ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY

OF

AGRICULTURE, MECHANISATION AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

SECOND ROUND CROP AND LIVESTOCK ASSESSMENT REPORT

9 APRIL 2010

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Executive Summary

Crops

- The combined maize, sorghum and millets production is estimated at **1 521 460 MT** for **2009/2010**, against a national cereal requirement of **1 707 000 MT,** which gives a cereal deficit of about **185 540 MT**.
- The 2009/2010 maize production is estimated at **1 327 572 MT** from a planted area of **1 803 542 ha** with an average yield of **0.7 t/ha**. The production estimate is about 3 percent more than last year's production estimate of about **1 242 586 MT**.
- Total small grains production is estimated at about **193 887 MT** tonnes broken down as follows:
  - Sorghum **131 644 MT** from a planted area **386 585** ha with average yield of **0.34** t/ha
  - Finger millet **12 403 MT** from a planted are **54 372** ha with average yield of **0.23** t/ha
  - Pearl Millet **49 840 MT** from a planted area **189 644** ha with an average yield **0.26** t/ha
- The area planted to other major crops and production figures are summarized in the table 1:

Table 1: Other Crops 2009/2010 and 2008/2009 comparison

Crop	**Area (ha)**			**Yield (t/ha)**			**Production (t)**		
	2009/2010	2008/2009	%	2009/2010	2008/2009	%	**2009/2010**	2008/2009	**%**
Groundnuts	**424 532**	354 636	20	0.44	0.61	-28	**186 214**	216 619	**-14**
Tobacco	**67 054**	47 691	41	1.27	1.33	-5	**85 045**	63 600	**34**
Cotton	**261 191**	337 671	-23	0.66	0.73	-10	**172 129**	246 757	**-30**
Soya bean	**48 010**	85 227	-44	1.46	1.36	7	**70 256**	115 817	**-39**
Sugar beans	**30 715**	52 265	-41	0.46	0.71	-35	**17 200**	37 329	**-54**
Sunflower	**38 293**	79 212	-52	0.36	0.49	-27	**13 960**	39 018	**-64**
Sweet potato	**31 395**	69 344	-54	2.7	4.26	-37	**83 297**	298 947	**-72**
Rice	**3 189**	2 334	37	0.24	0.6	-60	**778**	3 046	**-75**

.

Livestock

Cattle Numbers per province are summarized below

Table 2: Livestock Numbers by Sector

Provinces	A2	A1	SSCA	OR	CA	Total
Mashonaland West	162 180	112 984	10 762	16 583	164 718	467 227
Mashonaland Central	21 324	62 775	16 265	28 023	428 724	557111
Mashonaland East	45 830	40 054	29 374	41 777	542 951	699 986
Manicaland	23 190	27 898	15 326	97 974	574 899	739 287
Midlands	35 368	40 884	25 666	64 570	563 864	730 352
Masvingo	58 648	141 519	34 192	76 958	635 109	946 426
Matabeleland North	17 099	24 230	5 709	36 538	501 599	585 175
Matabeleland South	78 441	48 582	30 534	58 267	280 332	496 156
Total	**442 080**	**498 926**	**167 828**	**420 690**	**3 692 196**	**5 221 720**

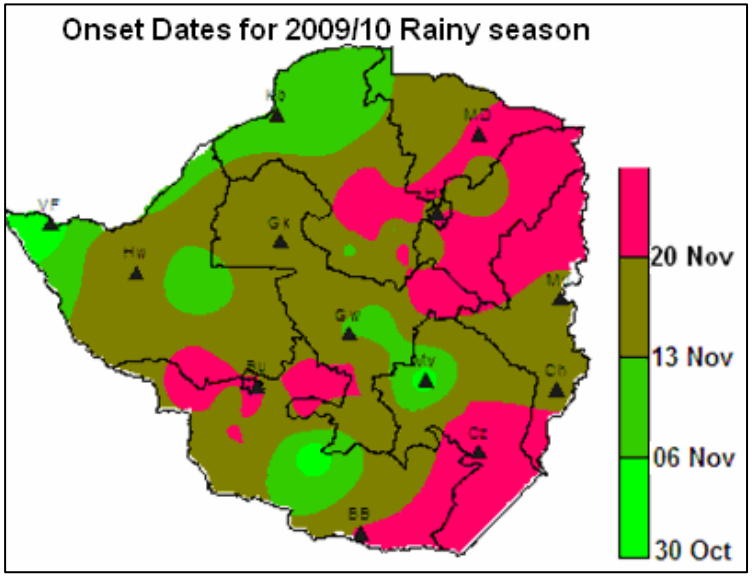
- The nation average off-take is **3.34%.** The target for national offtake for both the local and export markets is **10%.**
- According to information from auction sales, most farmers are disposing poor quality animals. **Super** and **choice** grades continue to be in short supply.
- The calving rates are generally low; the average national calving rate is recorded at **32%.** The optimum national calving rate should be above **65%.**

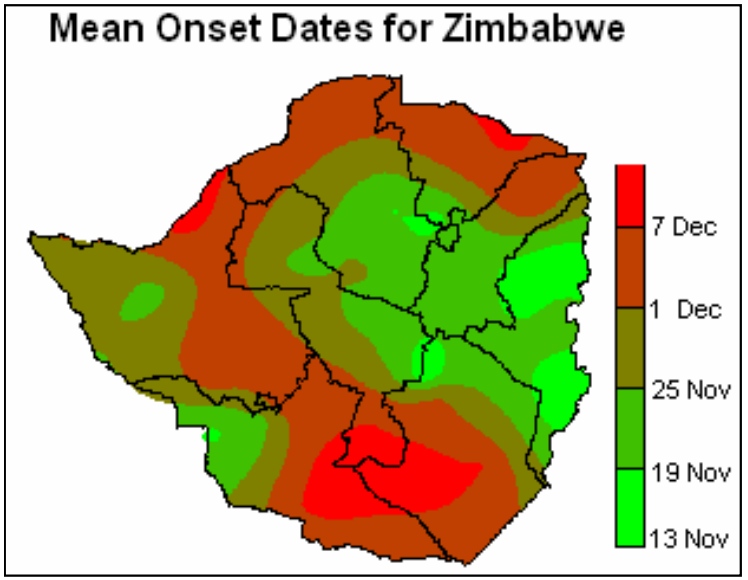
1. Season Quality

1.1 Onset of Rainfall Season

- The onset of the 2009/2010 rainfall season was earlier across most parts of the country compared to the long term mean onset of the rainfall season (see figure 1).
- Rainfall was well distributed both in time and in space until around mid-December when a dry spell set in.

Figure 1: Onset of 2009/2010 Rainfall Season

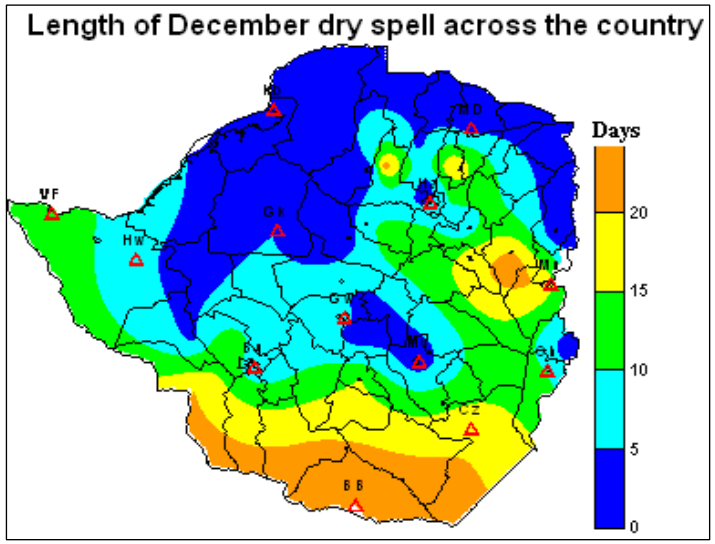


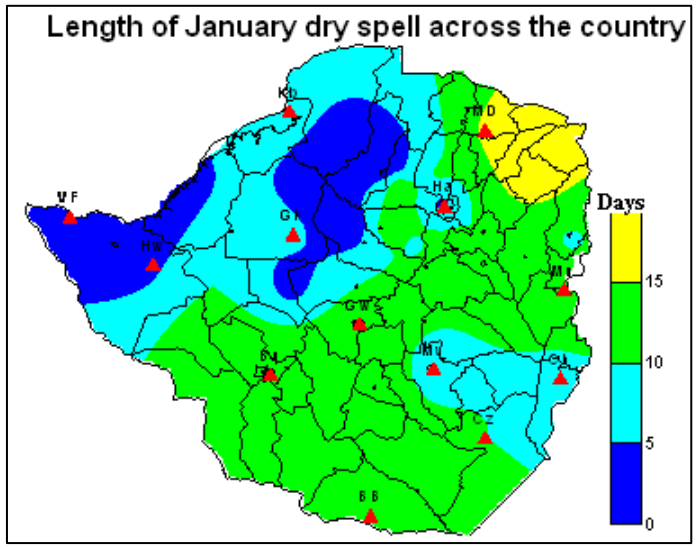


1.2 Mid Season Dry Spell

- The dry spell was experienced in December 2009 and January 2010 (refer to figure 2)
- The December dry spell affected the whole country but it was more severe in the north eastern districts of Mashonaland East and Central, Masvingo province, south of Manicaland and parts of Matabeleland South where it persisted into February 2010.

