holdings averaging 53 birds.
8. Paramaribo has the smallest average flock size, at only 11 chickens per holding, suggesting a predominantly household-scale activity.
9. Brokopondo is the main exception to the national gender pattern in participation: female managers account for 60 of 105 holdings and slightly more than half of the birds.
10. Saramacca demonstrates an important scale difference by sex: female-managed holdings are much fewer but average 33 birds, compared with only 17 for male-managed holdings.
11. The largest gender differences in average flock size occur in Para and Sipaliwini, where male-managed holdings are considerably larger than female-managed holdings.
12. The distribution demonstrates that backyard chicken production is fundamentally different from intensive layer production: backyard flocks are generally small, whereas the layer data show districts with hundreds or even thousands of birds per holding.

Conclusion

The data show that backyard chicken keeping is a widespread but predominantly small-scale poultry activity in Suriname. With an average of only 22 chickens per holding, it is likely to have a strong household-oriented character, although some districts—particularly Para, Sipaliwini, Marowijne and Nickerie—have considerably larger average flocks.

Wanica is the main center in terms of participation and total birds, while Para has the greatest average flock size. This distinction is important: Wanica's importance comes from having many holdings, whereas Para's importance is associated with fewer but larger holdings.

Gender differences are also significant. Men manage the majority of backyard-chicken holdings and birds nationally, but the pattern is not uniform. Brokopondo has more female-managed holdings and birds, while Saramacca shows relatively large female-managed flocks despite fewer female holdings. Conversely, the particularly large male-managed averages in Para and Sipaliwini indicate stronger male concentration in flock size there.

Overall, the table points to a diverse backyard poultry sector, combining very small household flocks with moderately larger operations. Development interventions should therefore recognize

the different production scales and the district-specific gender patterns rather than treating backyard chicken production as a uniform activity.

TABLE 3.6.10-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, NUMBER OF HEADS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUSCOVITE DUCKS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT AND SEX OF THE MANAGER ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	TOT., SEX	NO. (HOLDINGS)	NO. (HEAD)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	TOT.	90	2,417	27
	M.	70	2,217	32
	F.	20	200	10
WANICA	TOT.	419	14,403	34
	M.	335	11,705	35
	F.	84	2,698	32
NICKERIE	TOT.	290	11,705	40
	M.	264	10,795	41
	F.	26	910	35
CORONIE	TOT.	4	160	40
	M.	4	160	40
	F.			
SARAMACCA	TOT.	66	2,619	40
	M.	46	2,149	47
	F.	20	470	24
COMMEWIJNE	TOT.	135	5,147	38
	M.	109	4,398	40
	F.	26	749	29
MAROWIJNE	TOT.	32	722	23
	M.	20	637	32
	F.	12	85	7
PARA	TOT.	10	623	62
	M.	7	549	78
	F.	3	74	25
BROKOPONDO	TOT.	12	285	24
	M.	9	225	25
	F.	3	60	20
SIPALIWINI	TOT.	18	410	23
	M.	13	285	22
	F.	5	125	25
OVERALL TOTAL	TOT.	1,076	38,491	36
	M.	877	33,119	38
	F.	199	5,371	27

Analysis of Table 3.6.10: Muscovite Ducks

Table 3.6.10 presents the number of holdings, number of Muscovite ducks, and average number of ducks per holding, disaggregated by district and sex of the manager on the reference day.

Overall situation

There were 1,076 holdings with Muscovite ducks, accounting for 38,491 ducks in total. The overall average was 36 Muscovite ducks per holding. Male-managed holdings dominated both the number of holdings and the number of ducks:

- Male managers: 877 holdings, 33,119 ducks, averaging 38 ducks per holding.
- Female managers: 199 holdings, 5,371 ducks, averaging 27 ducks per holding.

Thus, male-managed holdings represented about 81.5% of holdings and 86.0% of the ducks, while female-managed holdings represented about 18.5% of holdings and 14.0% of the ducks. The male-to-female holding ratio was therefore approximately 4.4:1. This indicates that Muscovite duck production is strongly concentrated among male-managed holdings, and male-managed holdings also tend to keep larger numbers of ducks per holding.

Sex differences and the Male:Female ratio

The table demonstrates a generally strong male predominance in Muscovite duck holdings.

The approximate holding ratios are:

- Paramaribo: 70:20 = 3.5:1
- Wanica: 335:84 = 4.0:1
- Nickerie: 264:26 = 10.2:1
- Coronie: 4:0 — male only
- Saramacca: 46:20 = 2.3:1
- Commewijne: 109:26 = 4.2:1
- Marowijne: 20:12 = 1.7:1
- Para: 7:3 = 2.3:1
- Brokopondo: 9:3 = 3.0:1
- Sipaliwini: 13:5 = 2.6:1

The most pronounced male dominance occurs in Nickerie, where there are approximately 10 male-managed holdings for every female-managed holding.

However, the holding ratio should not be confused with the distribution of ducks. In several districts, male-managed holdings have considerably larger flock sizes, amplifying their share of total ducks.

The notable exception is Sipaliwini, where female-managed holdings have the higher average flock size (25 versus 22 ducks).

Key Findings

1. Muscovite ducks were kept on 1,076 holdings, with 38,491 ducks nationwide, averaging 36 ducks per holding.
2. Wanica is the leading district, with both the largest number of holdings (419) and the largest number of Muscovite ducks (14,403).
3. Nickerie is the second major center, with 290 holdings and 11,705 ducks, and a relatively high average of 40 ducks per holding.
4. Wanica and Nickerie together account for about two-thirds of both holdings and ducks, demonstrating strong geographic concentration.
5. Para has the highest production intensity, averaging 62 ducks per holding, despite having only 10 holdings.
6. Male managers dominate Muscovite duck production, representing approximately 82% of holdings and 86% of ducks nationally.

7. Nickerie has the strongest male dominance, with approximately 10 male-managed holdings for every female-managed holding.
8. Male-managed holdings generally maintain larger flocks per holding than female-managed holdings. Nationally, the average is 38 ducks for males compared with 27 for females.
9. The gender difference is especially pronounced in Paramaribo, Marowijne and Para, where male-managed holdings have substantially larger average flocks.
10. Sipaliwini is the main exception: female-managed holdings average 25 ducks, compared with 22 among male-managed holdings.
11. Coronie's figures should be interpreted cautiously because only four holdings are recorded and all are male-managed.
12. The data suggest that Muscovite duck production has both a commercial/intensive component, visible in districts such as Para, Saramacca and Nickerie, and a more broadly distributed small-scale component.

Conclusion

Muscovite duck production in Suriname is highly concentrated geographically and predominantly male-managed. Wanica and Nickerie form the principal centers, together accounting for around 68% of the national Muscovite duck population. At the same time, Para stands out for production intensity, with the highest average flock size per holding.

The gender pattern is also important: male-managed holdings substantially outnumber female-managed holdings and generally maintain larger flocks. This suggests that access to production resources, scale of operation, or the organization of duck production may differ by sex of manager. Nevertheless, the relatively high female flock sizes in places such as Wanica, Nickerie and especially Sipaliwini show that female-managed holdings can also operate at meaningful production scales.

Overall, the table points to a Muscovite duck subsector characterized by strong regional concentration, male predominance, and considerable variation in flock size among districts. These differences are important for targeting livestock development, extension services, breeding programs, feed supply, and market-support interventions.

TABLE 3.6.11-TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEKING DUCKS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	NUMBER (HEAD)	NUMBER (HOLDINGS)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	866	20	43
WANICA	3,326	97	34
NICKERIE	743	25	30
CORONIE	386	10	39
SARAMACCA	1,011	30	34
COMMEWIJNE	208	7	30
MAROWIJNE	360	14	26
PARA	634	18	35
BROKOPONDO			
SIPALIWINI	155	3	52
TOTAL	7,689	224	-
AVERAGE	-	-	34

Analysis of Table 3.6.11: Peking Ducks

Table 3.6.11 shows the number of Peking ducks, number of holdings keeping them, and average number of ducks per holding by district on the reference day. Unlike the previous table, this table is not disaggregated by sex of the manager because of the relative small numbers.

Nationally, there were 7,689 Peking ducks on 224 holdings, giving an overall average of 34 ducks per holding.

Key Findings

1. A total of 7,689 Peking ducks were recorded on 224 holdings, with a national average of 34 ducks per holding.
2. Wanica is the principal center of Peking-duck production, with 3,326 ducks and 97 holdings.
3. Wanica accounts for approximately 43% of both the national Peking-duck population and holdings, demonstrating its importance in this subsector.
4. Saramacca ranks second, with 1,011 ducks on 30 holdings.
5. Wanica, Saramacca and Paramaribo together account for about 68% of all Peking ducks, showing substantial geographic concentration.
6. Sipaliwini has the highest average flock size, at 52 ducks per holding, but this is based on only three holdings.
7. Paramaribo has the second-highest average, at 43 ducks per holding, despite having only 20 holdings.
8. Marowijne has the lowest average among districts with recorded holdings, at 26 ducks per holding.
9. The data show that production scale varies considerably by district. Some districts have many holdings with moderate flock sizes, while others have few holdings but relatively large flocks.

10. Brokopondo has no recorded Peking ducks or holdings in this table.

Conclusion

Peking-duck production in Suriname is relatively concentrated in a small number of districts, with Wanica serving as the clear center of activity. Its dominance is primarily driven by the large number of holdings keeping Peking ducks rather than unusually large flock sizes per holding.

Saramacca and Paramaribo are also important contributors, while Para, Coronie and especially Sipaliwini demonstrate relatively high production intensity at the holding level. However, the very small number of holdings in some districts means their averages should be interpreted cautiously. Overall, the national average of 34 Peking ducks per holding indicates a moderate flock size, but the substantial district variation suggests that Peking-duck production has different scales and patterns across Suriname. Development and extension interventions could therefore be differentiated: districts such as Wanica and Saramacca offer a broad base of holdings for sector-wide support, while districts such as Para, Paramaribo and Sipaliwini may contain opportunities for supporting or expanding relatively larger-scale operations.

TABLE 3.6.12-TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF GEESE PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	NUMBER (HEAD)	NUMBER (HOLDINGS)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	30	10	3
WANICA	213	22	10
NICKERIE	3	1	3
CORONIE			
SARAMACCA	45	5	9
COMMEWIJNE	10	3	3
MAROWIJNE	9	2	5
PARA	102	2	51
BROKOPONDO			
SIPALIWINI			
TOTAL	412	45	-
AVERAGE	-	-	9

Analysis of Table 3.6.12: Geese

Table 3.6.12 presents the number of geese, number of holdings keeping geese, and average number of geese per holding by district on the reference day.

Key findings

- Geese are a relatively minor component of poultry production. There were only 412 geese across 45 holdings, giving an overall average of 9 geese per holding.
- Wanica had the largest number of geese, with 213 birds on 22 holdings, representing about 51.7% of all geese. Its average was 10 geese per holding.
- Paramaribo ranked second in number of geese, with 30 birds on 10 holdings, but had a relatively low average of 3 geese per holding.

- Para had the highest average flock size, at 51 geese per holding. Although only 2 holdings kept geese, together they accounted for 102 birds, or approximately 24.8% of the national total. This indicates a highly concentrated goose-rearing activity in a very small number of holdings.
- Saramacca had 45 geese on 5 holdings, averaging 9 per holding, while Marowijne had 9 geese on 2 holdings, averaging 5 per holding.
- Commewijne recorded 10 geese on 3 holdings, averaging 3 per holding, and Nickerie recorded only 3 geese on 1 holding.
- Coronie, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini recorded no geese in the table.
- The data show a substantial difference between number of birds and number of holdings. In most districts, goose keeping is undertaken on only a few holdings, suggesting that it is not a widespread poultry activity.

Important structural observation

The Para result is particularly notable. Its two holdings keep an average of 51 geese each, compared with the national average of 9. Thus, Para has relatively little participation in terms of holdings but a substantial concentration of birds. This suggests that goose production there is more likely to involve specialized or comparatively larger-scale holdings rather than widespread household-level keeping.

Wanica presents the opposite pattern: it has the largest number of holdings and the largest total number of geese, but its average flock size is only 10. This indicates broader participation rather than the exceptionally concentrated production seen in Para.

Conclusions

1. Geese production is limited and geographically concentrated in Suriname, with only 45 holdings reporting geese.
2. Wanica is the main centre by both holdings and total birds, accounting for more than half of the country's geese.
3. Para is the main centre of concentration by flock size, with only two holdings accounting for 102 birds and an exceptionally high average of 51 birds per holding.
4. Most other districts have very small goose populations, generally involving only one to ten holdings.
5. The absence of geese in Coronie, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini indicates that goose rearing is not evenly distributed across the country.
6. Overall, the figures suggest that geese play a supplementary rather than major role in Suriname's poultry sector, with production characterized by a small number of holdings and, in some districts, highly concentrated flocks.

TABLE 3.6.13-TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF TURKEYS PRESENT ON THE HOLDING BY DISTRICT ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	NUMBER (HEAD)	NUMBER (HOLDINGS)	AVERAGE PER HOLDING
PARAMARIBO	80	20	4
WANICA	211	30	7
NICKERIE	140	3	47
CORONIE			
SARAMACCA	77	9	9
COMMEWIJNE	45	8	6
MAROWIJNE			
PARA	101	4	25
BROKOPONDO			
SIPALIWINI			
TOTAL	654	74	-
AVERAGE	-	-	9

Analysis of Table 3.6.13: Turkeys

Table 3.6.13 shows the total number of turkeys, number of holdings keeping turkeys, and average number of turkeys per holding by district on the reference day.

Key findings

- A total of 654 turkeys were recorded across 74 holdings, giving an overall average of 9 turkeys per holding.
- Wanica had the largest number of turkey holdings, with 30 holdings, and also recorded the largest total number of turkeys at 211 birds. Its average was 7 turkeys per holding.
- Nickerie had the highest average flock size, with 47 turkeys per holding. However, this was based on only 3 holdings, which together accounted for 140 turkeys. Thus, turkey production in Nickerie appears highly concentrated among a very small number of holdings.
- Para also had relatively large flocks, with 101 turkeys on 4 holdings, producing an average of 25 turkeys per holding.
- Saramacca recorded 77 turkeys on 9 holdings, averaging 9 birds per holding.
- Paramaribo had 80 turkeys on 20 holdings, but its average was only 4 per holding, indicating relatively small-scale turkey keeping.
- Commewijne recorded 45 turkeys on 8 holdings, averaging 6 per holding.
- No turkeys were reported in Coronie, Marowijne, Brokopondo or Sipaliwini.

Concentration of turkey production

The distribution demonstrates two different patterns.

Wanica has the broadest participation, accounting for 30 of the 74 holdings, or approximately 40.5% of all turkey holdings. It also has approximately 32.3% of all turkeys. However, the average flock is relatively modest at 7 birds.

In contrast, Nickerie has only three holdings but 140 turkeys, meaning those holdings account for approximately 21.4% of all turkeys. Its average of 47 birds is more than five times the national average. This points to specialized or larger-scale turkey keeping among the few participating holdings.

Similarly, Para's four holdings account for 101 turkeys, approximately 15.4% of the national total, with an average of 25 birds per holding.

Together, Nickerie and Para account for 241 turkeys, or about 36.9% of all turkeys, despite having only seven holdings. This is strong evidence of concentration of turkey production.

Conclusions

1. Turkey production is relatively small compared with the broader poultry sector, with only 654 birds across 74 holdings.
2. Wanica is the leading district in terms of participation and total birds, with the highest number of holdings and 211 turkeys.
3. Nickerie has the largest average flock size, indicating that turkey production there is concentrated in a few relatively large holdings.
4. Para also shows substantial concentration, with four holdings keeping an average of 25 turkeys each.
5. Paramaribo has relatively widespread participation but small flock sizes, suggesting that turkey keeping there is predominantly small-scale.
6. The absence of turkeys in four districts—Coronie, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini—shows that turkey production is geographically uneven.
7. Overall, turkey rearing appears to be a minor but specialized component of Suriname's poultry sector, characterized by many small holdings in some districts alongside a few holdings with substantially larger flocks in Nickerie and Para.