Figure 2: Analysis of 2009/2010 December and January Dry Spells



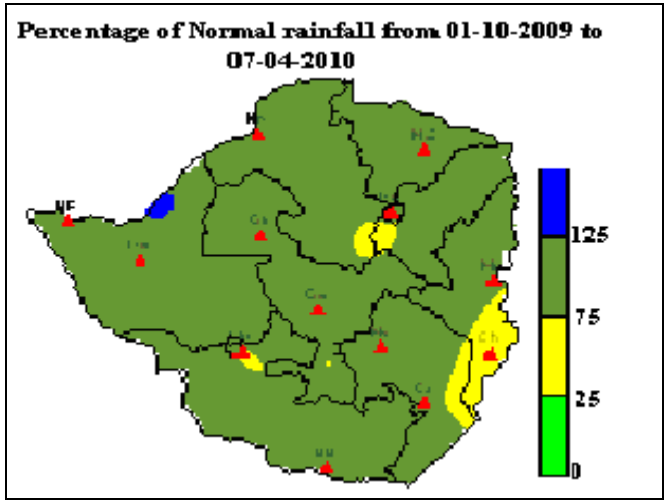


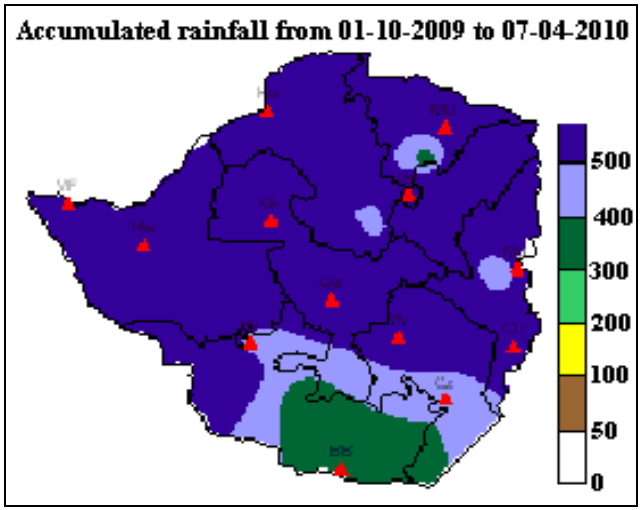
1.3 Cumulative Rainfall 2009/2010 Season

- Most parts of the country received substantial amounts of rainfall in February and March 2010

- The Northern provinces received cumulatively more rainfall than the southern provinces as shown in figure 3 below The whole country received normal rainfall except for the south eastern parts of the country which received below normal rains.

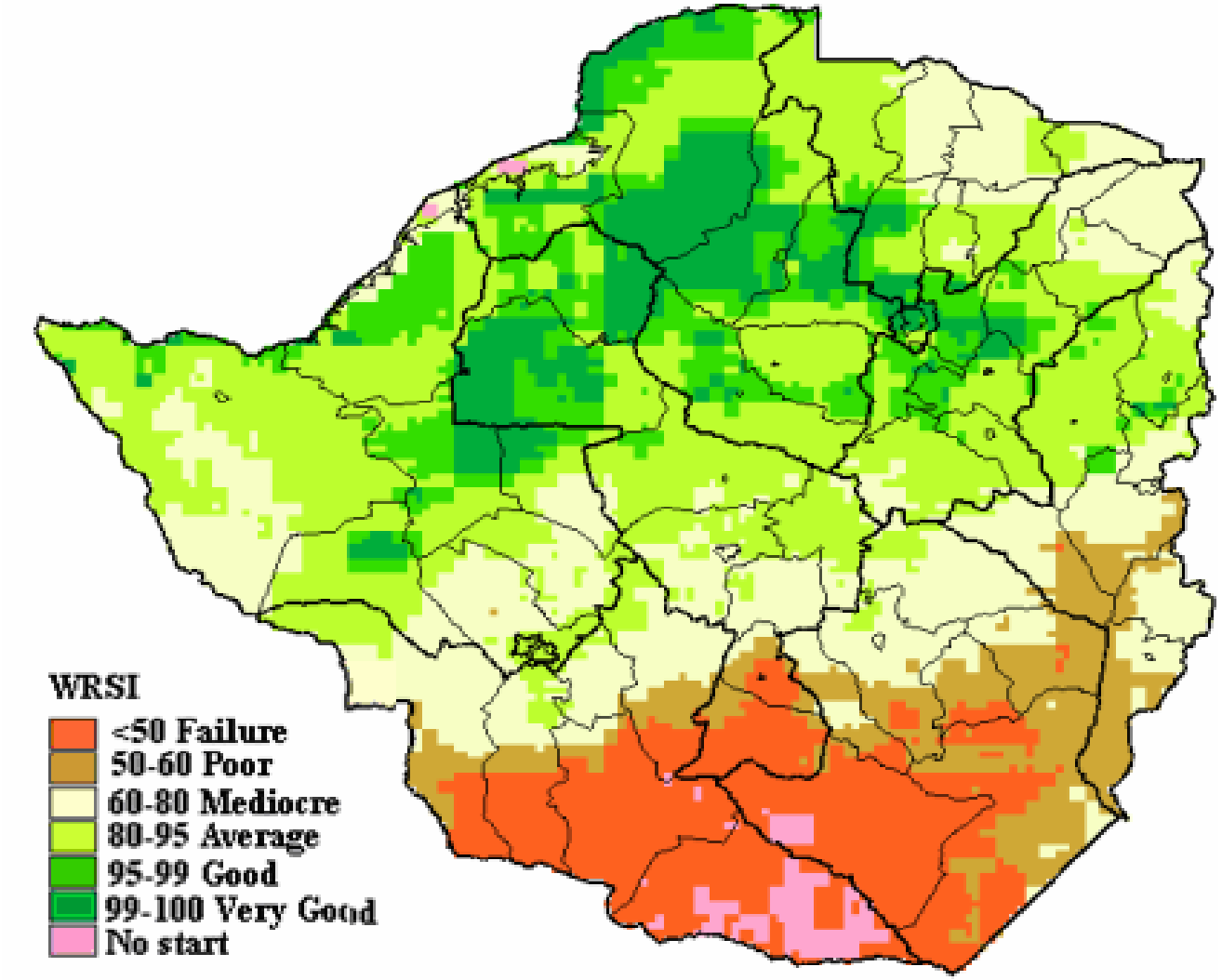
Figure 3: Percentage of normal and cumulative rainfall to date.





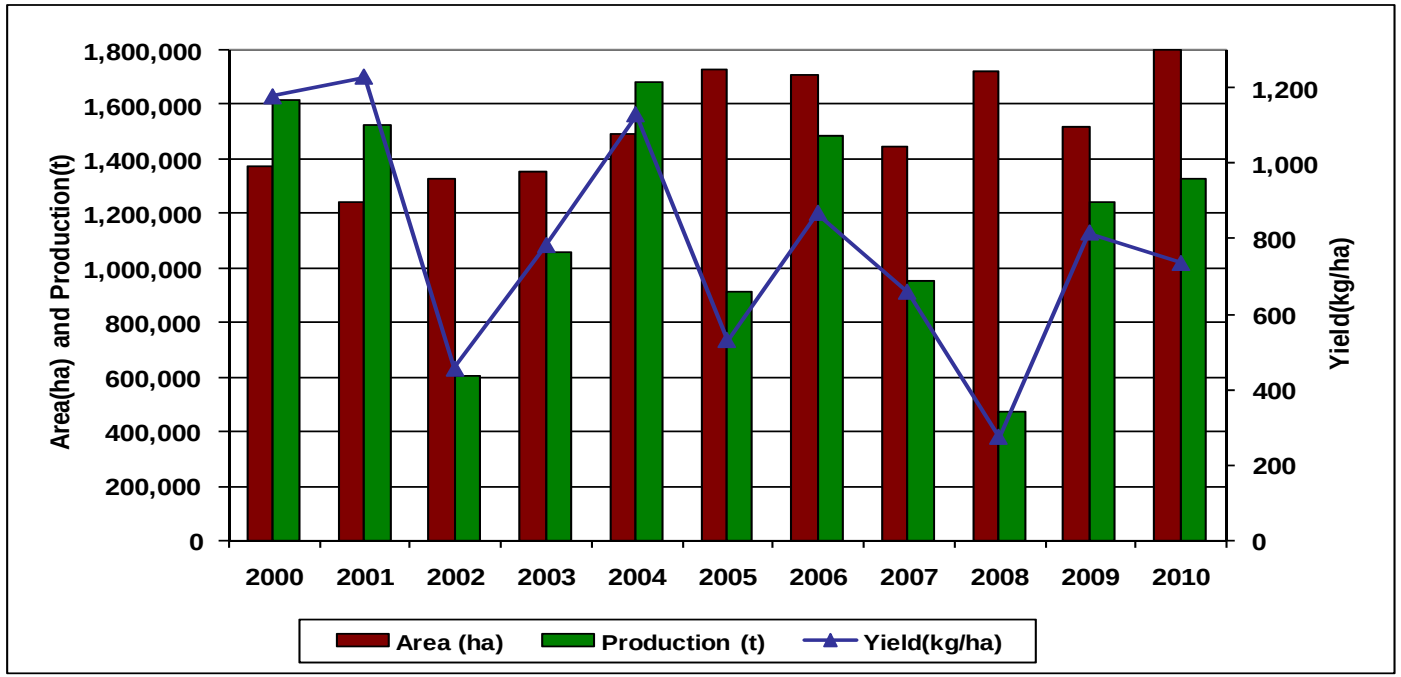
- Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) map is a measure of how much of the maize crop's water requirement was satisfied during the season. This has a bearing on the yield levels that can be realized for crops. The map below shows the WRSI maize crop forecast (refer to figure 4) .
- The areas with the green colour (WRSI above 80%) represent those areas where rainfall season quality was generally good and not a constraint to crop perfomance. Any poor crop performance in these areas should be explained by mainly farmer agronomic management practices. The areas in yellow, orange and red(WRSI 80% below) indicate those areas where the season quality was poor to the extent of compromising crop performance.