3.7 Beekeeping

TABLE 3.7.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH BEEKEEPING BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF BEEHIVES ON THE REFERENCE DAY

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF BEEHIVES					SUM HOLDINGS
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**≥5**	
PARAMARIBO						
WANICA	1				4	5
NICKERIE						
CORONIE					3	3
SARAMACCA	1			1		2
COMMEWIJNE					3	3
MAROWIJNE						
PARA					1	1
BROKOPONDO						
SIPALIWINI	1		1	1	6	9
TOTAL	3		1	2	17	23

Analysis of Table 3.7.1: Beekeeping Holdings and Number of Beehives

Beehive – This refers to a colony of bees that live together in a beehive. The colony can consist of one or more beehives stacked on top of each other. A colony consists of a queen, worker bees (female bees), and drones (male bees).

Table 3.7.1 shows the number of agricultural holdings engaged in beekeeping, classified according to the number of beehives held on the reference day.

Key findings

- Beekeeping was very limited in scale, with only 23 holdings reporting beekeeping across the country.
- The distribution was highly concentrated in holdings with five or more beehives. There were 17 holdings in this category, representing approximately 73.9% of all beekeeping holdings.
- Only 3 holdings (13.0%) had exactly one beehive.
- One holding had three beehives, while two holdings had four beehives.
- There were no holdings with exactly two beehives recorded in the table.
- The concentration in the ≥5 category indicates that, although beekeeping involves few holdings overall, most participating holdings maintain at least a modest number of hives rather than a single hive.

Geographic concentration

Sipaliwini was the leading district, with 9 beekeeping holdings, accounting for approximately 39.1% of all beekeeping holdings. Six of its nine holdings were in the ≥5-hive category, indicating that beekeeping there is predominantly conducted at a somewhat larger scale.

Wanica ranked second, with 5 holdings (21.7%), four of which had five or more beehives. Thus, Wanica also shows a relatively strong concentration in the larger-hive category.

Coronie and Commewijne each had three holdings, and all three holdings in each district had five or more hives. This is notable because it suggests that beekeeping in these districts, although involving few holdings, is not predominantly limited to single-hive operations.

Saramacca had two holdings, one with a single hive and one with four hives, while Para had only one holding, classified in the ≥5 category.

No beekeeping holdings were recorded in Paramaribo, Nickerie, Marowijne or Brokopondo.

Conclusions

1. Beekeeping is a very small agricultural activity, involving only 23 holdings nationwide.
2. Sipaliwini is the main district for beekeeping participation, with 9 holdings, followed by Wanica with 5.
3. Most beekeeping holdings maintain five or more hives: 17 of 23 holdings, or 73.9%.
4. Coronie and Commewijne show particularly strong concentration in the ≥5-hive category, with every participating holding in those districts having at least five hives.
5. The absence of beekeeping holdings in four districts indicates that the activity is highly uneven geographically.
6. The results suggest that beekeeping is small in terms of the number of participating holdings but relatively concentrated among holdings maintaining multiple hives.



Fig.3.7.1A: A colony of bees in one beehive



Fig.3.7.1B: A colony of bees in 3 beehives stacked on top of each other

4 Crops

For the 6th Agricultural Census and also at the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal husbandry and Fisheries, crops are classified in three types.

-Annual crops also called as Temporary crops are crops with a less than one-year growing cycle. They are normally sown or planted and harvested during the same agricultural year. A crop may also be grown more than once during the agricultural year. Examples include rice, cassava, vegetables, maize and other short-cycle crops.

-Permanent crops are crops with a more than one year growing cycle. These are long-term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years. Examples fruit trees: mango, citrus, coconut.

-Semi-permanent crops have a growing cycle of more than one year that occupy the land for several years and do not need to be replanted after each harvest. These are: Pineapple, Banana, Plantain, Dragon fruit, Passion fruit (all), Papaya and Sugarcane.

When the crop type is written as (Semi-)Permanent crop, then Semi-permanent and Permanent crops are grouped together.

TABLE 4.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH AT LEAST ONE PLOT OF ANNUAL OR (SEMI-)PERMANENT CROPS BY DISTRICT, 2024

DISTRICT	ANNUAL		(SEMI-)PERMENANT		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	
PARAMARIBO	486	57.7	330	39.2	842
WANICA	1,032	41.1	692	27.5	2,512
NICKERIE	1,093	79.3	154	11.2	1,379
CORONIE	25	27.8	46	51.1	90
SARAMACCA	671	66.2	630	62.2	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	511	58.7	471	54.1	871
MAROWIJNE	1,934	84.2	1,626	70.8	2,296
PARA	126	66.3	105	55.3	190
BROKOPONDO	852	90.4	315	33.4	942
SIPALIWINI	4,161	97.4	2,180	51.0	4,274
TOTAL	10,891	75.6	6,549	45.5	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.1

Table 4.1 presents the number and proportion of holdings with at least one plot devoted to annual crops and (semi-)permanent crops by district in Suriname in 2024. The table covers 14,409 holdings in total. Overall findings:

- Annual crops dominate: 10,891 holdings, or 75.6% of all holdings, had at least one plot of annual crops.
- (Semi-)permanent crops: 6,549 holdings, or 45.5%, had at least one plot of (semi-)permanent crops.
- This indicates that annual cropping is considerably more widespread than (semi-)permanent cropping.

- The two categories are not mutually exclusive. A holding can have both annual and (semi-)permanent crops, so their proportions should not be added together.

Key findings

1. Annual crops are the dominant crop category, occurring on 75.6% of all holdings compared with 45.5% for (semi-)permanent crops.
2. Sipaliwini has the highest annual-crop participation, at 97.4%, and also the largest absolute number of annual-crop holdings.
3. Marowijne has the highest (semi-)permanent crop participation, at 70.8%.
4. Nickerie shows the clearest specialization in annual crops, with 79.3% of holdings having annual crops but only 11.2% having (semi-)permanent crops.
5. Coronie has an unusual crop structure, with (semi-)permanent crops (51.1%) more prevalent than annual crops (27.8%).
6. Saramacca and Commewijne show relatively balanced participation between annual and (semi-)permanent crops.
7. The data demonstrate substantial geographical differences in cropping patterns across Suriname.

Conclusion

Table 4.1 shows that annual crop cultivation is the principal form of crop production among Surinamese holdings in 2024, with three-quarters of all holdings having at least one annual-crop plot. The highest levels of participation occur in Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Marowijne, indicating a strong concentration of annual crop activity in these districts.

(Semi-)permanent crop cultivation is less widespread overall, but it is particularly important in Marowijne, Saramacca, Para, Commewijne and Coronie. The especially high rate in Marowijne suggests a more diversified crop structure, while the very low rate in Nickerie points to a much more specialized annual-crop production system.

Overall, the table reveals distinct regional agricultural profiles: some districts are strongly oriented toward annual crops, others toward (semi-)permanent crops, while districts such as Marowijne and Saramacca combine substantial participation in both. These differences are important for agricultural planning, extension services, input distribution, infrastructure development and policies aimed at supporting crop diversification and regional agricultural development.

4.1 Annual crops

TABLE 4.1.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TOP TEN ANNUAL CROPS FOR ALL, MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS, 2024

ALL			MALE HEADED HOLDINGS			FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS		
CROP	NO.	PROP.[1)]	CROP	NO.	PROP.[2)]	CROP	NO.	PROP.[3)]
CASSAVA SWEET	5,178	35.9%	RICE	2,383	27.3%	CASSAVA BITTER	3,148	55.3%
CASSAVA BITTER	5,154	35.8%	CASSAVA SWEET	2,247	25.8%	CASSAVA SWEET	2,908	51.1%
RICE	3,871	26.9%	CASSAVA BITTER	1,999	22.9%	TARO	1,763	31.0%
TARO	2,603	18.1%	CHILI	1,514	17.4%	INDIAN YAM	1,621	28.5%
INDIAN YAM	2,433	16.9%	TARO	838	9.6%	RICE	1,461	25.7%
CHILI	2,340	16.2%	INDIAN YAM	811	9.3%	GINGER	1,141	20.0%
YAUTIA	1,770	12.3%	YAUTIA	768	8.8%	BITTER GOURD	1,051	18.5%
GINGER	1,764	12.2%	YARD LONG BEAN	705	8.1%	YAUTIA	1,000	17.6%
BITTER GOURD	1,734	12.0%	BITTER GOURD	681	7.8%	PEANUT	875	15.4%
OKRA	1,361	9.4%	EGGPLANT (BITTER)	659	7.6%	OKRA	811	14.2%

[1)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of holdings, 14,409.

[2)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of male headed holdings, 8,717.

[3)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of female headed holdings, 5,692.

Analysis of Table 4.1.1: Number of Holdings with the Top Ten Annual Crops by Sex of Head of Holding, 2024

Table 4.1.1 shows the ten most commonly cultivated annual crops among all agricultural holdings in 2024, with separate rankings for male-headed holdings and female-headed holdings. The proportions are calculated against the relevant total number of holdings: 14,409 holdings overall, 8,717 male-headed holdings, and 5,692 female-headed holdings.

A key feature of the table is that the rankings and crop participation rates differ substantially between male- and female-headed holdings.

Overall crop pattern

Among all holdings, sweet cassava was the most widely cultivated annual crop, reported by 5,178 holdings (35.9%), closely followed by bitter cassava, with 5,154 holdings (35.8%).

The third most common crop was rice, cultivated by 3,871 holdings (26.9%). It was followed by sweet cassava with 5,178 holdings (35.9%) and bitter cassava with 5,154 holdings (35,8%).

The dominance of cassava is particularly striking. More than one-third of all holdings cultivated each of the two cassava varieties. Together, sweet and bitter cassava accounted for more than 10,300 crop-holding observations, although these cannot be interpreted as 10,300 unique holdings because a holding can cultivate both varieties. This suggests that root and tuber crops are a major component of annual crop production in Suriname.

Male-headed holdings

The crop pattern among male-headed holdings differs from the overall ranking. Rice was the most common annual crop among male-headed holdings, cultivated by 2,383 holdings (27.3%). The prominence of rice is notable. It is the only crop among the top three overall that ranks first

among male-headed holdings. The male-headed crop portfolio also includes yard-long bean and bitter eggplant, which do not appear in the overall top ten or the female-headed top ten. This indicates some differentiation in crop selection among male-headed holdings.

Female-headed holdings

The pattern is considerably different among female-headed holdings. Bitter cassava was by far the most common crop, cultivated by 3,148 female-headed holdings, or 55.3% of all female-headed holdings. It was followed closely by sweet cassava, with 2,908 holdings (51.1%). The most striking feature is the very high participation rates for cassava among female-headed holdings. More than half of all female-headed holdings cultivated bitter cassava, while just over half cultivated sweet cassava.

Strong gender differences in crop participation

The table shows substantial differences in crop participation between male- and female-headed holdings. The differences for cassava, taro and Indian yam are particularly large. Female-headed holdings therefore show a much stronger concentration in root and tuber crops, whereas male-headed holdings have a comparatively stronger presence in rice and certain vegetable/field crops. It is important, however, not to interpret these differences as evidence that female-headed holdings necessarily produce larger quantities. The table measures the number of holdings cultivating a crop, not the cultivated area, production volume or yield.

Cassava is particularly important for female-headed holdings

One of the strongest findings is the exceptional importance of cassava among female-headed holdings. Of the 5,692 female-headed holdings:

- 3,148 (55.3%) cultivated bitter cassava.
- 2,908 (51.1%) cultivated sweet cassava.

Thus, more than half of all female-headed holdings cultivated each cassava type.

This is substantially higher than the corresponding proportions among male-headed holdings:

- Bitter cassava: 22.9%
- Sweet cassava: 25.8%

The data therefore suggest that cassava is particularly widespread among female-headed agricultural holdings.

Rice has a different pattern

Rice shows the opposite pattern. It was the leading crop among male-headed holdings, with 2,383 holdings (27.3%), compared with 1,461 female-headed holdings (25.7%). The difference in participation rates is relatively small—only 1.6 percentage points—but the ranking is very different:

- Male-headed: Rice ranks 1st
- Female-headed: Rice ranks 5th

This means that rice is broadly important among both groups, but female-headed holdings have a much stronger relative concentration in cassava and other root crops.

Crop diversity differs between the groups

The composition of the top ten also reveals differences in crop diversity.

Crops appearing in all three groups

Eight crops occur in the top-ten lists for all holdings, male-headed holdings and female-headed holdings:

- sweet cassava
- bitter cassava
- rice
- taro
- Indian yam
- yautia
- bitter gourd
- likely other overlapping crops depending on ranking

This indicates a substantial common agricultural base.

Crops distinctive to the male-headed top ten

Two crops stand out as being present in the male-headed top ten but not the female-headed top ten:

- Yard-long bean
- Eggplant (bitter)

Crop distinctive to the female-headed top ten

Peanut appears in the female-headed top ten but not the male-headed top ten.

This suggests that, in addition to differences in participation levels, there are also differences in crop portfolios between male- and female-headed holdings.

Key Findings

1. Sweet cassava was the most common annual crop overall, cultivated by 5,178 holdings (35.9%), closely followed by bitter cassava at 5,154 holdings (35.8%).
2. Rice ranked third overall, with 3,871 holdings (26.9%).
3. Female-headed holdings show particularly high participation in cassava: 55.3% cultivated bitter cassava and 51.1% cultivated sweet cassava.
4. Rice was the leading crop among male-headed holdings, with 27.3% of male-headed holdings cultivating it.
5. Female-headed holdings had substantially higher participation rates in bitter cassava, sweet cassava, taro and Indian yam than male-headed holdings.
6. The difference in cassava participation is particularly pronounced:
    - Bitter cassava: 55.3% female vs. 22.9% male
    - Sweet cassava: 51.1% female vs. 25.8% male
7. Rice participation was relatively similar by sex of head, at 27.3% for male-headed and 25.7% for female-headed holdings.

8. Chili was relatively prominent among male-headed holdings, while ginger, peanut and okra were relatively prominent within the female-headed top-ten ranking.
9. The crop portfolios show both commonality and gender-related differentiation. Eight of the major crops appear prominently across the groups, while some crops are distinctive to the male- or female-headed rankings.
10. The results describe crop participation at holding level, not production quantities. A high number or proportion of holdings cultivating a crop does not necessarily mean that the crop accounts for the largest cultivated area or production volume.

Conclusion

Table 4.1.1 indicates that Suriname's annual-crop sector in 2024 was strongly characterized by cassava, rice and other root and tuber crops, but the importance of individual crops varied considerably according to the sex of the head of the holding.

The most pronounced distinction is the very high prevalence of cassava among female-headed holdings. More than half of female-headed holdings cultivated bitter cassava and sweet cassava, compared with roughly one-quarter of male-headed holdings. Female-headed holdings also showed considerably higher participation in taro and Indian yam.

In contrast, rice was the leading annual crop among male-headed holdings, although its participation rate was also substantial among female-headed holdings. Male-headed holdings additionally showed stronger representation of chili, yard-long bean and bitter eggplant.

Overall, the findings point to different crop participation patterns between male- and female-headed holdings, with female-headed holdings showing a stronger orientation toward cassava and other root/tuber crops, while male-headed holdings show relatively greater participation in rice and selected vegetable crops. These differences may be important when designing agricultural extension, input-support and crop-development programmes, although further analysis of cultivated area, production volume, yields, marketing and income would be necessary before drawing conclusions about the economic importance of these crops for each group.