Figure 4: WRSI at the End of 2009/2010 Season for Maize



2.0 Maize Production

Figure 5: Maize Production in 2009/2010 Compared to the 2000 – 2009 Production



- The 2009/2010 maize production is estimated at **1 327 527MT** from a planted area of **1 803 542ha** with an average yield of **0.7T/ha**. The production estimate is about **3** percent more than last year's production estimate of about **1 242 566MT**.
- The marginal increase in maize production is mainly attributed to better quality crop in the high potential maize production areas.
- Rainfall received in February and March significantly improved the crop condition soon after the dry spell
- The southern parts of the country comprising Masvingo, Matabeleland South, southern parts of Manicaland and Midlands, parts of Mashonaland East and Central were affected by the mid season dry spell which adversely affected production in these areas.

Table 3: Maize area, yield and production for the 2009/2010 Season as compared with 2008/2009 season

	Area(Ha)			Yield (T/ha)			Production (MT)		
Province	**2009/2010**	**2008/2009**	**% change**	**2009/2010**	**2008/2009**	**% change**	**2009/2010**	**2008/2009**	**% change**
Mash West	263 621	194 910	**35**	1.3	1.3	**1**	336 855	246 556	**37**
Midlands	408 569	300 464	**36**	0.7	0.7	**2**	278 747	202 183	**12**
Mash Central	179 839	173 123	**4**	1.2	1.0	**28**	223 516	174 691	**28**
Mash East	243 995	241 202	**1**	0.7	0.8	**-3**	181 994	186 161	**-2**
Manicaland	237 052	219 453	**8**	0.5	0.8	**-36**	118 658	168 936	**-30**
Mat North	100 936	75 168	**34**	0.7	0.6	**13**	73 311	51 821	**46**
Mat South	139 643	95 919	**46**	0.4	0.7	**-43**	58 290	71 145	**-18**
Masvingo	229 887	207 458	**11**	0.2	0.7	**-64**	56 201	141 072	**-60**
Total	**1 803 542**	**1 507 697**	**20**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**-10**	**1 327 572**	**1 242 566**	**3**

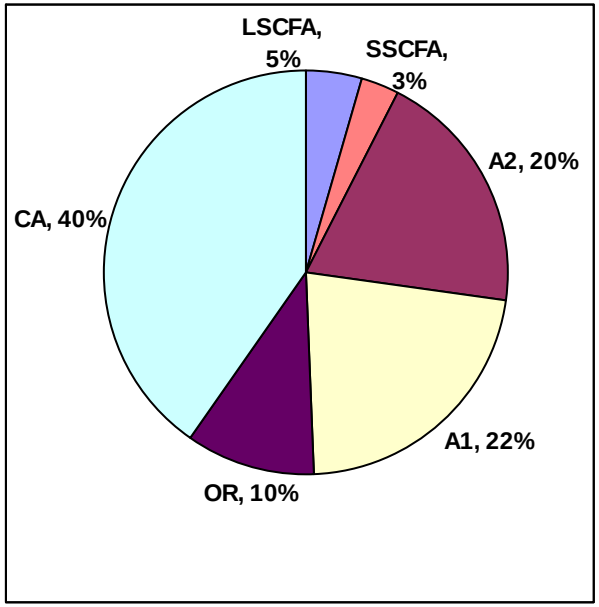
- The largest proportion of the 2009/2010 maize harvest is expected to come from Mashonaland West (**25%**) followed by Midlands which is contributing **21%** (Table 3).
- High production of maize in Mashonaland West is due to both relatively large areas planted and high average yields.
- Midlands province's production is attributed to large area planted especially in the Gokwe districts
- Communal areas are expected to produce the biggest share (**40%**) of national maize production compared to 41% in 2008/2009 season (refer to table 4 and figure 6).
- Contribution of A2 sector increased from **15%** in 2008/2009 season to **20%** in 2009/2010. A2 sector in Mashonaland Central, East and West provinces contributed significantly to the increased production in this sector

Table 4: Contribution to Maize Production by Sector (MT)

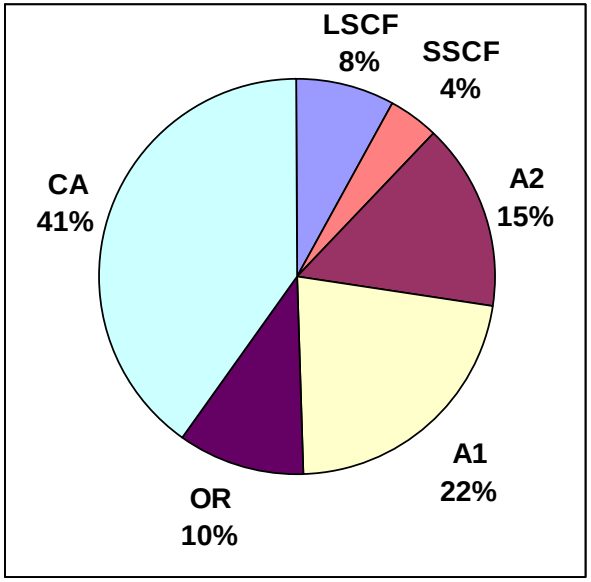
Sector	**2009/2010**	**2008/2009**
CA	536 051	500 466
A1	296 964	274 215
A2	259 668	186 904
OR	133 740	127 477
SSCFA	40 454	53 077
LSCF	60 695	100 447
Total	**1 327 572**	**1 242 586**

Figure 6: Maize Production by Sector

2009/10 Summer Cropping Season[1]



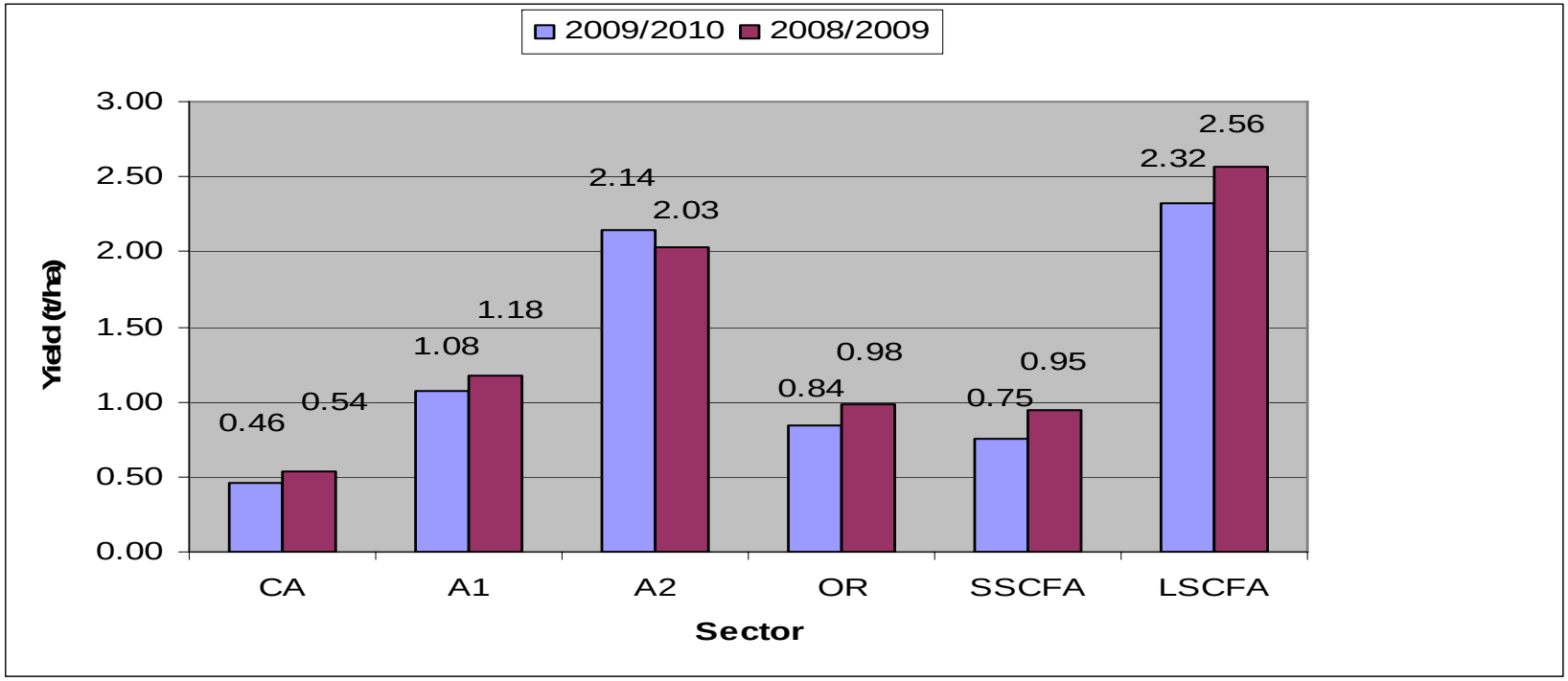
2008/09 Summer Cropping Season



[1] CA; Communal Areas; A1; A2; OR: Old Resettlement; SSCF; Small Scale Commercial Farming Sector; LSCF; Large Scale Commercial Farming Sector. NB: Large Scale Commercial Farming Sector includes indigenous farmers who bought their own farms

- The average maize yields by farming sector are shown in Figure 6. The pattern of yield levels by sector in 2009/2010 is showing a general decrease as compared to 2008/2009 in all sectors except A2.

Figure 7: Average Maize Yields by Farming Sector



- Yield changes ranged from a decrease of **21%** in the small scale sector to an increase of **6%** in the A2 farming sector.

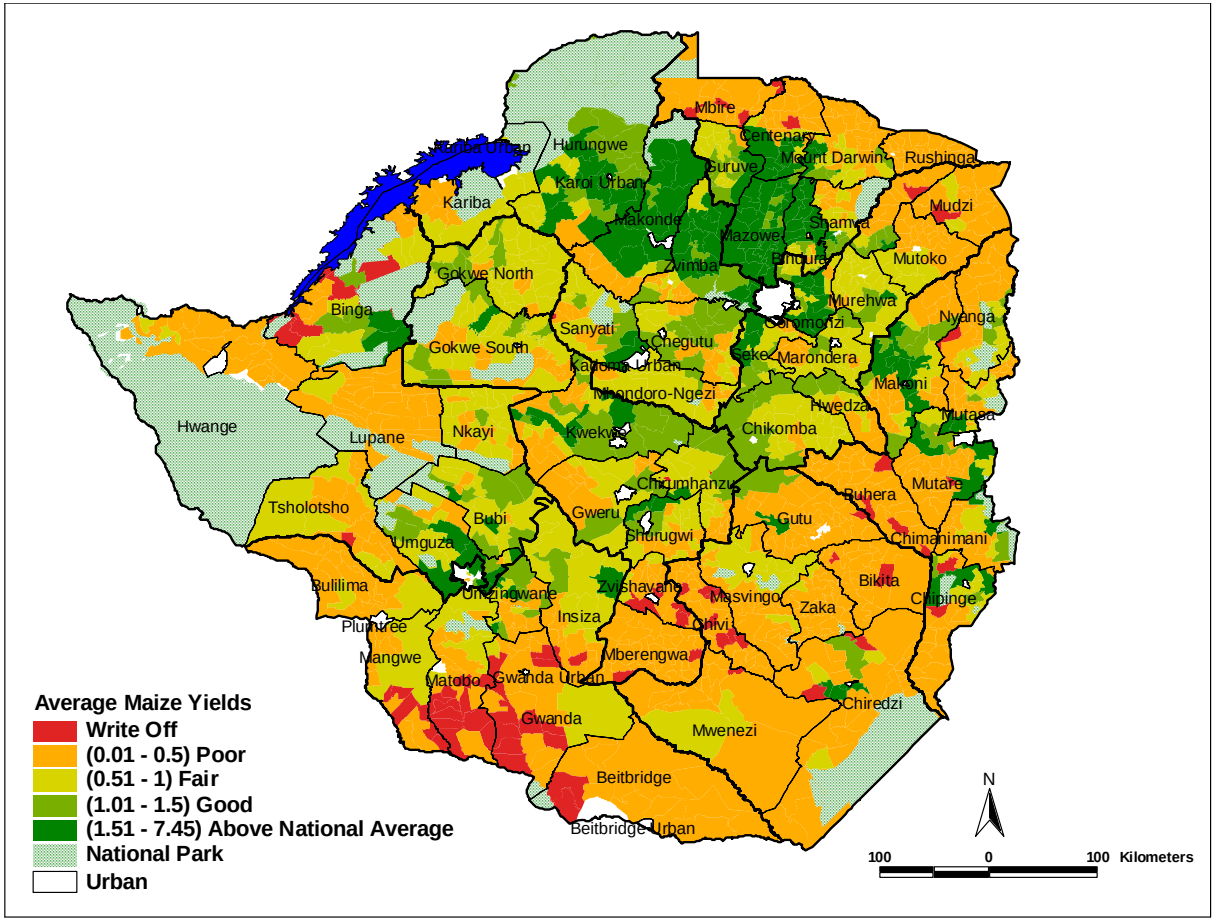
The respective yield changes per sector are shown in table 5:

Table 5: Percent yield change for 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009 season.

Sector	**% Change**
Communal	-15
A1	-9
A2	6
Old Resettlement	-14
Small Scale Commercial Farming	-21
Large Scale Commercial Farming	-9

- The yield decreases are mainly attributed to a poor rainfall season quality and the widespread use of retained maize seed.
- Average yields of 1,2t/ha for November plantings, o,8t/ha for December planting, 0,4t/ha for January planting for maize were achieved in Harare peri-urban areas

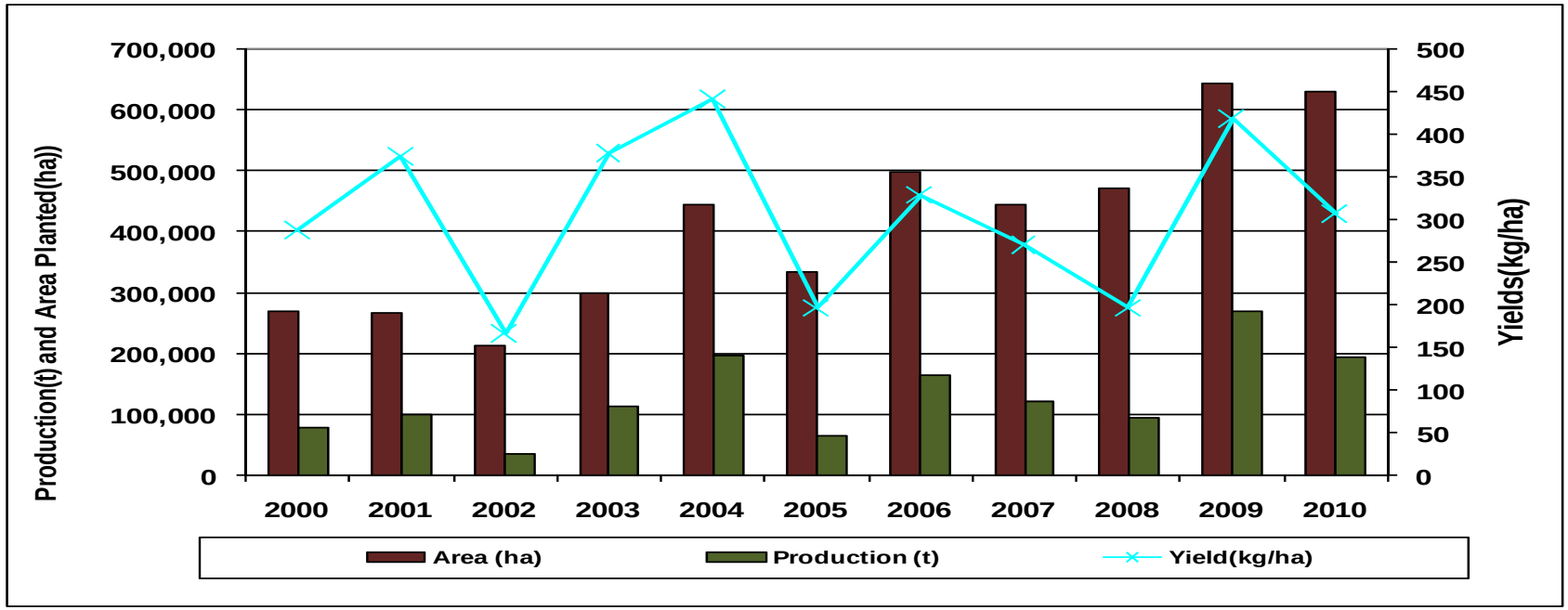
Figure 8: Average Maize Yields (t/ha)



3.0 Small Grains Production

- Sorghum and millets production for the **2009/2010** summer cropping season is estimated at **193 887MT**. The sorghum production is expected to be **131 644MT**, finger millet **12 403 MT** and pearl millet **49 840MT**. The combined small grains production decreased by **5**% compared to 2008/2009 (figure 8).

Figure 9: Small Grains Production 2009/2010 Compared to the 2000 – 2009 Production



- Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, Manicaland and Masvingo are major contributors to total small grain production (Table 6).

Table 6: Small Grains Production for the 2009/2010 Season by Province

	Sorghum			Pearl Millet			Finger Millet			Total Small Grains	
Province	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Production (T)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Production (T)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (T/Ha)**	**Production (T)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Production (T)**
Manicaland	55 620	0.47	26 303	26 808	0.2	5 228	11 150	0.27	2 957	**93 578**	**34 488**
Mash Central	37 475	0.39	1 575	3 536	0.22	793	1 778	0.69	1 225	**42 789**	**16 593**
Mash East	38 428	0.39	14 927	8 573	0.23	1 975	8 113	0.3	2 401	**55 115**	**19 304**
Mash West	8 270	0.45	3 718	301	0.17	52	547	0.39	212	**9 118**	**3 981**
Mat North	94 277	0.25	23 936	41 028	0.24	9 908	21 903	0.17	3 624	**157 208**	**37 469**
Mat South	47 052	0.34	16 171	66 413	0.36	24 082	193	0.07	13	**113 658**	**40 266**
Midlands	50 854	0.19	9 610	33 946	0.18	6 037	1 907	0.06	121	**86 708**	**15 768**
Masvingo	54 608	0.41	22 404	9 038	0.2	1 764	8 780	0.21	1 850	**72 427**	**26 018**
Total	**386 585**	**0.34**	**131 644**	**189 644**	**0.26**	**49 840**	**54 372**	**0.23**	**12 403**	**630 601**	**193 887**

4.0 Cereal Production Compared to Estimated Requirements

- The combined maize, sorghum and millets production for **2009/2010** is about **1 521 460MT** against an estimated national requirement of **1 707 000MT.** A national cereal deficit of about **185 540MT** is therefore estimated.