Figure 4.1a: Top ten annual crops by the number of holdings

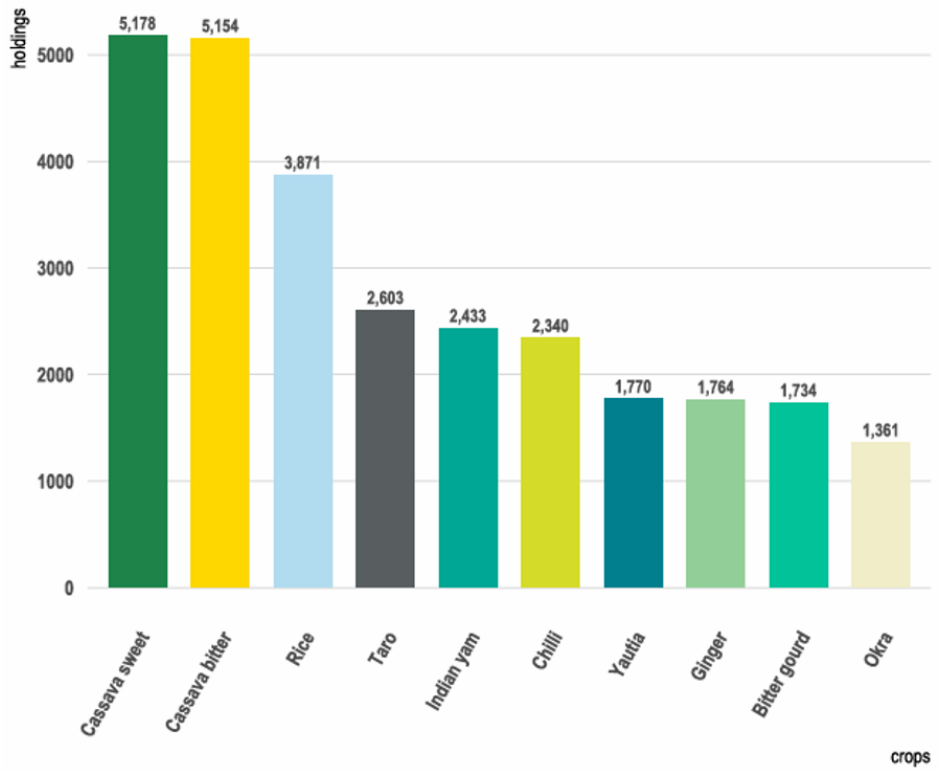


Figure 4.1b: Top ten annual crops by the number of male headed holdings

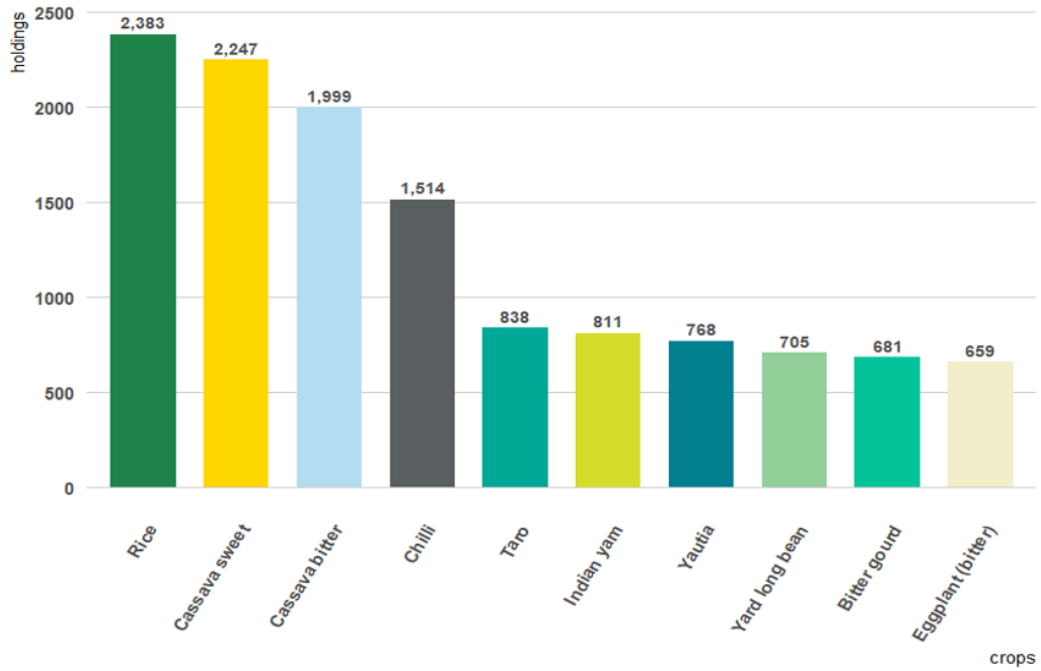


Figure 4.1c: Top ten annual crops by the number of female headed holdings

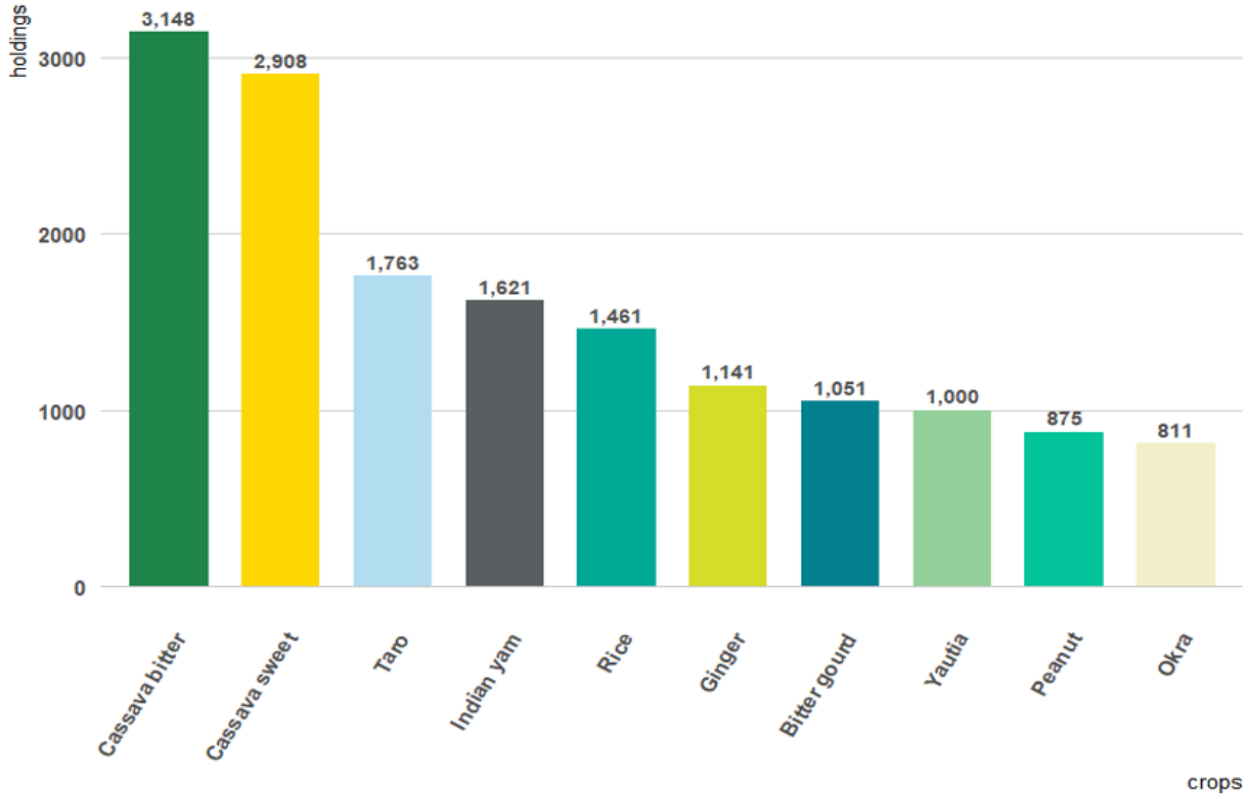




Fig.4.1.1A: Cassava bitter (SUR: Cassave bittere)



Fig.4.1.1B: Cassava sweet (SUR: Cassave zoete)



Fig.4.1.1C: Indian yam (SUR: Napi)



Fig.4.1.1D: Taro (SUR: Chinese tajer)



Fig.4.1.1E: Yautia plant (SUR: Pomtayer plant)



Fig.4.1.1F: Yautia roots (SUR: Pomtayer knollen)



Fig.4.1.1G: Ginger (SUR: Gember)



Fig.4.1.1H: Okra (SUR: Oker)



Fig.4.1.1I: Chili pepper plant (SUR: Peperplant)



Fig.4.1.1J: Suriname hot peppers

TABLE 4.1.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TOP THREE ANNUAL CROPS BY DISTRICT, FOR ALL, MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS, 2024

DISTRICT	ALL HOLDINGS				MALE HEADED HOLDINGS				FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS			
	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
PARAMARIBO	CHILI	199	23.6%	842	CHILI	178	28.3%	629	BITTER GREENS	41	19.2%	213
	CASSAVA SWEET	144	17.1%		EGGPLANT (BITTER)	104	16.5%		CASSAVA SWEET	41	19.2%	
	EGGPLANT	125	14.8%		EGGPLANT	104	16.5%		BITTER GOURD	31	14.6%	
WANICA	CHILI	352	14.0%	2,512	CHILI	287	14.5%	1,980	CHILI	63	11.8%	532
	CASSAVA SWEET	274	10.9%		CASSAVA SWEET	213	10.8%		CASSAVA SWEET	60	11.3%	
	TANJA LEAVES	250	10.0%		YARD LONG BEAN	205	10.4%		TANJA LEAVES	51	9.6%	
NICKERIE	RICE	1,338	97.0%	1,379	RICE	1,275	100.0%	1,275	RICE	64	61.5%	104
	EGGPLANT	86	6.2%		EGGPLANT	76	6.0%		EGGPLANT	10	9.6%	
	CHILI	81	5.9%		CHILI	72	5.6%		CHILI	9	8.7%	
CORONIE	EGGPLANT (BITTER)	9	10.0%	90	EGGPLANT (BITTER)	7	9.7%	72	BITTER GOURD	3	16.7%	18
	EGGPLANT	8	8.9%		EGGPLANT	7	9.7%		EGGPLANT (BITTER)	2	11.1%	
	CHILI	8	8.9%		CHILI	7	9.7%		EGGPLANT	1	5.6%	
SARAMACCA	CHILI	162	16.0%	1,013	YARD LONG BEAN	144	16.4%	876	CHILI	20	14.6%	137
	YARD LONG BEAN	161	15.9%		CHILI	142	16.2%		YARD LONG BEAN	17	12.4%	
	CASSAVA SWEET	124	12.2%		CASSAVA SWEET	109	12.4%		CASSAVA SWEET	15	10.9%	
COMMEWIJNE	CHILI	211	24.2%	871	CHILI	187	25.2%	742	CHILI	21	16.3%	129
	EGGPLANT	96	11.0%		EGGPLANT	88	11.9%		CASSAVA SWEET	12	9.3%	
	CASSAVA SWEET	92	10.6%		EGGPLANT (BITTER)	81	10.9%		YAUTIA	11	8.5%	
MAROWIJNE	CASSAVA BITTER	1,148	50.0%	2,296	CASSAVA BITTER	480	41.5%	1,157	CASSAVA BITTER	666	58.5%	1,139
	TARO	977	42.6%		GINGER	419	36.2%		TARO	615	54.0%	
	GINGER	954	41.6%		TARO	360	31.1%		GINGER	533	46.8%	
PARA	CASSAVA SWEET	62	32.6%	190	CASSAVA SWEET	35	27.8%	126	CASSAVA BITTER	24	37.5%	64
	CASSAVA BITTER	58	30.5%		CASSAVA BITTER	31	24.6%		CASSAVA SWEET	19	29.7%	
	CHILI	31	16.3%		CHILI	23	18.3%		EGGPLANT	8	12.5%	
BROKOPONDO	CASSAVA SWEET	564	59.9%	942	CASSAVA SWEET	141	65.3%	216	CASSAVA SWEET	423	58.3%	726
	CASSAVA BITTER	372	39.5%		INDIAN YAM	54	25.0%		CASSAVA BITTER	333	45.9%	
	BITTER GOURD	318	33.8%		CASSAVA BITTER	39	18.1%		BITTER GOURD	288	39.7%	
SIPALIWINI	CASSAVA BITTER	3,360	78.6%	4,274	CASSAVA BITTER	1,279	77.8%	1,644	CASSAVA BITTER	2,081	79.1%	2,630
	CASSAVA SWEET	3,124	73.1%		CASSAVA SWEET	1,234	75.1%		CASSAVA SWEET	1,889	71.8%	
	RICE	1,828	42.8%		INDIAN YAM	629	38.3%		RICE	1,339	50.9%	

Analysis of Table 4.1.2: Top Three Annual Crops by District and Sex of the Manager, 2024

Table 4.1.2 provides an important picture of annual-crop preferences across districts and between male-headed and female-headed holdings. The proportions are calculated using the total holdings within each district and sex category. Since a holding may cultivate more than one crop, the crop percentages should not be added together.

Overall picture

A major finding is that crop specialization varies substantially by district, while there are also clear similarities between male- and female-headed holdings within most districts.

The most important patterns are:

- Cassava is particularly dominant in Marowijne, Para, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini.
- Rice overwhelmingly dominates Nickerie, especially among male-headed holdings.
- Chili is the leading crop in Paramaribo, Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne.
- Marowijne and Sipaliwini have exceptionally high participation in their leading crops.
- Male and female holdings generally share the same leading crops, but the degree of participation can differ considerably by sex.

Gender comparison – major findings

One of the most useful aspects of this table is the comparison between male- and female-headed holdings.

Similarity between sexes

In many districts, the same crop dominates both categories:

- Wanica: chili
- Nickerie: rice
- Saramacca: chili/yard-long bean
- Commewijne: chili
- Marowijne: bitter cassava
- Para: cassava
- Brokopondo: sweet cassava
- Sipaliwini: bitter cassava and sweet cassava

This suggests that district-level agricultural conditions and crop traditions often exert a stronger influence than the sex of the holding manager.

But important differences remain

Female-headed holdings have notably higher participation in several crops in:

- Marowijne
- Para
- Brokopondo
- Sipaliwini

For example, in Marowijne, female-headed holdings exceed male-headed holdings for all three leading crops.

In contrast, Nickerie shows a particularly strong male concentration in rice, with rice present in 100% of male-headed holdings compared with 61.5% of female-headed holdings.

Key findings

1. Crop choice is strongly district-specific. Different districts exhibit clearly different annual-crop profiles.
2. Cassava dominates the interior districts, particularly Marowijne, Brokopondo, Para and Sipaliwini.
3. Rice is overwhelmingly dominant in Nickerie, reaching 97.0% of all holdings and 100% of male-headed holdings.
4. Chili is the leading crop in several coastal and more urbanized districts, including Paramaribo, Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne.
5. Sipaliwini records the highest crop participation levels, with bitter cassava at 78.6% and sweet cassava at 73.1%.
6. Marowijne has a highly diversified but root/tuber-oriented system, with bitter cassava, taro and ginger each occurring on more than 40% of holdings.
7. Female-headed holdings show particularly strong crop participation in Marowijne, where they exceed male-headed holdings for bitter cassava, taro and ginger.
8. Female-headed holdings in Sipaliwini have greater rice participation than male-headed holdings (50.9% versus 38.3%).
9. Brokopondo is strongly centered on sweet cassava, which occurs on 59.9% of all holdings.
10. Paramaribo shows greater crop diversity, with chili, sweet cassava and eggplant among the leading crops rather than one overwhelmingly dominant crop.
11. Small districts such as Coronie require cautious interpretation, because relatively small changes in the number of holdings can produce large percentage differences.
12. The results demonstrate that gender differences exist, but they are generally secondary to the strong geographical specialization of agriculture.

Conclusion

Table 4.1.2 demonstrates that annual crop production in Suriname is highly differentiated by district, with clear regional agricultural identities. Nickerie is strongly rice-oriented; Sipaliwini, Marowijne, Brokopondo and Para are heavily associated with cassava and other root/tuber crops; while Paramaribo, Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne show greater prominence of vegetables and spices such as chili.

The comparison by sex reveals substantial similarities between male- and female-headed holdings within the same districts, suggesting that local agro-economic conditions, crop traditions and available production opportunities strongly shape crop choice. Nevertheless, some important gender differences emerge. Female-headed holdings show particularly high participation in several crops in Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, while male-headed holdings are especially concentrated in rice production in Nickerie.

Overall, the table points to a diverse but geographically specialized annual-crop sector. Agricultural policies should therefore avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Support for rice production is particularly relevant to Nickerie, cassava and root/tuber development to the interior districts, and vegetable and spice production to districts such as Paramaribo, Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne. Gender-responsive agricultural programmes would also be useful, particularly where the data show substantial differences between male- and female-headed holdings.