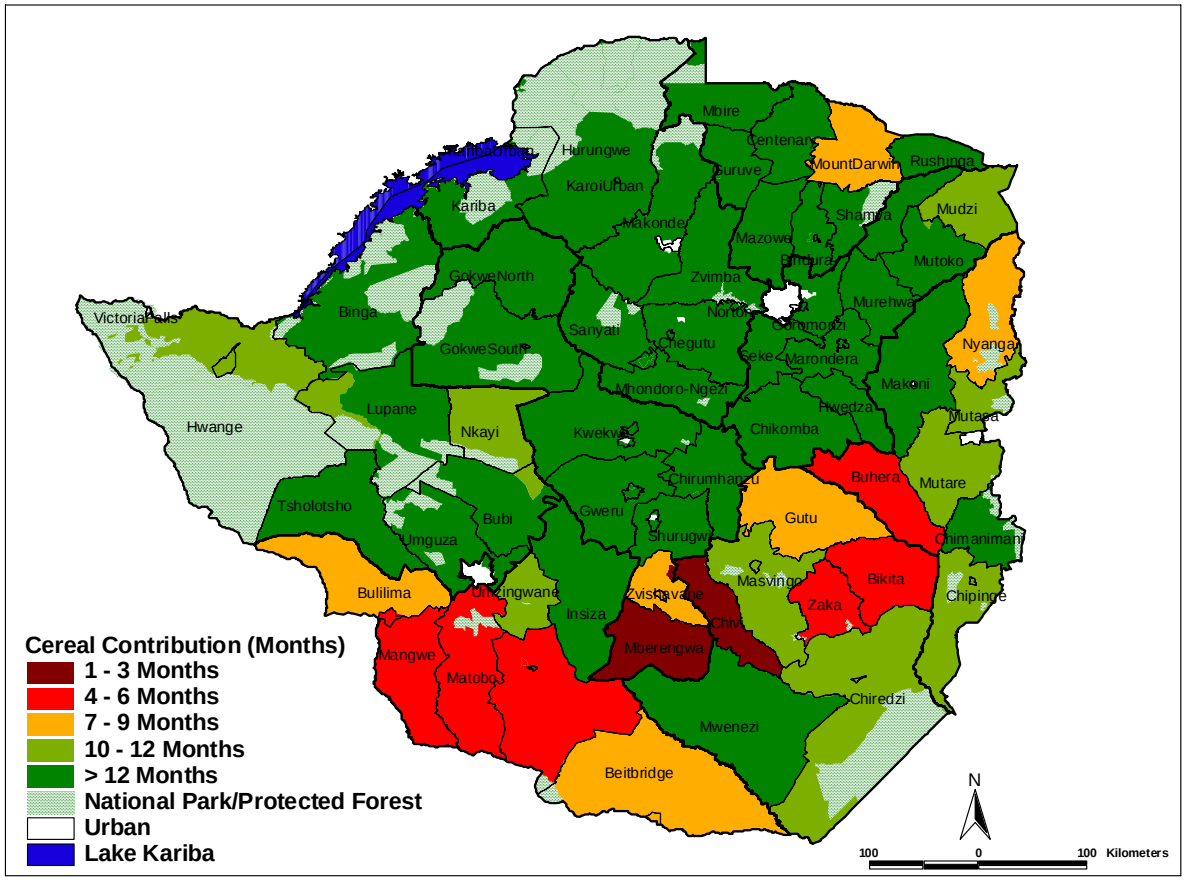
Table 7: Cereal Production Compared to National Requirements in Metric Tonnes

Maize, Sorghum and Millets Production			1 521 460
Requirements	Human[2]	1 357 000	
	Livestock and Other Uses	350 000	
	Total	1 707 000	
Surplus/deficit			(185 540)

- Assuming even distribution of cereals produced 20 rural districts did not produce enough to meet their rural population requirements.
- Districts with per capita above twelve months do not suggest absence of cereal deficit households in those districts.

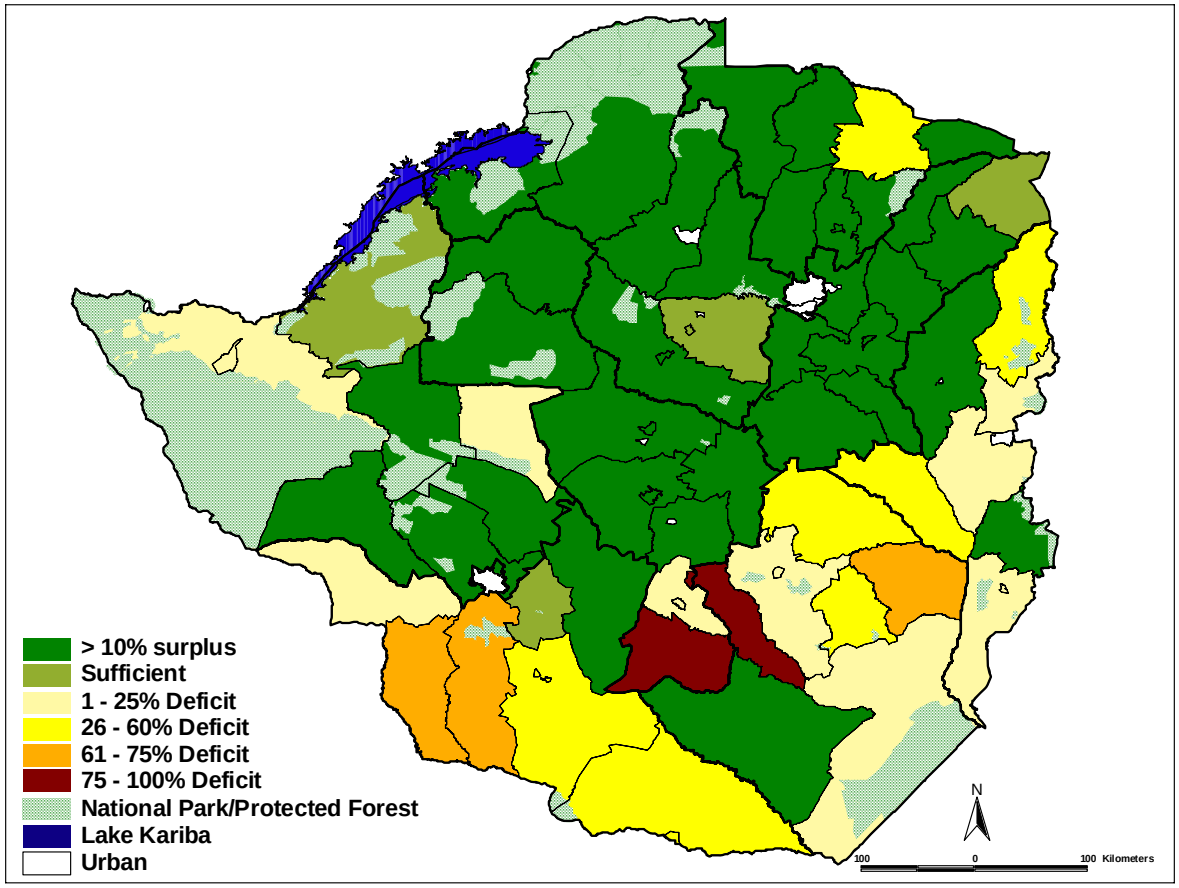
[2] Human consumption is computed from a consumptions rate of 110kg/year and a national population estimate of 12 336 046 (CSO Projections).

Figure 10: Per Capita 2009/2010 Cereal (Maize and Small grains) Production at District level (contribution in months) [3]



[3] Mbire included in Guruve, Mhondoro Ngezi and Sanyati mapped as part of Kadoma Rural. Per capita requirements where calculated based on rural population only.

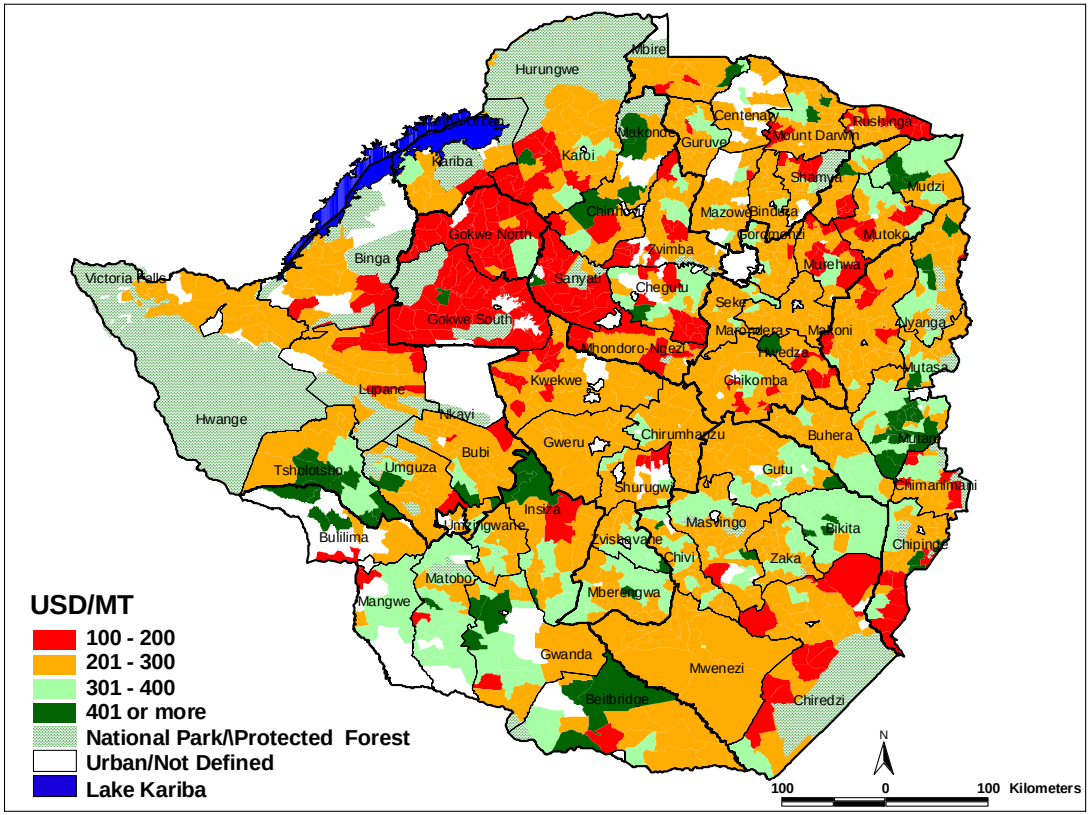
Figure 11: Per Capita 2009/2010 Cereal (Maize and Small grains) Production at District level (Deficit)