Remark: Rice cultivated on shifting-cultivation plots is classified as upland rice, locally known in Suriname as Hey gron alesi. It is cultivated under non-flooded conditions and is primarily rain-fed. This type of rice is mainly cultivated by the Maroon population in the districts of Sipaliwini, Brokopondo and Marowijne.

Rice cultivated in the districts of Nickerie, Saramacca and Coronie is predominantly flooded rice, grown in irrigated paddy fields.

In the 6th Agricultural Cenus, no distinction was made between these two types of rice.



Fig.4.1.2A: Upland rice (SUR: Hey gron alesi)



Fig.4.1.1B: Flooded rice in a paddy field



Fig.4.1.2C: Eggplant (SUR: Boulanger)



Fig.4.1.2D: Eggplant (Bitter) (SUR: Antroewa)



Fig.4.1.2E: Bitter greens (SUR: Bitawiwiri)



Fig.4.1.2F: Tanja leaves (SUR: Tajerblad)



Fig.4.1.2G: Yard long bean (SUR: Kouseband)



Fig.4.1.2H: Bitter gourd (SUR: Sopropo)

4.2 (Semi-)Permanent crops

TABLE 4.2.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TOP TEN (SEMI-)PERMANENT CROPS FOR ALL, MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS, 2024

ALL HOLDINGS			MALE HEADED HOLDINGS			FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS		
CROP	NO.	PROP.[1)]	CROP	NO.	PROP.[2)]	CROP	NO.	PROP.[3)]
PLANTAIN	4,555	31.6%	PLANTAIN	2,322	26.6%	PLANTAIN	2,223	39.1%
MANGO	1,445	10.0%	MANGO	986	11.3%	BANANA	590	10.4%
COCONUT	1,359	9.4%	COCONUT	902	10.3%	MANGO	448	7.9%
BANANA	1,209	8.4%	BANANA	616	7.1%	COCONUT	446	7.8%
SWEET ORANGE	760	5.3%	SWEET ORANGE	586	6.7%	PINEAPPLE	391	6.9%
PINEAPPLE	696	4.8%	LIME	443	5.1%	LIME	170	3.0%
LIME	615	4.3%	SOURSOP	368	4.2%	SWEET ORANGE	167	2.9%
SOURSOP	508	3.5%	PINEAPPLE	297	3.4%	SUGARCANE	155	2.7%
PAPAYA	422	2.9%	PAPAYA	277	3.2%	PAPAYA	141	2.5%
POMMERAC	299	2.1%	AVOCADO	214	2.5%	SOURSOP	140	2.5%

[1)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of holdings, 14,409.

[2)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of male headed holdings, 8,717.

[3)]-Proportion in % is calculated from the grandtotal number of female headed holdings, 5,692.

Analysis of Table 4.2.1: Top Ten (Semi-)Permanent Crops, 2024

Table 4.2.1 shows the ten most common (semi-)permanent crops grown by all holdings, as well as by male-headed and female-headed holdings. The proportions are calculated separately for the total number of holdings, male-headed holdings (8,717), and female-headed holdings (5,692). **Plantain is by far the dominant (semi-)permanent crop.**

Plantain is grown on 4,555 holdings, representing 31.6% of all 14,409 holdings. It is also the leading crop for both management groups:

- Male-headed holdings: 2,322 holdings (26.6%)
- Female-headed holdings: 2,223 holdings (39.1%)

The particularly high proportion among female-headed holdings indicates that plantain has a very strong presence in female-managed agricultural production.

Female-headed holdings show a stronger concentration in plantain.

Although male-headed holdings have slightly more plantain holdings in absolute terms (2,322 versus 2,223), female-headed holdings have a substantially higher proportion: 39.1% compared with 26.6%. This difference of 12.5 percentage points is one of the clearest gender-related patterns in the table.

This also means that female-headed holdings account for approximately 48.8% of all plantain holdings, despite representing only about 39.5% of all holdings.

3. Mango and coconut are the next most important crops overall.

- Mango: 1,445 holdings (10.0%)
- Coconut: 1,359 holdings (9.4%)
- Banana: 1,209 holdings (8.4%)

Together with plantain, these four crops account for approximately 59.4% of all holdings represented by the respective crop categories. This demonstrates a relatively strong concentration around a small group of major (semi-)permanent crops.

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Together with plantain, these four crops account for approximately 59.4% of all holdings represented by the respective crop categories. This demonstrates a relatively strong concentration around a small group of major (semi-)permanent crops.

Male-headed holdings have a particularly strong presence in mango and coconut.

Among male-headed holdings:

- Plantain: 26.6%
- Mango: 11.3%
- Coconut: 10.3%
- Banana: 7.1%

Mango and coconut therefore have a somewhat stronger relative importance among male-headed holdings than among female-headed holdings.

Female-headed holdings are more concentrated in plantain, banana and pineapple.

Among female-headed holdings:

- Plantain: 39.1%

- Banana: 10.4%
- Mango: 7.9%
- Coconut: 7.8%
- Pineapple: 6.9%

The female-headed profile therefore differs from the male-headed profile. Plantain is considerably more prominent, while mango and coconut have lower proportions than among male-headed holdings.

There is considerable overlap in crop choice between the two management groups. Despite differences in proportions, many of the same crops appear in both the male- and female-headed top-ten rankings: plantain, mango, coconut, banana, lime, sweet orange, pineapple, soursop and papaya. This suggests that the fundamental crop portfolio is broadly similar, while the relative intensity or prevalence of individual crops differs by management sex.

Gender-related interpretation

The data suggest that female-headed holdings are particularly associated with plantain-based production, while male-headed holdings have a somewhat more diversified distribution among mango, coconut and other fruit crops.

An important point is that these figures measure the number of holdings growing a crop, not the area planted, production volume or economic value of the crop. Therefore, the higher proportion of plantain among female-headed holdings does not necessarily mean that female-headed holdings produce more plantain by volume. It indicates that plantain occurs on a larger share of female-headed holdings.

Conclusions

1. Plantain is the dominant (semi-)permanent crop in Suriname's holdings in 2024, occurring on nearly one-third of all holdings.
2. Female-headed holdings have a markedly stronger association with plantain, with 39.1% growing it compared with 26.6% of male-headed holdings.
3. Male-headed holdings show a relatively more balanced crop distribution, particularly between plantain, mango and coconut.
4. Mango, coconut and banana form the second tier of important crops, together accounting for a substantial share of holdings.
5. The broadly similar crop rankings indicate that male- and female-headed holdings participate in largely the same (semi-)permanent crop system, but with different degrees of concentration.
6. The strong prominence of plantain among female-headed holdings could be relevant for agricultural extension, planting-material supply, value-chain development and income-generating programmes, although further analysis of cultivated area, yields and sales would be needed before drawing conclusions about economic importance.

7. Overall, the table points to a crop system dominated by a limited number of perennial and semi-perennial crops, with plantain clearly occupying the central position.

Figure 4.2a: Top ten (semi-)permanent crops by the number of holdings

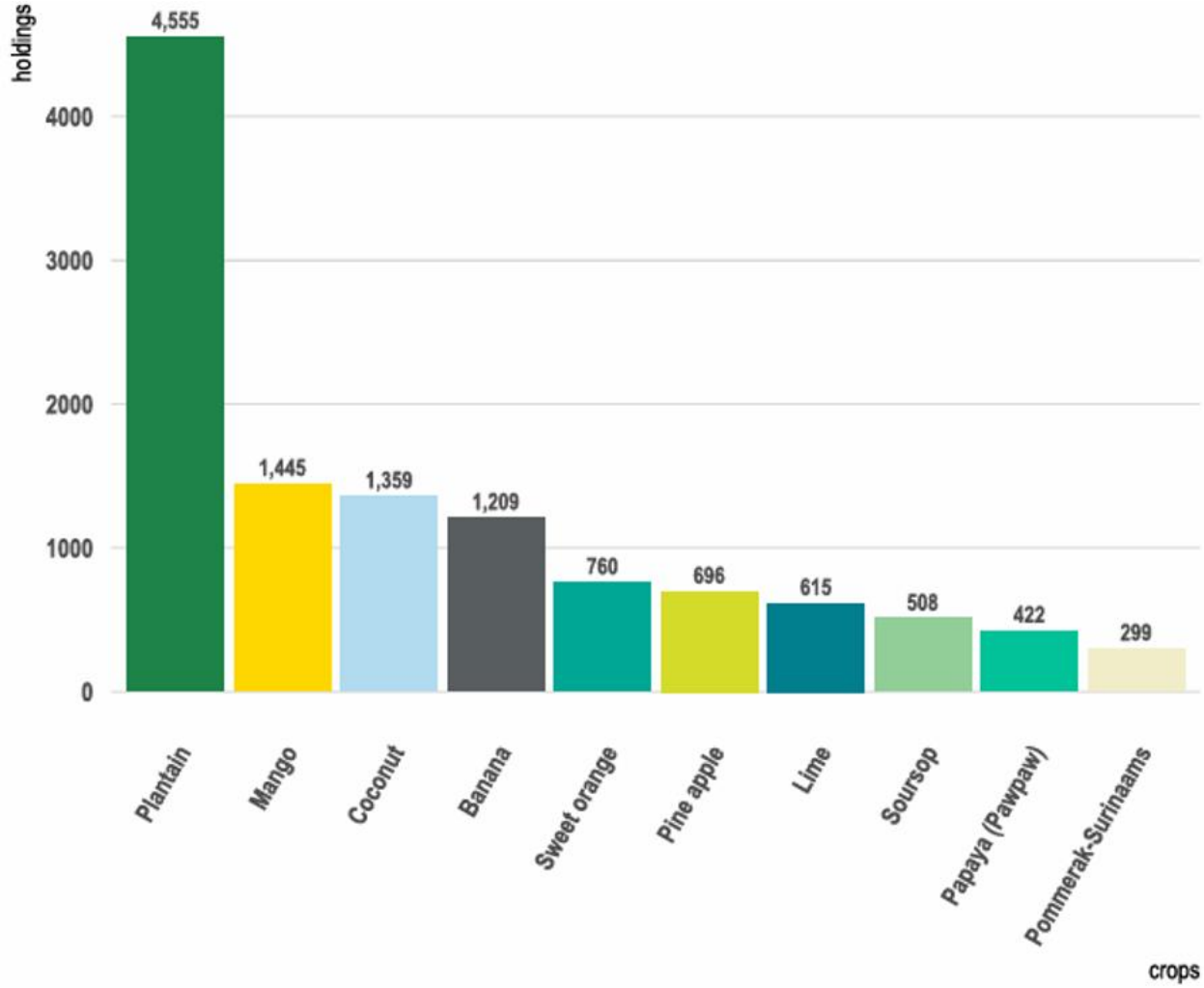


Figure 4.2b: Top ten (semi-)permanent crops by the number of male headed holdings

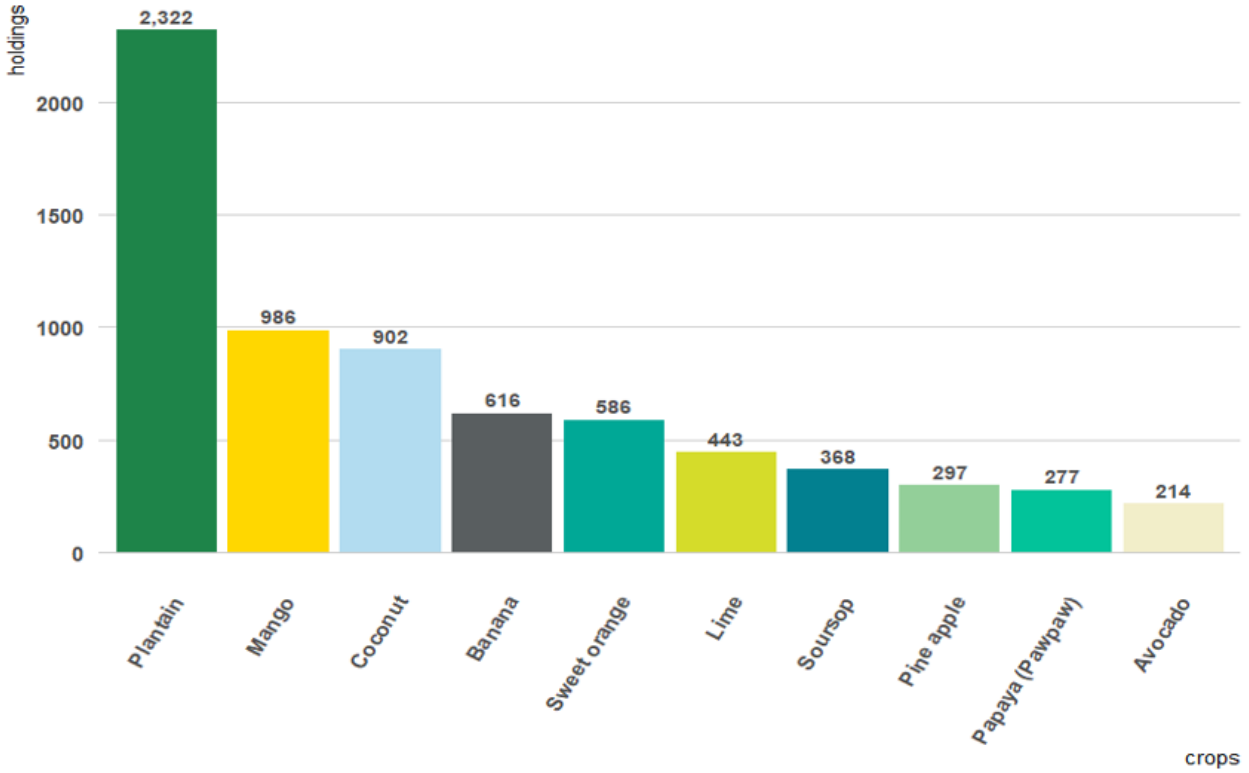


Figure 4.2c: Top ten (semi-)permanent crops by the number of female headed holdings

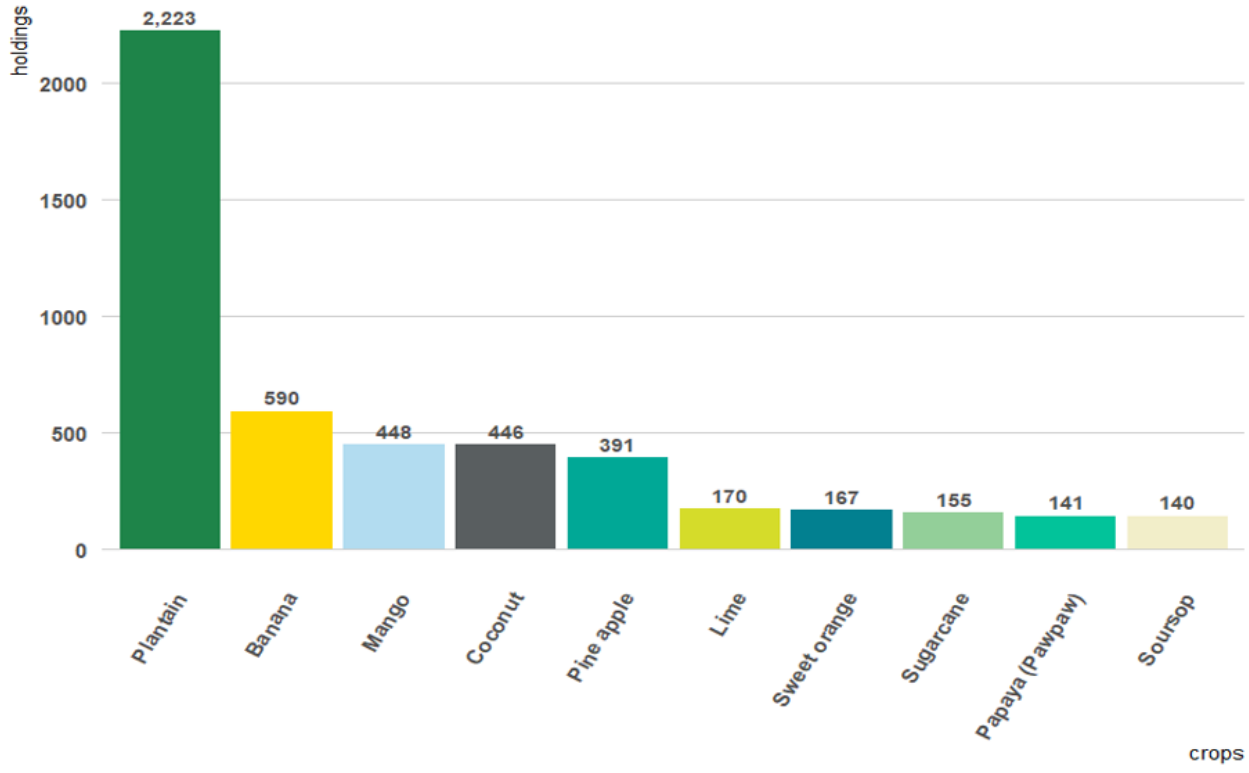




Fig.4.2.1A: Plantain (SUR: Bananen)