4.1 Maize Prices

- At the time of the assessment average maize grain prices in the wards are shown in figure 12

Figure 12: Average maize prices in the wards



5.0 Other Crop Production Estimates

- Estimated production of all other crops, except tobacco, is lower compared to 2008/2009 season's production. This is mainly due to the poor season quality which was characterized by erratic rainfall.
- For tobacco the increases production is due mainly to increased area planted.

Table 8: Other Crops Area, Yield and Production for the 2009/2010 Season as compared with 2008/2009 season

Crop	**Area (ha)**			**Yield (t/ha)**			**Production (t)**		
	2009/2010	2008/2009	%	2009/2010	2008/2009	%	**2009/2010**	2008/2009	%
Groundnuts	**424 532**	354 636	**20**	0.44	0.61	-28	**186 214**	216 619	-14
Tobacco	**67 054**	47 691	**41**	1.27	1.33	-5	**85 045**	63 600	34
Cotton	**261 191**	337 671	**-23**	0.66	0.73	-10	**172 129**	246 757	-30
Soya bean	**48 010**	85 227	**-44**	1.46	1.36	7	**70 256**	115 817	-39
Sugar beans	**30 715**	52 265	**-41**	0.46	0.71	-35	**17 200**	37 329	-54
Sunflower	38 293	79 212	-52	0.36	0.49	-27	13 960	39 018	-64

5.1 Groundnuts

- A total area of **424 532 ha** was planted, which is a 20% increase from the **354 636 ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **186 214mt,** with an average yield of **0.44 t/ha** for the 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is 14% less than that of last season's production (**216 619mt**) due to the dry spell which affected the crop at flowering stage

5.2 Tobacco

- A total area of **67 054 ha** flue cured tobacco was planted in 2008/09, compared to **47 691 ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **85 045mt**, with an average yield of **1.27 t/ha** for the 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is 34% more than last season's production of **63 600mt.**

5.3 Cotton

- A total area of **261 191 ha** was planted, which is a **23%** decrease from the **337 671ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **172 129mt**, with an average yield of **0.66t/ha** for the 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is **30%** less than last season's production of **246 757mt**.

5.4 Soya beans

- A total area of **48 010ha** was planted, which is 44% decrease from the **85 227 ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **70 250mt**, with an average yield of **1.46 t/ha** for 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is 39% less than last season's production of **115 817mt**.

5.5 Sugar Beans

- A total area of **30 715 ha** was planted, which is 41% decrease from the **52 265 ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **17 200mt**, with an average yield of **0.46t/ha** for the 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is 54% less than that of last season's production of **37 329mt**.

5.6 Sunflower

- A total area of **38 293 ha** was planted, which is a **52%** decrease from the **79 212 ha** planted last year.
- National production is forecast at **13 960mt**, with an average yield of **0.36 t/ha** for the 2009/2010 season.
- This production level is **64%** less than last season's production of **39 018mt**.

5.7 Rice, Sweet and Irish Potatoes

- There was a decrease in the area planted to minor crops compared to last year.

Table 9: Production of Other Crops Planted During the 2009/2010 Summer Season

Crop	Area (Ha)	Yield (t/Ha)	Production (mt)
Sweet potato	31 395	2.7	83 297
Irish potato	3 409	5.9	19 956
Rice	3 189	0.24	778

6.0 Livestock and Grazing Situation

6.1 National Cattle Statistics

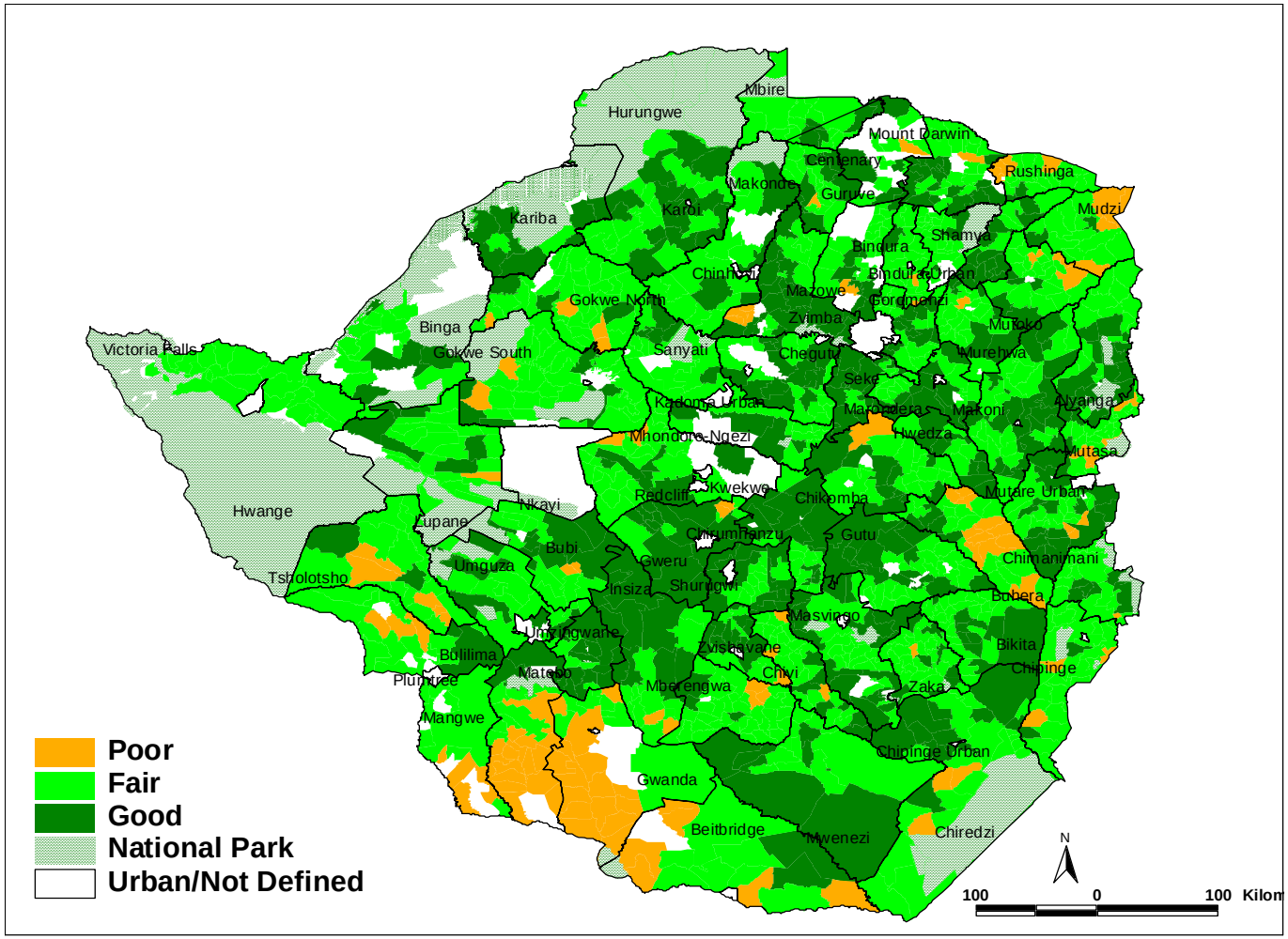
Table 10: National cattle statistics

Provinces	CA	A1	A2	OR	SSCA	Total
Mashonaland West	164 718	112 984	162 180	16 583	10 762	467 227
Mashonaland Central	428 724	62 775	21 324	28 023	16 265	557111
Mashonaland East	542 951	40 054	45 830	41 777	29 374	699 986
Manicaland	574 899	27 898	23 190	97 974	15 326	739 287
Midlands	563 864	40 884	35 368	64 570	25 666	730 352
Masvingo	635 109	141 519	58 648	76 958	34 192	946 426
Matabeleland North	501 599	24 230	17 099	36 538	5 709	585 175
Matabeleland South	280 332	48 582	78 441	58 267	30 534	496 156
Total	**3 692 196**	**498 926**	**442 080**	**420 690**	**167 828**	**5 221 720**

6.2 Livestock and Grazing Condition.

- Generally, the condition of all classes of livestock is fair to good across the whole country.
- The grazing condition in most communal areas is poor to fair, while for other sectors it is generally good. Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces have grazing that is not likely to last up to the next rainy season.