Fig.4.2.1B: Banana (SUR: Bacoven)

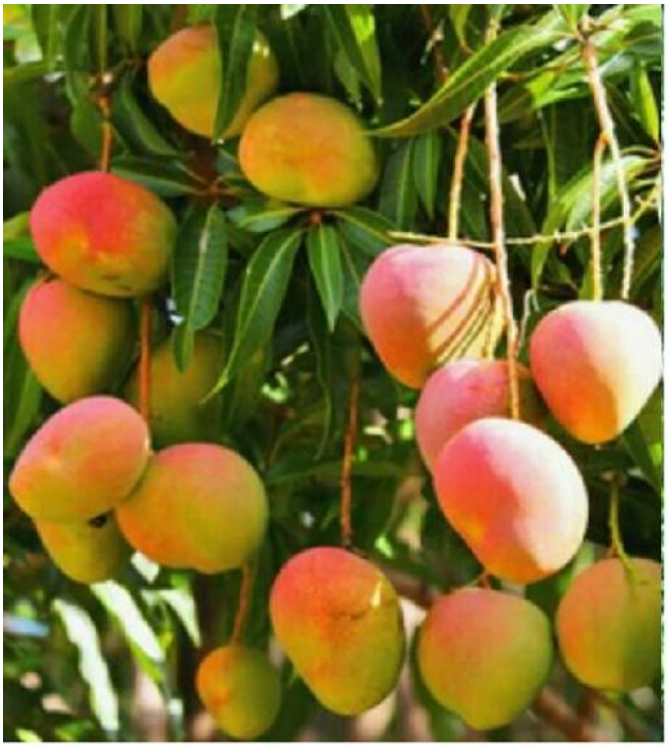


Fig.4.2.1C: Mango (SUR: Manja)



Fig.4.2.1D: Coconut (SUR: Kokosnoot)



Fig.4.2.1E: Sweet orange (SUR: Sinaasappel)



Fig.4.2.1F: Lime (SUR: Lemmetje)



Fig.4.2.1G: Pine-apple (SUR: Ananas)



(Fig.4.2.1H: Soursop (SUR: Zuurzak)

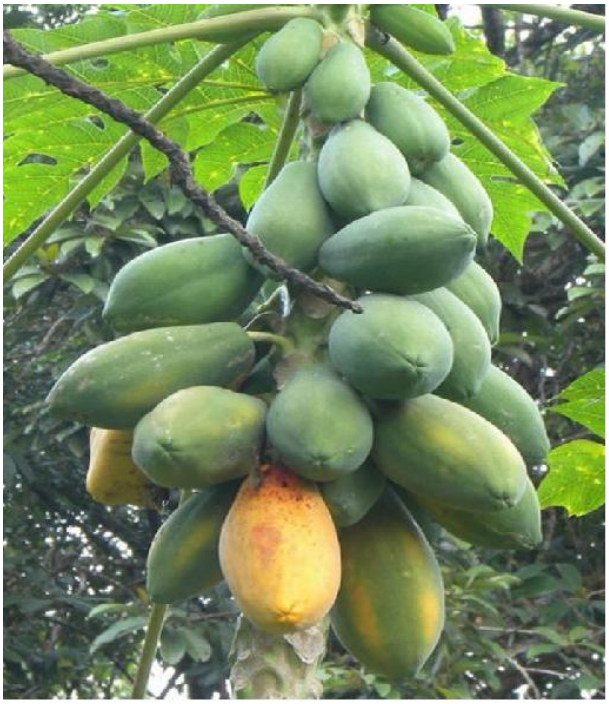


Fig.4.2.1I: Papaya (SUR: Papaja)



Fig.4.2.1J: Pommerac (SUR: Pommerak-Surinaams)

TABLE 4.2.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH TOP THREE (SEMI-)PERMANENT CROPS BY DISTRICT, FOR ALL, MALE HEADED AND FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS, 2024

DISTRICT	ALL				MALE HEADED HOLDINGS				FEMALE HEADED HOLDINGS			
	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.	TOP 3 THREE CROPS	NO.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
PARAMARIBO	MANGO	165	19.6%	842	MANGO	134	21.3%	629	LIME	31	14.6%	213
	BANANA	143	17.0%		BANANA	122	19.4%		MANGO	31	14.6%	
	PLANTAIN	135	16.0%		PLANTAIN	114	18.1%		INDIAN JUJUBE	31	14.6%	
WANICA	PLANTAIN	351	14.0%	2,512	PLANTAIN	303	15.3%	1,980	PLANTAIN	46	8.6%	532
	SWEET ORANGE	182	7.2%		SWEET ORANGE	154	7.8%		MANGO	33	6.2%	
	MANGO	180	7.2%		MANGO	145	7.3%		COCONUT	26	4.9%	
NICKERIE	PLANTAIN	82	5.9%	1,379	PLANTAIN	70	5.5%	1,275	PLANTAIN	12	11.5%	104
	MANGO	51	3.7%		MANGO	41	3.2%		MANGO	10	9.6%	
	COCONUT	39	2.8%		COCONUT	36	2.8%		CHERRY	4	3.8%	
CORONIE	PLANTAIN	26	28.9%	90	PLANTAIN	25	34.7%	72	CHERRY	2	11.1%	18
	COCONUT	18	20.0%		COCONUT	16	22.2%		COCONUT	2	11.1%	
	PASSION FRUIT	8	8.9%		PASSION FRUIT	6	8.3%		PASSION FRUIT	2	11.1%	
SARAMACCA	PLANTAIN	462	45.6%	1,013	PLANTAIN	415	47.4%	876	PLANTAIN	47	34.3%	137
	ORANGES	134	13.2%		ORANGES	117	13.4%		ORANGES	17	12.4%	
	COCONUT	85	8.4%		COCONUT	74	8.4%		BANANA	11	8.0%	
COMMEWIJNE	PLANTAIN	229	26.3%	871	PLANTAIN	210	28.3%	742	COCONUT	21	16.3%	129
	COCONUT	157	18.0%		SWEET ORANGE	130	17.5%		PLANTAIN	17	13.2%	
	SWEET ORANGE	146	16.8%		COCONUT	128	17.3%		MANGO	16	12.4%	
MAROWIJNE	PLANTAIN	950	41.4%	2,296	PLANTAIN	496	42.9%	1,157	PLANTAIN	453	39.8%	1,139
	COCONUT	707	30.8%		MANGO	429	37.1%		COCONUT	311	27.3%	
	MANGO	686	29.9%		COCONUT	396	34.2%		MANGO	257	22.6%	
PARA	PINEAPPLE	48	25.3%	190	PLANTAIN	24	19.0%	126	PINEAPPLE	18	28.1%	64
	PLANTAIN	42	22.1%		PINEAPPLE	23	18.3%		PLANTAIN	13	20.3%	
	MANGO	21	11.1%		MANGO	15	11.9%		BANANA	8	12.5%	
BROKOPONDO	PLANTAIN	390	41.4%	942	PLANTAIN	54	25.0%	216	PLANTAIN	336	46.3%	726
	PINEAPPLE	18	1.9%		PINEAPPLE	6	2.8%		PINEAPPLE	12	1.7%	
	SWEET ORANGE	6	0.6%		BANANA	3	1.4%		SUGAR CANE	6	0.8%	
SIPALIWINI	PLANTAIN	1,888	44.2%	4,274	PLANTAIN	610	37.1%	1,644	PLANTAIN	1,277	48.6%	2,630
	BANANA	622	14.6%		PINEAPPLE	180	10.9%		BANANA	451	17.1%	
	PINEAPPLE	473	11.1%		BANANA	171	10.4%		PINEAPPLE	293	11.1%	

Analysis of Table 4.2.2: Top Three (Semi-)Permanent Crops by District and Sex of the Manager, 2024

Table 4.2.2 shows the three most common (semi-)permanent crops in each district, separately for all holdings, male-headed holdings and female-headed holdings. The table provides useful evidence of regional crop specialization and differences in crop participation between male- and female-headed holdings.

As in the previous tables, a holding can cultivate more than one crop, so the percentages for individual crops cannot be added together.

Overall national pattern

The most important finding is the very strong presence of plantain across the districts.

Plantain is the leading (semi-)permanent crop in:

- Wanica
- Nickerie
- Coronie
- Saramacca
- Commewijne
- Marowijne
- Brokopondo
- Sipaliwini

It is also among the top three in Paramaribo and Para.

This confirms that plantain is not simply nationally important; it is geographically widespread.

Other important crops include:

- Mango, particularly in Paramaribo and Marowijne;
- Coconut, especially in Marowijne and Commewijne;
- Banana, particularly in Paramaribo and Sipaliwini;
- Pineapple, particularly in Para and Sipaliwini;
- Sweet orange/oranges, particularly in Wanica, Saramacca and Commewijne.

Gender differences across districts

A particularly important conclusion is that the relationship between sex of the manager and crop participation varies by district.

Districts where male-headed holdings generally have higher participation

This is particularly evident in:

- Wanica
- Saramacca
- Commewijne
- Marowijne, although the differences vary by crop

For example, in Saramacca, plantain occurs on 47.4% of male-headed holdings, compared with 34.3% of female-headed holdings.

Districts where female-headed holdings have higher participation

This pattern is especially strong in:

- Nickerie
- Para
- Brokopondo
- Sipaliwini

Examples include:

- Nickerie plantain: 11.5% female vs. 5.5% male
- Para pineapple: 28.1% female vs. 18.3% male
- Brokopondo plantain: 46.3% female vs. 25.0% male
- Sipaliwini plantain: 48.6% female vs. 37.1% male

These differences suggest that gender-related crop patterns are not uniform nationally and should be examined in relation to district-specific agricultural conditions.



Fig.4.2.2A: Passion fruit (SUR: Markoesa-zure)



Fig.4.2.2B: Sugarcane (SUR: Suikerriet)





Fig.4.2.2C: Indian jujube (SUR: Olijf-Surinaams) *Fig.4.2.2D: Cherry West-Indian (SUR: Kers West-indisch)*

4.3 Fertilizers

TABLE 4.3.1.-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND APPLIED ORGANIC FERTILIZER, 2024

DISTRICT	ORGANIC FERTILIZER		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NUMBER	PROPORTION	
PARAMARIBO	365	**43.3%**	842
WANICA	823	32.8%	2,512
NICKERIE	80	5.8%	1,379
CORONIE	11	12.2%	90
SARAMACCA	430	**42.4%**	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	311	35.7%	871
MAROWIJNE	418	18.2%	2,296
PARA	53	27.9%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	54	1.3%	4,274
TOTAL	2,548	17.7%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.3.1: Holdings Applying Organic Fertilizer by District, 2024

Table 4.3.1 presents the number and proportion of agricultural holdings that applied organic fertilizer in 2024. The analysis covers 14,409 holdings across the ten districts.

Overall, 2,548 holdings, or 17.7% of all holdings, applied organic fertilizer. This means that fewer than one in five agricultural holdings reported using organic fertilizer, while approximately 82.3% did not.

Overall findings

Organic fertilizer use varies very substantially across districts.

The highest proportions are recorded in:

1. Paramaribo – 43.3%
2. Saramacca – 42.4%
3. Commewijne – 35.7%
4. Wanica – 32.8%

At the opposite end:

- Brokopondo – 0.3%
- Sipaliwini – 1.3%
- Nickerie – 5.8%

Thus, the national average of 17.7% masks a very strong geographical divide in organic fertilizer adoption.

Key findings

1. Only 17.7% of all agricultural holdings applied organic fertilizer in 2024.
2. Paramaribo has the highest adoption rate, at 43.3%.
3. Saramacca is a close second, at 42.4%.
4. Wanica has the largest absolute number of organic-fertilizer users, with 823 holdings.
5. Commewijne and Para also have adoption rates substantially above the national average.
6. Marowijne's 18.2% is close to the national average despite its large number of holdings.
7. Nickerie has relatively low adoption, at only 5.8%.
8. Brokopondo has the lowest rate, with only 0.3% of holdings applying organic fertilizer.
9. Sipaliwini also has very low adoption, at 1.3%, despite having the largest number of total holdings.
10. The five districts with the highest absolute numbers—Wanica, Saramacca, Marowijne, Paramaribo and Commewijne—account for about 92% of national organic-fertilizer-using holdings.
11. The data demonstrate an extremely strong geographical disparity in organic fertilizer adoption.
12. The results suggest that access, availability, production systems, knowledge, cost, labor requirements or local agricultural practices may be influencing adoption, although these factors cannot be established from this table alone.

Conclusion

Table 4.3.1 demonstrates that organic fertilizer use is still relatively limited nationally, with only 17.7% of agricultural holdings reporting its application in 2024. However, the national average conceals a very pronounced geographical pattern.

Organic fertilizer adoption is highest in Paramaribo and Saramacca, where more than 42% of holdings use it, followed by Commewijne, Wanica and Para. In contrast, adoption is extremely low in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, and remains relatively low in Nickerie and Coronie.

The concentration of approximately 92% of organic-fertilizer-using holdings in five districts indicates that adoption is not evenly distributed throughout the agricultural sector. This has important implications for agricultural policy. If increased use of organic fertilizers is a policy objective, interventions should be district-specific, with particular attention to the very low-adoption districts.

Such interventions could focus on farmer training, availability of organic inputs, composting and manure-management systems, demonstration plots, technical extension services and improved access to appropriate organic-fertilizer technologies. At the same time, the relatively high adoption in Paramaribo, Saramacca, Commewijne and Wanica could provide useful examples of practices that may be adapted to other districts.

Overall, the table points to considerable scope for expanding organic fertilizer use, but the appropriate strategy is likely to differ substantially between districts because of their very different agricultural and production environments.

TABLE 4.3.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER, 2024

DISTRICT	TYPE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZER APPLIED						SUM	ACTUAL HOLD.	PROP.	TOTAL HOLD.
	MANURE		PLANT MATERIAL		OTHER					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO	336	64.2%	156	29.8%	31	5.9%	523	365	43.3%	842
WANICA	801	82.8%	145	15.0%	21	2.2%	967	823	32.8%	2,512
NICKERIE	59	56.7%	38	36.5%	7	6.7%	104	80	5.8%	1,379
CORONIE	11	84.6%	2	15.4%			13	11	12.2%	90
SARAMACCA	406	82.4%	85	17.2%	2	0.4%	493	430	42.4%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	306	94.2%	17	5.2%	2	0.6%	325	311	35.7%	871
MAROWIJNE	382	74.2%	120	23.3%	13	2.5%	515	418	18.2%	2,296
PARA	47	64.4%	22	30.1%	4	5.5%	73	53	27.9%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	100.0%					3	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	52	75.4%	16	23.2%	1	1.4%	69	54	1.3%	4,274
TOTAL	2,403	77.9%	601	19.5%	81	2.6%	3,085	2,548	17.7%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.3.2: Number of Holdings by District and Type of Organic Fertilizer, 2024

Table 4.3.2 provides more detail on the 2,548 holdings that applied organic fertilizer in 2024, showing whether they used manure, plant material, or other organic fertilizers.

The most important finding is that manure is by far the dominant type of organic fertilizer. Nationally, 2,403 holdings used manure, compared with 601 using plant material and only 81 using other organic fertilizers.