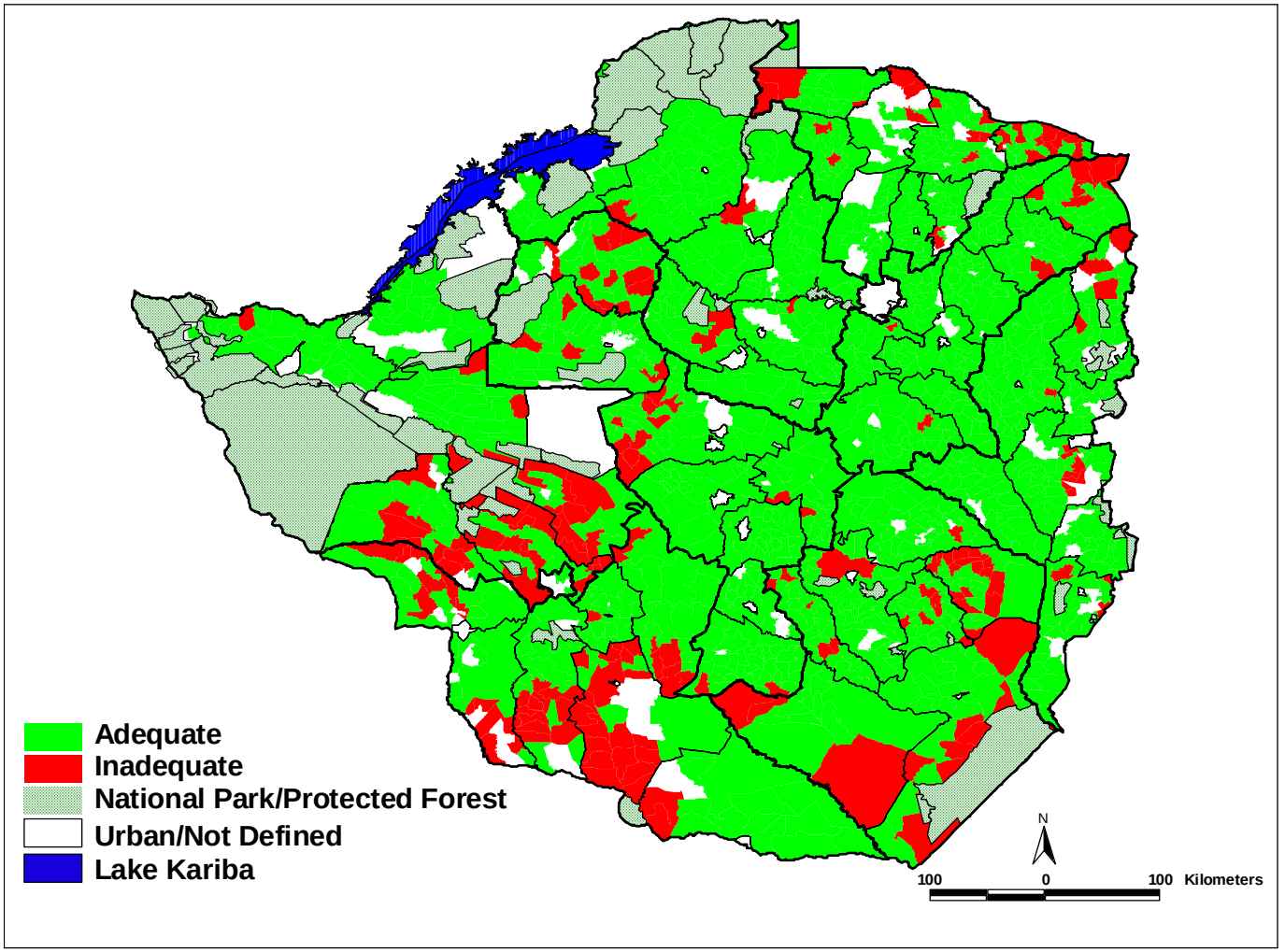
Figure 13: Grazing Condition as at end of March 2010



6.3 Water Supply Situation

- Generally, there is adequate water available for livestock from rivers, streams, dams, weirs and boreholes. However, in drier areas water availability for livestock as the dry season progresses in the drier parts of Masvingo and Matabeleland South.

Figure 14: Availability of Water for livestock as at end of March 2010



6.4 Prevalence of Diseases.

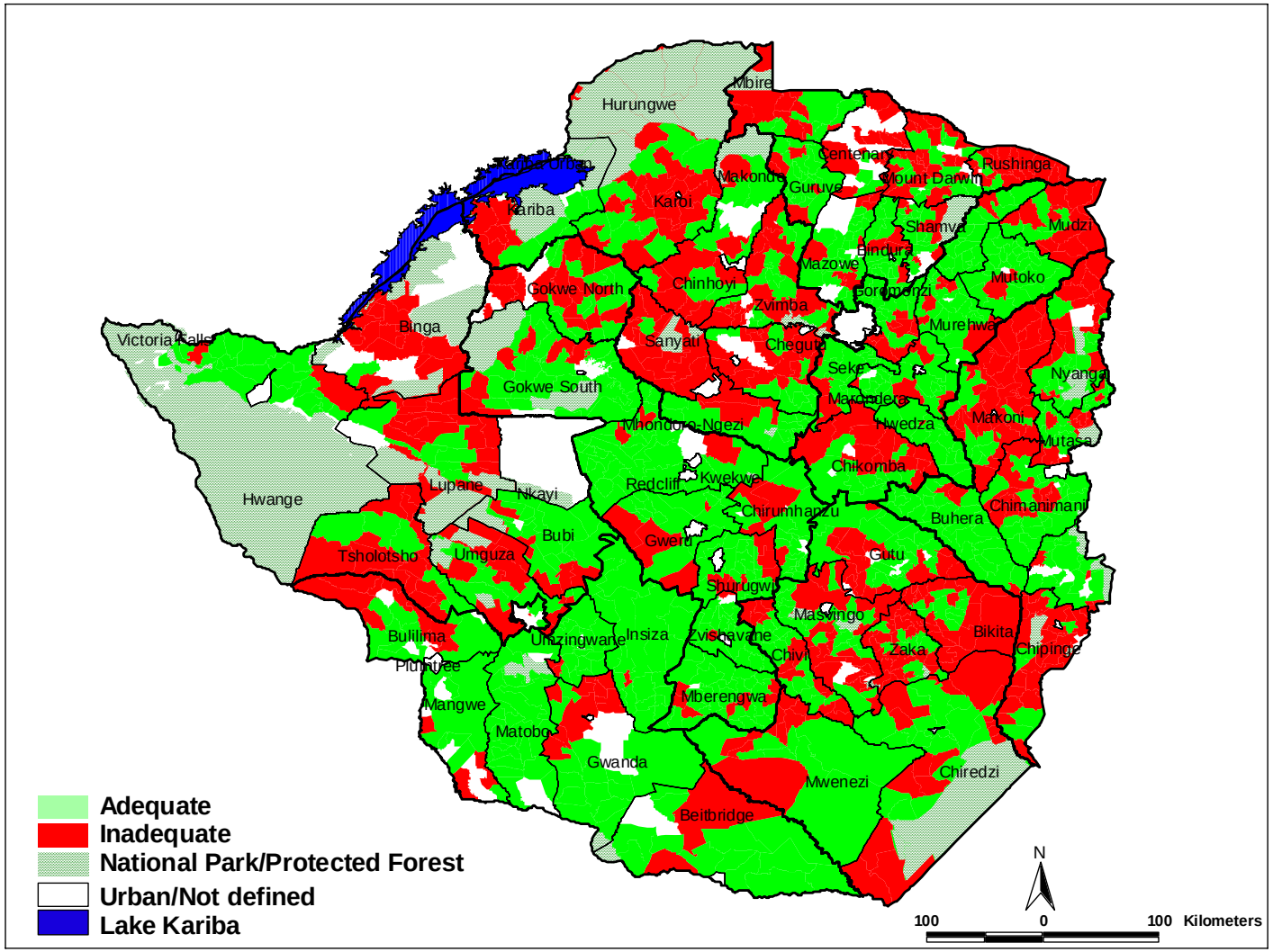
The major diseases that have been reported by livestock owners are blackleg, anthrax, tick-borne diseases, lumpy skin disease and sporadically foot and mouth disease and rabies.

- Newcastle disease
    - The disease has been reported in parts of Mashonaland East and Masvingo Provinces.
    - Fewer outbreaks are being reported due to the community-based approaches being used in rural chicken vaccination programs.
- Dermatophilosis (Senkobo)
    - The disease is spreading from the north western provinces of the country to other provinces due to uncontrolled cattle movements involving tick-infested cattle.
- Foot and mouth disease
    - The last reported outbreak was in Masvingo Province in December 2009. The disease was brought under control..
- Anthrax
    - Outbreaks were recorded in Mwenezi, Chiredzi, Shurugwi and Mberengwa, and control measures were implemented.
- Rabies
    - Rabies cases increased in livestock especially grazing animals.

6.5 Dipping

- Most cases of heart water were recorded in the southern provinces.
- Anaplasmosis is endemic throughout the country.
- Redwater was mostly recorded in Midlands and Mash East.
- For the year 2009/2010 the Department of Veterinary Field Services managed to procure dip chemical enough to last the whole year.
- Compared to the same period in 2008/2009, dipping frequency has improved across the whole but inadequate dipping is still being reported in some areas. This situation is expected to improve with improved distribution of the available chemicals.