Important interpretation: the figures for manure, plant material and other organic fertilizer are not mutually exclusive. A holding may have used more than one type. This explains why the sum of the three categories (3,085) is greater than the 2,548 actual holdings applying organic fertilizer.

Main national finding

Manure accounts for 77.9% of reported organic-fertilizer types, making it almost four times as common as plant material (19.5%). Other organic fertilizer sources are marginal, accounting for only 2.6%.

Key findings

1. Manure is the dominant organic fertilizer nationally, representing 77.9% of reported fertilizer types.
2. Plant material is second, at 19.5%.
3. Other organic fertilizers account for only 2.6%, indicating very limited diversification beyond manure and plant material.
4. Every district relies primarily on manure.
5. Commewijne has the strongest dependence on manure, at 94.2%.
6. Brokopondo reports 100% manure use, but this is based on only three holdings.
7. Nickerie has the most diversified organic fertilizer profile, with manure at 56.7% and plant material at 36.5%.
8. Paramaribo and Para also have relatively high use of plant material, at 29.8% and 30.1%, respectively.
9. Wanica has the largest absolute number of holdings using manure, with 801 reported applications.
10. The "Other" category is marginal in almost every district.
11. The composition of organic fertilizer use differs considerably between districts, even though manure dominates everywhere.
12. The results from Table 4.3.1 and Table 4.3.2 together show that the main challenge is not only the type of organic fertilizer used, but also the very uneven adoption of organic fertilizer across districts.

Conclusion

Table 4.3.2 shows that organic fertilizer use in Suriname is overwhelmingly manure-based. Nationally, manure represents 77.9% of reported organic-fertilizer types, while plant material accounts for 19.5% and other sources only 2.6%.

The dominance of manure is evident across all districts, but the degree of dependence varies considerably. Commewijne, Brokopondo, Coronie, Wanica and Saramacca show particularly strong reliance on manure, whereas Nickerie, Paramaribo and Para have more diversified organic-fertilizer profiles, with plant material making a substantially larger contribution.

When these findings are combined with Table 4.3.1, an important policy issue emerges: organic fertilizer adoption is relatively low nationally (17.7%), and where it is used, it is concentrated primarily in manure. This suggests opportunities to expand both the number of holdings using organic fertilizer and the range of appropriate organic inputs available to farmers.

Agricultural extension programmes could therefore promote proper manure management, composting, incorporation of plant residues and other locally suitable organic materials, while

ensuring that farmers understand appropriate application rates and methods. District-specific approaches would be particularly useful because the data show clear differences in both the level and composition of organic fertilizer use.

Overall, the 2024 data indicate a sector in which manure is the established foundation of organic fertilization, but adoption remains geographically uneven and alternative organic inputs are still comparatively underutilized.



Fig.4.3.2A: Pure chicken manure an organic manure



Fig.4.3.2B: Chicken manure pellets an organic manure



Fig.4.3.2C: Acai berries, a palm tree



Fig.4.3.2D: Pressed Acai berries after processing



Fig.4.3.2E: Waste material of the Acai berries as organic plant material fertilizer for the Yautia plant

TABLE 4.3.3-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND APPLIED CHEMICAL FERTILIZER, 2024

DISTRICT	APPLIED CHEMICAL FERTILIZER		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NUMBER	PROPORTION	
PARAMARIBO	211	25.1%	842
WANICA	732	29.1%	2,512
NICKERIE	989	71.7%	1,379
CORONIE	13	14.4%	90
SARAMACCA	751	74.1%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	460	52.8%	871
MAROWIJNE	260	11.3%	2,296
PARA	12	6.3%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	20	0.5%	4,274
TOTAL	3,451	24.0%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.3.3: Holdings Applying Chemical Fertilizer by District, 2024

Table 4.3.3 presents the number and proportion of agricultural holdings that applied chemical fertilizer in 2024. Across all districts, 3,451 holdings out of 14,409 applied chemical fertilizer, giving a national proportion of 24.0%.

This is higher than the 17.7% of holdings that applied organic fertilizer in Table 4.3.1. Chemical fertilizer use is therefore more widespread nationally, although the pattern varies dramatically between districts.

Main finding

Approximately one in four agricultural holdings in Suriname applied chemical fertilizer in 2024. However, adoption ranges from 74.1% in Saramacca to only 0.3% in Brokopondo, demonstrating an exceptionally large geographical difference.

Key findings

1. 3,451 holdings (24.0%) applied chemical fertilizer nationally.
2. Chemical fertilizer adoption is higher than organic fertilizer adoption nationally (24.0% versus 17.7%).
3. Saramacca has the highest adoption rate, at 74.1%.
4. Nickerie has the largest number of users, with 989 holdings, and the second-highest adoption rate at 71.7%.
5. Commewijne is the third district where more than half of holdings use chemical fertilizer, at 52.8%.
6. Wanica and Paramaribo have moderate adoption rates of 29.1% and 25.1%, respectively.
7. Marowijne, Para, Coronie, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have below-average chemical fertilizer use.
8. Brokopondo (0.3%) and Sipaliwini (0.5%) have exceptionally low adoption.
9. The five districts with the largest numbers of chemical-fertilizer users account for approximately 92.5% of all users nationally.

10. Nickerie presents the clearest contrast between chemical and organic fertilizer use: 71.7% use chemical fertilizer compared with only 5.8% organic fertilizer.
11. Saramacca also has high use of both chemical and organic fertilizer, suggesting that farmers may combine different fertility-management strategies.
12. The enormous district-level variation indicates that national averages alone do not adequately describe fertilizer practices in Suriname.

Conclusion

Table 4.3.3 demonstrates that chemical fertilizer plays an important role in Suriname's agricultural sector, but its use is highly concentrated in particular districts. Nationally, 24.0% of holdings applied chemical fertilizer in 2024, compared with 17.7% applying organic fertilizer.

The strongest adoption occurs in Saramacca (74.1%), Nickerie (71.7%) and Commewijne (52.8%). These districts appear to have agricultural production systems in which chemical fertilizer is particularly important. In contrast, chemical fertilizer use is extremely limited in Brokopondo and Sipaliwini, where less than 1% of holdings report applying it.

The comparison with organic fertilizer is especially revealing. Nickerie is strongly chemical-fertilizer oriented, whereas Paramaribo and Para show greater reliance on organic fertilizer. Saramacca and Commewijne stand out because both chemical and organic fertilizer use are relatively widespread.

Overall, the results suggest that fertilizer policy should not adopt a one-size-fits-all approach. Strategies should reflect district-specific production systems and should emphasize appropriate fertilizer selection, correct application rates, soil testing, nutrient management and farmer training. Where chemical fertilizer use is high, improving efficiency and minimizing unnecessary application should be priorities; where fertilizer use of either type is extremely low, the focus may instead be on understanding constraints to nutrient management and improving access to suitable inputs and extension services.

TABLE 4.3.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS THAT APPLIED CHEMICAL FERTILIZER BY DISTRICT AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TYPE OF CEHMICAL FERTILIZER APPLIED												SUM	ACT. HOLD.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	NPK		UREA		SUPER PHOSPHATE		LIME		SULPHATE OF AMMONIA		OTHER					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO	201	70.5%	53	18.6%	21	7.4%			10	3.5%			285	211	25.1%	842
WANICA	688	56.6%	396	32.6%	81	6.7%	29	2.4%	2	0.2%	20	1.6%	1,216	732	29.1%	2,512
NICKERIE	751	30.6%	943	38.4%	672	27.4%	71	2.9%	14	0.6%	5	0.2%	2,456	989	71.7%	1,379
CORONIE	13	92.9%	1	7.1%									14	13	14.4%	90
SARAMACCA	714	51.4%	596	42.9%	29	2.1%	17	1.2%			33	2.4%	1,389	751	74.1%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	412	55.2%	257	34.5%	27	3.6%	30	4.0%	1	0.1%	19	2.5%	746	460	52.8%	871
MAROWIJNE	246	72.4%	72	21.2%	5	1.5%	5	1.5%			12	3.5%	340	260	11.3%	2,296
PARA	11	64.7%			5	29.4%					1	5.9%	17	12	6.3%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	100.0%											3	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	20	58.8%	14	41.2%									34	20	0.5%	4,274
TOTAL	3,059	47.1%	2,332	35.9%	840	12.9%	152	2.3%	27	0.4%	90	1.4%	6,500	3,451	24.0%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.3.4: Holdings Applying Chemical Fertilizer by District and Type, 2024

Table 4.3.4 provides a detailed breakdown of the types of chemical fertilizers applied by agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024. The fertilizer types are NPK, urea, superphosphate, lime, sulphate of ammonia and other chemical fertilizers.

A key point for interpretation is that the fertilizer-type categories are not mutually exclusive. A holding could apply more than one type of chemical fertilizer. This explains why there are 6,500 reported fertilizer-type applications, compared with 3,451 actual holdings that applied chemical fertilizer.

Main finding

NPK is the dominant chemical fertilizer, accounting for 47.1% of reported fertilizer applications, followed by urea at 35.9%.

Together, NPK and urea account for: 47.1% + 35.9% = 83.0% of all reported chemical-fertilizer applications. Thus, chemical fertilizer use is highly concentrated around these two fertilizer types.

NPK is the most frequently reported chemical fertilizer in the country:

- 3,059 applications
- 47.1% of reported chemical fertilizer types

NPK is the dominant fertilizer type in most districts.

Its highest reported shares include:

- Brokopondo – 100.0%
- Coronie – 92.9%
- Marowijne – 72.4%
- Paramaribo – 70.5%
- Para – 64.7%

NPK is also the leading type in Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Sipaliwini.

The major exception is Nickerie, where urea is more prominent.

Major contrast between Nickerie and other districts

Nickerie deserves special attention because its fertilizer profile differs substantially from most other districts.

Nationally:

- NPK = 47.1%
- Urea = 35.9%
- Superphosphate = 12.9%

In Nickerie:

- NPK = 30.6%
- Urea = 38.4%
- Superphosphate = 27.4%

Therefore, Nickerie has:

- lower NPK dependence

- higher urea use
- more than twice the national proportion of superphosphate use

This indicates a more diversified chemical-fertilizer system than is seen nationally.

Key findings

1. 3,451 holdings, or 24.0% of all holdings, applied chemical fertilizer in 2024.
2. NPK is the dominant chemical fertilizer, representing 47.1% of reported fertilizer-type applications.
3. Urea is second, at 35.9%.
4. NPK and urea together account for 83.0% of all reported chemical fertilizer applications.
5. Superphosphate accounts for 12.9%, making it a significant but secondary fertilizer type.
6. Nickerie is the only district where urea is the leading fertilizer type, at 38.4%.
7. Nickerie also has a relatively high use of superphosphate (27.4%), giving it the most diversified major-fertilizer profile.
8. Paramaribo, Coronie, Marowijne and Brokopondo have particularly high NPK shares.
9. Saramacca combines substantial NPK and urea use, at 51.4% and 42.9%, respectively.
10. Para has a distinctive NPK–superphosphate pattern, with 64.7% and 29.4%, respectively.
11. Lime, sulphate of ammonia and other fertilizers together account for only 4.1% of reported applications.
12. Chemical fertilizer use is therefore strongly concentrated in a small number of fertilizer types, particularly NPK and urea.
13. The results also demonstrate considerable district-level specialization in fertilizer choice.
14. Since holdings may apply multiple fertilizer types, the fertilizer-type totals should be interpreted as reported applications/types rather than unique holdings.

Conclusion

Table 4.3.4 shows that chemical fertilizer use in Suriname is dominated by NPK and urea. Together, these two fertilizer types account for 83.0% of all reported chemical-fertilizer applications, demonstrating a strong concentration in conventional nutrient fertilizers.

NPK is the principal fertilizer nationally, particularly in Paramaribo, Coronie, Marowijne and several other districts. Urea is especially important in Nickerie and Saramacca, while superphosphate has a particularly strong role in Nickerie and Para.

The results also reinforce the strong regional differences observed in Table 4.3.3. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne combine relatively high overall chemical-fertilizer adoption with relatively substantial use of multiple fertilizer types. In contrast, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have extremely low overall chemical-fertilizer adoption, meaning that the dominance of NPK among their users should not be interpreted as widespread fertilizer use.

From an agricultural management perspective, the findings emphasize the importance of balanced and efficient nutrient management rather than simply increasing fertilizer use. Extension programmes should promote soil testing, appropriate nutrient combinations, correct

application rates and timing, and integration of chemical fertilizers with organic sources where agronomically appropriate. Particular attention should be given to districts with high fertilizer use to ensure efficient application and minimize nutrient losses, while the very low-use districts may require further investigation into access, affordability, knowledge and other barriers to fertilizer adoption.

Overall, the 2024 data portray a chemical-fertilizer sector that is highly concentrated in NPK and urea, geographically concentrated in a few districts, and characterized by distinct district-specific fertilizer profiles.

TABLE 4.3.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND PRODUCED COMPOST, 2024

DISTRICT	PRODUCED COMPOST		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NUMBER	PROPORTION	
PARAMARIBO	145	**17.2%**	842
WANICA	87	3.5%	2,512
NICKERIE	28	2.0%	1,379
CORONIE	1	1.1%	90
SARAMACCA	4	0.4%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	22	2.5%	871
MAROWIJNE	116	5.1%	2,296
PARA	19	**10.0%**	190
BROKOPONDO			942
SIPALIWINI	34	0.8%	4,274
TOTAL	456	3.2%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.3.5: Number of Holdings by District and Produced Compost, 2024

Table 4.3.5 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings produced compost in 2024, by district. Compost production is an important indicator of on-farm recycling of organic materials and can complement both organic and chemical fertilizer use.

Nationally, 456 of the 14,409 holdings produced compost, representing only 3.2% of all holdings. This indicates that compost production was still relatively limited across the agricultural sector.

Key findings

1. Only 456 holdings, or 3.2% of all 14,409 holdings, produced compost in 2024.
2. Compost production is therefore relatively uncommon nationally.
3. Paramaribo has the highest adoption rate at 17.2%, substantially exceeding the national average.
4. Para ranks second at 10.0%.
5. Marowijne has the second-largest absolute number of compost-producing holdings, with 116.
6. Paramaribo and Marowijne together account for approximately 57.2% of all compost-producing holdings.

7. Paramaribo, Marowijne and Wanica together account for approximately 76.3% of all compost-producing holdings.
8. Saramacca has the lowest reported rate among districts with reported holdings, at only 0.4%.
9. Brokopondo has a blank/zero reported value, which should be interpreted cautiously.
10. Compost production is much less prevalent than the application of:

- organic fertilizer: 17.7%
- chemical fertilizer: 24.0%
- compost production: 3.2%

11. High chemical-fertilizer-use districts such as Nickerie and Saramacca do not have correspondingly high compost production.
12. The data point to considerable geographical differences in the adoption of on-farm compost production.

Conclusion

Table 4.3.5 demonstrates that on-farm compost production remained limited in Suriname in 2024, with only 3.2% of agricultural holdings reporting compost production. The practice is highly concentrated geographically, with Paramaribo, Marowijne and Wanica accounting for more than three-quarters of all compost-producing holdings.

Paramaribo is the clear leader, both in the number of holdings producing compost and in the proportion of holdings doing so. Para also has a relatively high adoption rate, while most other districts report compost production on fewer than 5% of holdings.

An important finding is the contrast between compost production and fertilizer use. Although 17.7% of holdings applied organic fertilizer and 24.0% applied chemical fertilizer, only 3.2% produced compost themselves. This suggests that the potential for greater on-farm recycling of agricultural and organic waste into compost remains substantial.

From a sustainability perspective, increasing access to composting knowledge, appropriate techniques, organic-material management and extension support could help farmers convert locally available organic residues into a useful soil amendment. However, interventions should recognize the substantial differences between districts. The particularly low rates in districts such as Saramacca, Sipaliwini and Nickerie warrant further investigation into whether the constraint is related to awareness, labor, availability of organic materials, farm scale, economics, or reliance on other fertilizer sources.

Overall, the 2024 data indicate that compost production is still a relatively underdeveloped agricultural practice in Suriname, despite its potential contribution to nutrient recycling, soil management and reduced dependence on externally purchased inputs.