Figure 15: Dipping Situation as of end of March 2010.



6.6 Cattle Offtake

The nation average off take is **3.34%.** The target for national offtake for both the local and export markets is 1**0%.**

Table 11: Cattle Off take: October 2009 – March 2010

Province	**Off take (%)**
Manicaland	**2.65**
Mashonaland Central	**3.31**
Mashonaland East	**2.72**
Mashonaland West	**3.43**
Masvingo	**4.27**
Matabeleland North	**2.11**
Matabeleland South	**4.59**
Midlands	**3.15**

Matabeleland South had the highest off-take most likely due to the current threat of a drought. Farmers have started to destock.

6.7 Cattle prices and Grading

- Cattle prices were very variable. These ranged from US$170 to US$800. There was no trend in cattle prices across provinces.

Figure 16: Cattle Prices as of end of March 2010

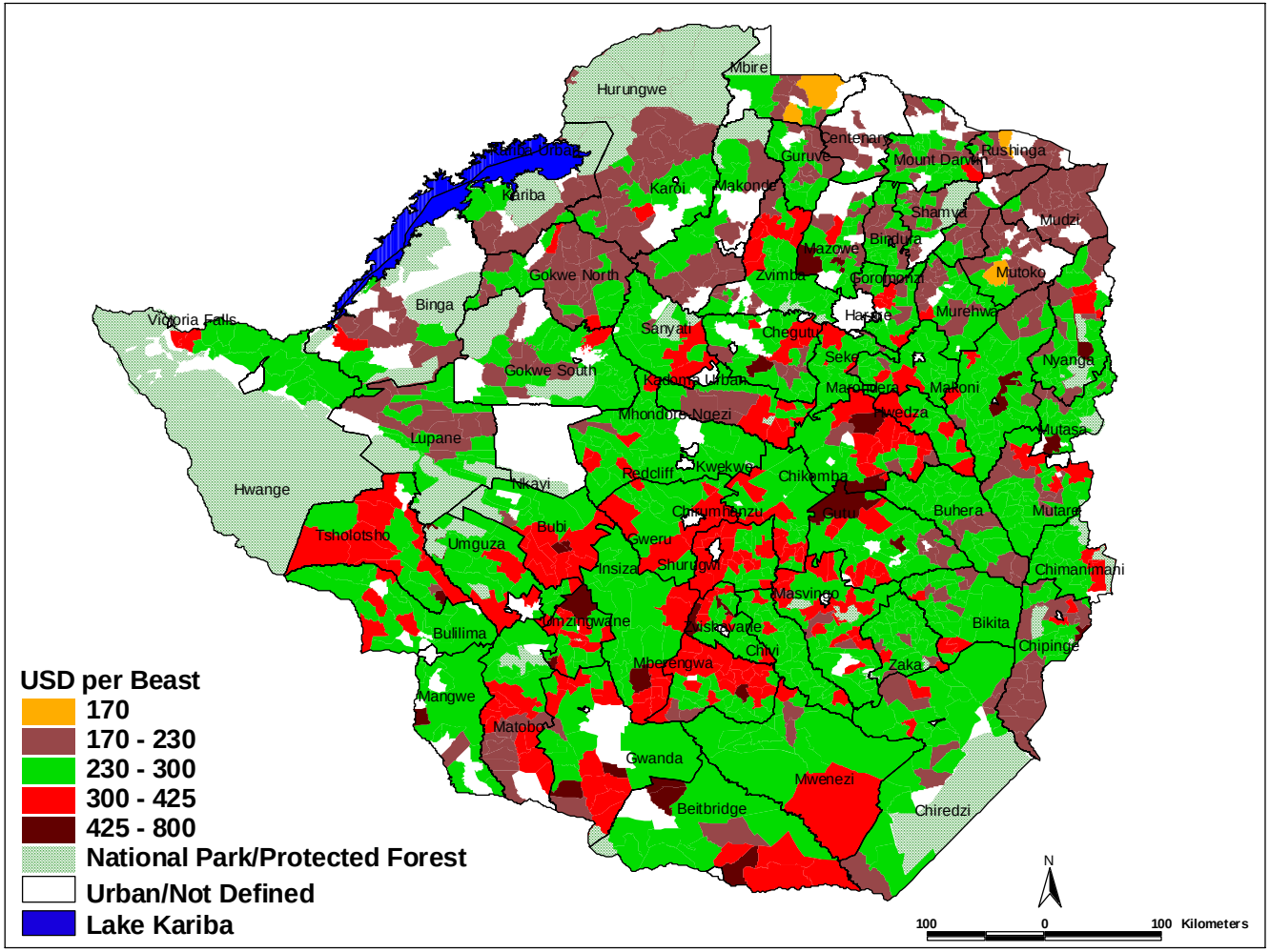


Table 12: Live Cattle grades from public auction sales: October 2009 – March 2010
(From both Commercial Farming and Communal Areas sales: October 2009 to March 2010)

Grade	No. of animals	Proportion
Super	0	0%
Choice	0	0%
Commercial	1,010	16%
Economy	5,013	80%
Inferior	225	4%

- According to the above auction sales, **super** and **choice** grades continue to be in short supply. Most farmers are only disposing of poor quality animals. Animals are being sold off veld without supplementation due to generally high supplementary feeding costs.
- Farmers are also holding on to their stock as they are rebuilding their herds after the droughts of previous years.

Guide to live animal grades

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Chiller:(Super Grade)	*Good Average Quality (Choice Grade)*	*Fair Average Quality (Commercial Grade)*	*X Grade: (Economy)*	*Inferior:*

6.8 Calving Rates

The calving rates are generally low; the average national calving rate is recorded at **32%.** The optimum national calving rate should be above **65%.**

Table 13: Calving rates

Province	**Calving Rate (%) (LSCFA and A2)**	**Calving Rate (%) (CA, OR, A1, SSCFA)**
Manicaland	43.26	30.91
Mashonaland Central	32.95	30.77
Mashonaland East	20.49	25.89
Mashonaland West	26.90	33.68
Masvingo	37.29	42.02
Matabeleland North	32.46	34.93
Matabeleland South	48.27	40.80
Midlands	35.50	33.57

6.7: Dairy Situation

Milk production increased by 38% from October2009 to December 2009 compared to the same period 2008. This is attributed the improvement in the economic environment. Animals that had been dried due to feed challenges are being brought back into production.

Table 14: Total Milk Production Comparison 2008 compared to 2009 (Litres)

	2008	**2009**
Oct	2,563,537	3,452,364
Nov	2,149,729	3,235,805
Dec	2,620,476	3,399,359

Production for January and February 2010 is also higher by a similar margin compared to the same period in 2009.

- Small holder dairy farmers indicated a shortage of dairy heifers that was reducing milk production. The dairy stakeholders have proposals on breeding strategies and are sourcing for funding to support the programme.
- Frequent power cuts by ZESA have adversely affected milk quality and increased the costs of production through running of auxiliary power units for cooling. Most affected by this situation are small scale producers whose smaller volumes of production make this option unviable.

6.8: Other Livestock Issues

- Livestock feeds have been generally available and prices have remained stable, however, farmers consider the prices to be too high compared to regional standards.

7. Recommendations

- Ministry of Finance to immediately provide funds for the purchase of maize and small grains from local farmers
- The Grain Marketing Board to acquire and distribute 35 million grain bags for storage and easy fumigation for Larger Grain Borer control.
- Ministry of Finance to provide GMB with funds for the importation of maize.
- Ministry of Finance to provide funds for winter maize and wheat production programmes.
- Government to give immediate support for winter and summer potato production.
- There is need to mobilize summer crop inputs to enable maize plantings to start by end of August
- Small grains seed to be mobilized early for the 2010/2011 summer cropping programme.
- Government to provide finance to support irrigation rehabilitation
- Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development to intensify livestock husbandry to increase productivity in particular calving rates.
- Support livestock disease prevention and control through the provision of vaccines for major diseases such as FMD, Anthrax and New Castle among others
- Intensify campaigns to sensitize communities and farmers to protect available grazing from veld fires
- Resuscitate livestock restocking programmes and other livestock support schemes.
- **Crop and livestock husbandry to concentrate on increasing production per unit area. In the case of crops, maize in particular the target is to achieve average national yields of at least 2t/ha.**

Methodology

The following methods were used to come up with the report

- Primary data collection on cropped areas, yield and production estimates, inputs availability , livestock and grazing condition, livestock numbers and major disease outbreaks was undertaken in all the rural wards by ward based Extension Officers.

- The primary data was verified by a national team comprising of officers from the **Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development Departments of AGRITEX, Livestock Production and Development, Department of Veterinary Field Services,Economics and Markets and Meteorological Services, FEWSNET, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Farmers Unions and the World Food Programme (WFP).**

- The verification by the national team involved visiting all rural districts, farming sectors in the country to verify yield and production estimates through discussions with farmers and field extension officers.

- Data from the provincial reports were collated and analysed to produce the national summary on the crop yield and production estimates and livestock situation for the 2009/10 summer season.

Acknowledgements

The following government departments, institutions and international agencies were involved in the Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment;

- **Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX),**
- **Department of Livestock Production Department of Economics and Markets,**
- **Department of Economics and Markets,**
- **Department of Mechanization,**
- **Department of Veterinary Field Services,**
- **United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO),**
- **United Nations Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA),**
- **World Food Programme (WFP),**
- **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET),**
- **Meteorological Services Department,**
- **Farmer's Unions**

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