Fig.4.3.5A: Demonstration on how to make compost

4.4 Pesticide

TABLE 4.4.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND APPLIED PESTICIDE, 2024

DISTRICT	APPLIED PESTICIDE		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NUMBER	PROPORTION	
PARAMARIBO	283	33.6%	842
WANICA	824	32.8%	2,512
NICKERIE	1,020	74.0%	1,379
CORONIE	21	23.3%	90
SARAMACCA	764	75.4%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	554	63.6%	871
MAROWIJNE	582	25.3%	2,296
PARA	54	28.4%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	55	1.3%	4,274
TOTAL	4,160	28.9%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.4.1: Number of Holdings by District and Applied Pesticide, 2024

Table 4.4.1 presents the number and proportion of agricultural holdings that applied pesticides in 2024, by district. The results show substantial differences in pesticide use across Suriname, with particularly high adoption in the major commercial agricultural districts.

Key findings

1. 4,160 holdings (28.9%) applied pesticides in 2024.
2. Approximately 71.1% of holdings did not report pesticide application.
3. Saramacca has the highest pesticide-use rate at 75.4%.
4. Nickerie ranks second at 74.0%.
5. Commewijne ranks third at 63.6%.
6. Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne together account for approximately 56.2% of all pesticide-using holdings.

7. Wanica has a relatively moderate adoption rate of 32.8%, but its 824 pesticide-using holdings make it one of the largest contributors nationally.
8. Paramaribo records 33.6%, slightly above the national average.
9. Marowijne, Para and Coronie have moderate-to-low rates of 25.3%, 28.4% and 23.3%, respectively.
10. Brokopondo (0.3%) and Sipaliwini (1.3%) have extremely low pesticide adoption.
11. Pesticide use (28.9%) is higher than chemical fertilizer use (24.0%) nationally.
12. The geographical pattern broadly resembles chemical fertilizer use, suggesting that some districts have more input-intensive production systems.
13. Nevertheless, the relationship is not universal, as demonstrated particularly by Para, where pesticide use is much higher than chemical fertilizer use.

Conclusion

The 2024 data indicate that pesticide application is an important agricultural practice in Suriname, with 28.9% of all holdings reporting pesticide use. However, pesticide use is highly uneven across the country.

The strongest concentration occurs in Saramacca, Nickerie and Commewijne, where between approximately two-thirds and three-quarters of holdings apply pesticides. These districts also exhibit relatively high chemical-fertilizer use, indicating a greater reliance on purchased agricultural inputs and potentially more commercially oriented production systems.

In contrast, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have extremely low pesticide adoption, reflecting a fundamentally different production environment. The large differences between districts suggest that pesticide-use policies and extension services should not adopt a uniform approach nationwide.

The combination of high pesticide and chemical-fertilizer use in Nickerie and Saramacca is particularly important from an agricultural sustainability perspective. These areas could benefit from strengthened integrated pest management (IPM), farmer training on safe pesticide handling, correct dosage and timing, pest monitoring, and alternatives to unnecessary chemical applications.

At the same time, the relatively low national adoption rate means that pesticide use is not universal across Surinamese agriculture. Future analysis would benefit from examining pesticide use by crop, type of pesticide, application frequency, quantities used and farm size, as these indicators would provide a much clearer picture of the intensity and potential environmental implications of pesticide use.

Overall, pesticide use in Suriname in 2024 was characterized by a relatively moderate national adoption rate but very high concentration in the principal agricultural production districts.

TABLE 4.4.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS THAT APPLIED PESTICIDES BY DISTRICT AND TYPE, 2024

DISTRICT	TYPE OF PESTICIDE APPLIED																SUM	ACT. HOLD.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	INSECT-ICIDE		HERBICIDE		NEMATICIDE		FUNGICIDE		RODENT-ICIDE		ORGANIC PURCHASE		ORGANIC HOME MADE		OTHER					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO	241	43.8%	85	15.5%	43	7.8%	118	21.5%			42	7.6%	21	3.8%			550	283	33.6%	842
WANICA	650	42.7%	495	32.5%	12	0.8%	279	18.3%	18	1.2%	54	3.5%	11	0.7%	3	0.2%	1,522	824	32.8%	2,512
NICKERIE	994	42.0%	833	35.2%	42	1.8%	393	16.6%	101	4.3%	5	0.2%			1	0.0%	2,369	1,020	74.0%	1,379
CORONIE	8	30.8%	15	57.7%							3	11.5%					26	21	23.3%	90
SARAMACCA	661	40.3%	657	40.1%	20	1.2%	284	17.3%	2	0.1%	12	0.7%	3	0.2%			1,639	764	75.4%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	437	36.0%	506	41.7%	21	1.7%	231	19.0%	1	0.1%	12	1.0%	5	0.4%	1	0.1%	1,214	554	63.6%	871
MAROWIJNE	429	61.6%	231	33.2%	7	1.0%	4	0.6%		0.0%	19	2.7%	5	0.7%	1	0.1%	696	582	25.3%	2,296
PARA	44	60.3%	25	34.2%							2	2.7%	1	1.4%	1	1.4%	73	54	28.4%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	50.0%	3	50.0%													6	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	12	18.8%	50	78.1%							1	1.6%	1	1.6%			64	55	1.3%	4,274
TOTAL	3,479	42.6%	2,900	35.5%	145	1.8%	1,309	16.0%	122	1.5%	150	1.8%	47	0.6%	7	0.1%	8,159	4,160	28.9%	14,409



Fig.4.4.2A: Home made Organic Pesticide

Analysis of Table 4.4.2: Holdings Applying Pesticides by District and Type, 2024

Table 4.4.2 provides a more detailed picture of pesticide use among the 4,160 holdings (28.9% of all 14,409 holdings) that reported applying pesticides. Importantly, the "SUM" of pesticide-type applications is higher than the number of "actual holdings" in most districts, indicating that some holdings applied more than one type of pesticide. Therefore, the proportions for individual pesticide types are calculated from the SUM of pesticide applications, rather than from the total number of holdings.

Important interpretation of the proportions: The proportions in this table should not be confused with the percentage of holdings using each pesticide type. For example, Nickerie has 994 insecticide applications, representing 42.0% of its pesticide-type SUM of 2,369. This does not mean that exactly 42.0% of Nickerie's holdings used insecticide. The 42.0% is the share of recorded pesticide-type applications attributable to insecticides. Likewise, the national 42.6% for insecticide means that 42.6% of all recorded pesticide-type applications were insecticide applications. The actual-holdings figure is the appropriate measure for determining the proportion of holdings that applied *any* pesticide: nationally, this was 4,160 holdings or 28.9%.

The two leading categories—insecticides and herbicides—account for 78.1% of all recorded pesticide applications. Fungicides form another 16.0%. Thus, pesticide use is overwhelmingly concentrated on controlling insect pests and weeds, with considerably less use directed toward nematodes, rodents and other pest-management categories.

Pesticide use is geographically concentrated

The highest numbers of holdings applying pesticides were recorded in:

- Nickerie: 1,020 holdings (74.0%)
- Saramacca: 764 holdings (75.4%)
- Wanica: 824 holdings (32.8%)
- Commewijne: 554 holdings (63.6%)
- Marowijne: 582 holdings (25.3%)

Nickerie and Saramacca stand out because roughly three-quarters of their holdings applied pesticides, compared with the national average of 28.9%. This suggests substantially greater reliance on chemical or other pesticide-based crop protection in these districts.

By contrast, pesticide application was extremely limited in Brokopondo (0.3%) and Sipaliwini (1.3%), while Para was also relatively low at 28.4%.

Nickerie has a particularly diverse pesticide-use profile

Nickerie recorded 2,369 pesticide-type applications across 1,020 actual holdings, showing substantial multiple-type use. Its applications were:

- Insecticides: 994 (42.0%)
- Herbicides: 833 (35.2%)
- Fungicides: 393 (16.6%)
- Nematicides: 42 (1.8%)

- Rodenticides: 101 (4.3%)

The relatively high number of fungicide and rodenticide applications distinguishes Nickerie from several other districts. This pattern is consistent with a more intensive crop-protection regime.

Conclusions

1. Pesticide use was relatively widespread in several important agricultural districts but limited nationally. Only 28.9% of all holdings applied pesticides in 2024, but the proportion exceeded 70% in both Nickerie and Saramacca.
2. Insecticides and herbicides were the principal pesticide categories. Together they represented 78.1% of all recorded pesticide applications, indicating that pest and weed control are the dominant reasons for pesticide use.
3. Multiple pesticide use is an important characteristic of agricultural production. The national SUM of 8,159 applications is almost twice the 4,160 actual holdings, confirming that many holdings use more than one pesticide category.
4. Nickerie and Saramacca emerge as the strongest pesticide-intensive districts. Both have high proportions of holdings applying pesticides and large numbers of pesticide-type applications. Their patterns suggest relatively intensive crop-protection practices.
5. Pesticide-use patterns differ considerably by district. Nickerie has a comparatively diversified profile involving insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, while Marowijne is strongly insecticide-oriented and Sipaliwini is strongly herbicide-oriented, although the latter has very few pesticide-using holdings.
6. Organic pesticide alternatives are still uncommon. Purchased and homemade organic pesticides together represented only 2.4% of recorded pesticide applications, indicating that conventional chemical crop-protection products remain dominant.
7. The data suggest that pesticide-management interventions should be geographically targeted. Training on safe pesticide handling, integrated pest management, appropriate application rates and alternatives would likely have the greatest reach in Nickerie, Saramacca, Wanica and Commewijne, where pesticide use is comparatively substantial.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data show a geographically uneven but predominantly conventional pesticide-use pattern in Suriname. While fewer than one-third of all holdings applied pesticides, pesticide use was highly prevalent in the major agricultural districts, particularly Nickerie and Saramacca. Insecticides and herbicides clearly dominate, and the large difference between actual holdings and total pesticide-type applications demonstrates widespread multiple-pesticide use. The very limited contribution of organic pesticide options suggests considerable scope for strengthening integrated pest management and safer, more sustainable crop-protection practices, particularly in districts with high pesticide dependence.

4.5 Irrigation

TABLE 4.5.1-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND APPLIED IRRIGATION, 2024

DISTRICT	IRRIGATION		TOTAL HOLDINGS
	NUMBER	PROPORTION	
PARAMARIBO	259	30.8%	842
WANICA	551	21.9%	2,512
NICKERIE	836	60.6%	1,379
CORONIE	1	1.1%	90
SARAMACCA	382	37.7%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	314	36.1%	871
MAROWIJNE	17	0.7%	2,296
PARA	14	7.4%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	15	0.4%	4,274
TOTAL	2,392	16.6%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.5.1: Number of Holdings by District and Applied Irrigation, 2024

Table 4.5.1 shows the extent to which agricultural holdings used irrigation in 2024. Out of 14,409 holdings nationally, 2,392 holdings applied irrigation, representing 16.6% of all holdings. The results reveal substantial differences between districts, with irrigation strongly concentrated in a few agricultural areas.

Irrigation was used by a relatively small share of holdings nationally

Only 2,392 of the 14,409 holdings (16.6%) applied irrigation. This means that approximately 83.4% of holdings did not report applying irrigation.

Thus, irrigation was not a universal production practice across Suriname in 2024. A large majority of holdings relied on rainfall or other non-irrigation sources for crop production.

Interpretation of the district differences

The data suggest two broad irrigation patterns.

High-irrigation agricultural zones: Nickerie, Saramacca and Commewijne have irrigation proportions between roughly 36% and 61%. These districts appear to have agricultural systems where controlled water supply is relatively important.

Low-irrigation zones: Marowijne, Brokopondo and Sipaliwini have less than 1% of holdings applying irrigation. Agriculture in these districts appears much less dependent on formal irrigation systems. Paramaribo and Wanica occupy an intermediate position, with irrigation used by approximately one-fifth to one-third of holdings.

Conclusions

1. Irrigation is not widespread nationally. Only 16.6% of holdings applied irrigation in 2024, meaning most holdings remained dependent on rainfall or non-irrigated production.
2. Nickerie is the country's principal irrigation district. With 836 holdings and a 60.6% irrigation rate, it is substantially more irrigation-dependent than any other district.

3. Irrigation is highly geographically concentrated. Approximately 97.9% of all irrigating holdings are located in just five districts: Nickerie, Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne and Paramaribo.
4. There is a pronounced divide between coastal/main agricultural districts and several interior districts. Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne have extremely low irrigation adoption despite having substantial numbers of holdings.
5. Irrigation infrastructure and agricultural water management appear to be strategically important for certain districts. The particularly high rate in Nickerie suggests that irrigation plays a central role in maintaining agricultural production there.
6. The low irrigation rates in several districts may represent both limited need and limited access. The figures alone cannot distinguish whether farmers do not require irrigation because of their production systems or whether they lack access to irrigation infrastructure.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 agricultural data indicate that irrigation in Suriname is a highly concentrated production practice rather than a nationwide feature of farming. Only 16.6% of holdings applied irrigation, but adoption was very high in Nickerie and relatively high in Saramacca and Commewijne. Conversely, irrigation was almost nonexistent in Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne. The findings highlight the importance of district-specific water-management policies, with investment in irrigation infrastructure likely to have the greatest agricultural relevance in areas where water availability is a major production constraint or where irrigation-intensive crops are concentrated.

TABLE 4.5.2-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF AREAS/CROPS IRRIGATED, 2024

DISTRICT	TYPE OF AREAS/CROPS IRRIGATED										SUM	ACT. HOLD.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	ANNUAL CROPS		RICE		SEMI-PERMANENT CROPS		PERMANENT CROPS		PASTUTRES & MEADOWS					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO	249	80.1%			31	10.0%	31	10.0%			311	259	30.8%	842
WANICA	489	78.7%	3	0.5%	89	14.3%	39	6.3%	1	0.2%	621	551	21.9%	2,512
NICKERIE	69	8.0%	760	88.1%	25	2.9%	8	0.9%	1	0.1%	863	836	60.6%	1,379
CORONIE		0.0%	1	100.0%							1	1	1.1%	90
SARAMACCA	291	63.5%	21	4.6%	130	28.4%	12	2.6%	4	0.9%	458	382	37.7%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	293	88.3%			29	8.7%	9	2.7%	1	0.3%	332	314	36.1%	871
MAROWIJNE	16	76.2%			2	9.5%	3	14.3%			21	17	0.7%	2,296
PARA	14	93.3%			1	6.7%					15	14	7.4%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	100.0%									3	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	14	93.3%			1	6.7%					15	15	0.4%	4,274
TOTAL	1,438	54.5%	785	29.7%	308	11.7%	102	3.9%	7	0.3%	2,640	2,392	16.6%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.5.2: Number of Holdings by District and Type of Areas/Crops Irrigated, 2024

Table 4.5.2 provides more detail on the 2,392 holdings that applied irrigation, showing which types of areas or crops were irrigated. The table records 2,640 irrigated-use observations across 2,392 actual holdings, indicating that some holdings irrigated more than one type of crop or area.

As specified, the PROP. values for crop/area categories are calculated from the SUM, while the overall irrigation proportion is calculated from total holdings.

Annual crops were the dominant irrigated category

Thus, annual crops other than rice constitute the largest category of irrigated production, accounting for 54.5% of all recorded irrigation uses.

Rice is a separate category and represents another 29.7%, meaning that annual crops plus rice together account for 84.2% of all irrigation-use observations.

This demonstrates that irrigation in Suriname is overwhelmingly directed toward crop production rather than livestock pasture or meadow management.

The table clearly reveals two distinct irrigation systems:

- Nickerie: irrigation strongly associated with rice production.
- Most other districts: irrigation predominantly supports annual crops, with varying contributions from semi-permanent and permanent crops.

Conclusions

1. Irrigation in Suriname is overwhelmingly crop-oriented. Annual crops and rice together account for 84.2% of all irrigation-use observations, while pastures and meadows account for only 0.3%.
2. Nickerie is uniquely rice-irrigation dependent. With 760 rice irrigation observations, Nickerie accounts for almost 97% of all rice-related irrigation observations in the table.
3. Annual crops are the principal irrigated category nationally. They account for 54.5% of irrigation-use observations and are the leading category in almost every district except Nickerie.
4. Irrigation patterns vary substantially by district. Nickerie's irrigation system is dominated by rice, whereas Saramacca, Wanica, Paramaribo and the interior districts primarily irrigate other annual crops.
5. Saramacca and Wanica have relatively diversified irrigation systems. Both irrigate annual crops while also making significant use of irrigation for semi-permanent and permanent crops.
6. Irrigation of permanent crops is relatively limited, representing only 3.9% nationally, although it is more visible in Wanica and Paramaribo.
7. Irrigation of pastures and meadows is negligible, suggesting that irrigation infrastructure is overwhelmingly directed toward crop production rather than livestock production.
8. Multiple-category irrigation is evident. The national SUM of 2,640 exceeds the 2,392 actual irrigating holdings, showing that some holdings irrigate more than one type of crop or area.

Overall conclusion

The 2024 data show that irrigation in Suriname serves two major agricultural functions: rice production in Nickerie and diversified annual-crop production in most other districts. Nickerie

stands apart as the country's dominant rice-irrigation zone, while Saramacca, Wanica, Paramaribo and Commewijne show broader irrigation use across different crop categories. The concentration of rice irrigation in Nickerie and the predominance of annual-crop irrigation elsewhere suggest that future irrigation planning should be tailored to district-specific production systems rather than applying a uniform national approach.

Analysis of Table 4.5.3: Number of Holdings by District and Irrigation Methods Used, 2024

Table 4.5.3 shows the irrigation methods used by agricultural holdings across the districts in Suriname in 2024. A total of 2,392 holdings reported applying irrigation, representing 16.6% of the 14,409 holdings. Across these irrigated holdings, there were 2,864 method applications, meaning that some holdings used more than one irrigation method.

Irrigation methods reflect different production systems

- Flooding is particularly important in Nickerie, where rice cultivation is dominant.
- Manual irrigation is important in smaller-scale or diversified agricultural systems.
- Sprinklers and soaker hoses have relatively strong importance in Paramaribo, Saramacca and Commewijne.
- Drip irrigation remains comparatively limited nationally, accounting for only 6.0% of reported method applications.

Conclusions

Overall, irrigation was used by a minority of agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024, with only 16.6% of holdings reporting its use. However, irrigation adoption varies greatly between districts, reflecting differences in agricultural production systems and access to water-management infrastructure.

Nickerie is the clear irrigation-intensive district, with 60.6% of its holdings applying irrigation and flooding accounting for nearly three-quarters of all irrigation-method applications. This strongly distinguishes the district from the rest of the country and is closely associated with its rice-oriented agricultural system.

In contrast, irrigation adoption was extremely low in the interior districts, particularly Brokopondo, Sipaliwini and Marowijne. This may indicate limited irrigation infrastructure, different production practices, lower commercial intensity, or greater reliance on natural rainfall.

The national distribution also shows that manual irrigation, flooding and soaker hoses are the principal methods, together accounting for approximately 72.8% of all reported irrigation-method applications. More technologically intensive methods such as drip irrigation remain relatively uncommon.

Finally, the fact that 2,864 irrigation-method applications came from 2,392 actual irrigated holdings confirms that a proportion of holdings combine irrigation methods. Therefore, irrigation in Suriname is not simply characterized by a single method per holding; in several districts,

producers employ multiple methods according to crop type, field conditions and production requirements.

Overall conclusion: The 2024 data reveal a highly uneven irrigation landscape in Suriname: irrigation is widespread and predominantly flood-based in Nickerie, moderately adopted with more diversified methods in several coastal districts, and very limited in the interior. This suggests that future irrigation development would need to be district-specific, rather than applying a uniform national approach.



Fig.4.5.3A: Manual irrigation



Fig.4.5.3B: Soaker hose



Fig.4.5.3C: Sprinkler irrigation



Fig.4.5.3D: Drip irrigation

Analysis of Table 4.5.4: Number of Holdings by District and Source of Water Used, 2024

Sources of water for irrigation – Several sources from which water is obtained for irrigation. **Groundwater/Well water** - Excavated a hole or pit in the ground to collect and store water. This

concept also includes wells where the hole is lined with brick, stone, or concrete/plastic pipes to obtain water from an underground source.

Surface water - Water obtained from ditches, canals, rivers, or swamps.

Rainwater – Often collected from the roofs with 'Durotanks'.

Recycled wastewater – This is treated wastewater that has undergone wastewater treatment.

Reservoir – This is water that is stored or saved for future use, especially in times of drought. This can be, for example, rainwater that is collected and stored in excavated areas of land for irrigation.

Table 4.5.4 presents the sources of water used for irrigation by agricultural holdings in Suriname in 2024. Of the 14,409 holdings, 2,392 holdings (16.6%) applied irrigation. These holdings reported a total of 3,465 water-source uses, which is greater than the number of actual irrigating holdings. This indicates that some holdings relied on more than one source of water.

Surface water was the dominant source nationally

- Surface water accounted for 1,526 uses, representing 44.0% of all reported water-source uses.
- It was followed by:
    - Rainwater: 673 uses (19.4%)
    - Groundwater: 626 uses (18.1%)
    - Tap water: 367 uses (10.6%)
    - Reservoirs: 266 uses (7.7%)
    - Treated wastewater: 1 use (0.0%)
    - Other sources: 6 uses (0.2%).
- Thus, surface water, rainwater and groundwater together accounted for 81.5% of all reported water-source uses.

Multiple water sources were common

The distinction between SUM and ACTUAL HOLDINGS is important:

- Actual irrigated holdings: 2,392
- Total water-source uses: 3,465

There were therefore 1,073 more source uses than irrigated holdings. This confirms substantial multiple-source use: some holdings obtained irrigation water from more than one source.

For example:

- Paramaribo: 533 source uses / 259 irrigated holdings
- Wanica: 872 / 551
- Nickerie: 1,014 / 836
- Commewijne: 416 / 314

The particularly high ratio in Paramaribo indicates a relatively strong tendency toward combining water sources.

Relationship with irrigation patterns

The results of Table 4.5.4 complement the findings from the preceding irrigation tables. Nickerie combines the highest irrigation adoption (60.6%) with the strongest reliance on surface water (81.1%) and extensive use of flooding as an irrigation method. This creates a consistent picture of an irrigation system heavily dependent on surface-water infrastructure.

By contrast, districts such as Paramaribo, Wanica and Commewijne display more diversified water sources and irrigation methods. Their holdings make greater use of groundwater, tap water, rainwater and reservoirs alongside surface water.

The interior districts show very low irrigation participation. Consequently, their source percentages should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on very small numbers of holdings. For example, the 100% rainwater share in Brokopondo represents only three source uses, not widespread adoption across the district.

Conclusions

The 2024 data show that surface water is the principal source of irrigation water in Suriname, accounting for 44.0% of all reported water-source uses. However, irrigation water supply varies considerably across districts.

Nickerie is the most distinctive case, combining high irrigation coverage with overwhelming dependence on surface water. This reflects the district's water-intensive agricultural production system and particularly its rice-oriented irrigation requirements.

In Paramaribo and Wanica, irrigation water sources are considerably more diversified. Groundwater, rainwater, tap water, surface water and reservoirs all contribute meaningfully. Commewijne also demonstrates diversification, although groundwater is its leading source.

The data further demonstrate the importance of multiple-source water use. Because the 3,465 source uses exceed the 2,392 actual irrigated holdings, many holdings supplement one water source with another. This provides greater flexibility and may reduce vulnerability when one source becomes unavailable.

Overall, the findings point to a strongly district-specific irrigation water structure. Surface-water management and infrastructure are particularly important for Nickerie and Saramacca, while groundwater, rainwater and reservoir management are more relevant to districts with diversified irrigation systems. The very low irrigation adoption in several interior districts also suggests substantial scope for improved water-access infrastructure, although development strategies should take account of local agricultural practices and environmental conditions.



Fig.4.5.4A: Groundwater



Fig.4.5.4B: Surface water



Fig.4.5.4C: Rainwater is collected with Durotanks



Fig.4.5.4D: Reservoir

TABLE 4.5.3-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND IRRIGATION METHODS USED, 2024

DISTRICT	IRRIGATION METHODS														SUM	ACT. HOLD.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	FURROWS		FLOODING		MANUAL		SPRINKLER		DRIP		SOAKER HOSE		OTHER					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO					103	24.6%	85	20.3%	82	19.6%	128	30.5%	21	5.0%	419	259	30.8%	842
WANICA	41	6.0%	9	1.3%	214	31.1%	147	21.4%	35	5.1%	214	31.1%	28	4.1%	688	551	21.9%	2,512
NICKERIE	50	5.4%	677	73.6%	122	13.3%	32	3.5%	26	2.8%	7	0.8%	6	0.7%	920	836	60.6%	1,379
CORONIE			1	100.0%											1	1	1.1%	90
SARAMACCA	23	5.4%	26	6.1%	185	43.5%	98	23.1%	23	5.4%	38	8.9%	32	7.5%	425	382	37.7%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	3	0.8%	2	0.6%	105	29.1%	20	5.5%	1	0.3%	215	59.6%	15	4.2%	361	314	36.1%	871
MAROWIJNE			1	5.9%	13	76.5%	1	5.9%					2	11.8%	17	17	0.7%	2,296
PARA					8	53.3%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%			1	6.7%	15	14	7.4%	190
BROKOPONDO					3	100.0%									3	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI					15	100.0%									15	15	0.4%	4,274
TOTAL	117	4.1%	716	25.0%	768	26.8%	385	13.4%	171	6.0%	602	21.0%	105	3.7%	2,864	2,392	16.6%	14,409

TABLE 4.5.4-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND SOURCE OF WATER USED, 2024

DISTRICT	SOURCE OF WATER USED														SUM	ACT. HOLD.	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	GROUND WATER		SURFACE WATER		TAP WATER		TREATED WASTE WATER		RAINWATER		RESERVOIR		OTHER					
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.				
PARAMARIBO	124	23.3%	104	19.5%	50	9.4%			159	29.8%	96	18.0%			533	259	30.8%	842
WANICA	254	29.1%	217	24.9%	182	20.9%	1	0.1%	175	20.1%	39	4.5%	4	0.5%	872	551	21.9%	2,512
NICKERIE	7	0.7%	822	81.1%	18	1.8%			165	16.3%			2	0.2%	1,014	836	60.6%	1,379
CORONIE			1	100.0%											1	1	1.1%	90
SARAMACCA	75	13.6%	274	49.6%	77	13.9%			91	16.5%	35	6.3%			552	382	37.7%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	157	37.7%	89	21.4%	23	5.5%			52	12.5%	95	22.8%			416	314	36.1%	871
MAROWIJNE	2	6.7%	4	13.3%	12	40.0%			11	36.7%	1	3.3%			30	17	0.7%	2,296
PARA	7	41.2%	2	11.8%	5	29.4%			3	17.6%					17	14	7.4%	190
BROKOPONDO									3	100.0%					3	3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI			13	48.1%					14	51.9%					27	15	0.4%	4,274
TOTAL	626	18.1%	1,526	44.0%	367	10.6%	1	0.0%	673	19.4%	266	7.7%	6	0.2%	3,465	2,392	16.6%	14,409

TABLE 4.5.5-NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY DISTRICT AND NUMBER OF FLOODINGS OCCURRED IN CLASSES, 2024

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FLOODINGS OCCURRED IN CLASSES												SUM	PROP.	TOT. HOLD.
	1		**2**		**3**		**4**		**5**		**≥6**				
	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.	NO.	PROP.			
PARAMARIBO	52	26.5%	92	46.9%	41	20.9%			11	5.6%			196	23.3%	842
WANICA	78	31.6%	99	40.1%	41	16.6%	8	3.2%	11	4.5%	10	4.0%	247	9.8%	2,512
NICKERIE	24	55.8%	9	20.9%	6	14.0%	2	4.7%			2	4.7%	43	3.1%	1,379
CORONIE	7	100.0%											7	7.8%	90
SARAMACCA	85	65.9%	33	25.6%	2	1.6%	3	2.3%	3	2.3%	3	2.3%	129	12.7%	1,013
COMMEWIJNE	8	26.7%	7	23.3%	11	36.7%			2	6.7%	2	6.7%	30	3.4%	871
MAROWIJNE	61	27.4%	102	45.7%	39	17.5%	12	5.4%	6	2.7%	3	1.3%	223	9.7%	2,296
PARA	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%					5	50.0%	10	5.3%	190
BROKOPONDO	3	100.0%											3	0.3%	942
SIPALIWINI	51	33.6%	78	51.3%	16	10.5%	6	3.9%			1	0.7%	152	3.6%	4,274
TOTAL	370	35.6%	423	40.7%	157	15.1%	31	3.0%	33	3.2%	26	2.5%	1,040	7.2%	14,409

Analysis of Table 4.5.5: Number of Holdings by District and Number of Floodings Occurred in Classes, 2024

Table 4.5.5 shows the distribution of holdings by the number of flooding events experienced, classified from one occurrence to six or more occurrences. The proportions within each district are calculated from the sum of holdings reporting flooding, while the final district proportion relates that sum to the district's total holdings.

1. Overall findings

A total of 1,040 holdings, representing 7.2% of the 14,409 holdings, experienced at least one flooding event in 2024. Thus, flooding affected a relatively small share of holdings nationally, but its impact was highly concentrated geographically.

Among the 1,040 holdings affected:

- 370 holdings (35.6%) experienced flooding once.
- 423 holdings (40.7%) experienced flooding twice.
- 157 holdings (15.1%) experienced flooding three times.
- 31 holdings (3.0%) experienced flooding four times.
- 33 holdings (3.2%) experienced flooding five times.
- 26 holdings (2.5%) experienced flooding six or more times.

The largest category was therefore two flooding events, accounting for 40.7% of affected holdings. Combining the first two categories, 793 holdings, or 76.3% of flood-affected holdings, experienced flooding once or twice.

However, 247 holdings (23.8%) experienced flooding three or more times, indicating that almost one-quarter of affected holdings faced recurrent flooding rather than an isolated event.

Key Findings

1. Flooding affected 1,040 holdings, or 7.2% of all 14,409 holdings, in 2024.
2. Two flooding events were the most common pattern, accounting for 423 holdings or 40.7% of flood-affected holdings.
3. 76.3% of affected holdings experienced one or two flooding events, indicating that most affected holdings did not report highly frequent flooding.
4. Nevertheless, 23.8% experienced three or more flooding events, showing that recurrent flooding is a significant concern for a substantial minority.
5. Paramaribo had the highest incidence relative to its total number of holdings, with 23.3% affected.
6. Wanica had the largest absolute number of affected holdings, with 247 holdings, followed by Marowijne (223) and Paramaribo (196).
7. Saramacca also experienced considerable flooding exposure, with 12.7% of its holdings affected.
8. Marowijne and Wanica showed notable recurrent flooding, with 22.9% and 27.9%, respectively, of their affected holdings experiencing three or more events.

9. Brokopondo recorded the lowest flooding incidence, with only 3 holdings, or 0.3% of its total holdings, affected.
10. The large differences between districts indicate that flooding risk is geographically concentrated rather than uniform across Suriname's agricultural holdings.

Conclusion

Table 4.5.5 demonstrates that flooding was a significant but unevenly distributed agricultural hazard in 2024. Nationally, only 7.2% of holdings reported flooding, but the burden was considerably greater in certain districts. Paramaribo stands out for the highest relative incidence, while Wanica records the largest number of affected holdings. Saramacca and Marowijne also show substantial exposure.

Although most affected holdings experienced flooding only once or twice, the fact that nearly one in four affected holdings experienced three or more events highlights the importance of recurrent flooding as an agricultural vulnerability. The findings support a district-specific approach to flood-risk management, with greater attention to drainage, water management, flood preparedness and resilient agricultural practices in districts with high incidence and recurrent flooding.

A further important point is that the small numbers in districts such as Coronie and Brokopondo should be interpreted cautiously. Their percentages can appear large or small because they are based on relatively few affected holdings. Consequently, both the number of affected holdings and the proportion of total holdings should be considered when assessing district-level flood vulnerability.



Fig.4.5.5A: Flooded vegetable garden