



Zimbabwe Poultry Association

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Production News

Broilers: Broiler breeder trends show that following increased placements from mid-2015, the number of birds in production has increased since December 2015. However, the number of growing birds has been in decline since February 2016 which will impact on future chick production (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Total hatching eggs per month over the period January to September 2016 declined by 6% compared to the same period last year. Local production of hatching eggs increased by 10% while imported eggs decreased by 44% (Table 1).

Monthly sales and retentions of day old chicks over the period January to September was 6.2 million, being 5% and 7% lower than the same period in 2015 and 2104, respectively (Table 1 and Figure 2). Chick prices also continued to decline and averaged \$62 per 100 chicks in the third quarter of 2016 (Table 1 and Figure 3).

The number of birds processed and broiler meat production in the formal sector over the period January to September 2016 was 2% and 6% less than 2015, respectively (Table 1 and Figure 4). Production trends were similar over the two years, increasing to 3,700mt of broiler meat per month up to June before crashing to approximately 2,500mt (Figure 4). It is believed that part of the dramatic swings in production is partly attributable to the increasing presence of grey imports over the period April to October each year.

Producer and wholesale prices remain soft and, apart from breast meat and leg quarters, declined by 10% compared to last year (Table 1 and Figure 5). Total broiler meat production inclusive of informal production (estimates based on day-old chick sales) in the first nine

months of the year is estimated at 9,822mt per month, being 1.3% lower than the same than the same period last year (Figure 5).

Layers: The layer breeder industry remains turbulent on the back of a very soft table egg market. In the first nine months of the year, breeding chick sales and retentions, growing and in-production stocks declined by 60%, 5% and 7%, respectively (Table 2 and Figure 7). Although local hatching egg production increased by 15%, there was a sharp decline of 90% in imports, resulting in a decline of 20% of total hatching egg set in hatcheries. Thus, sexed pullet sales and retentions declined by 38% (Table 2 and Figure 8). However, despite the reduced supply, the price of sexed pullets has remained low and static over the period March to September, averaging \$115 per 100 chicks.

Production of table eggs in the large-scale sector continues to recover from the lows of mid-2015. The number of birds in-production increased by 19% from 774,992 in November 2015 to 920,400 in May 2016 (Figure 9), which reflects an increase in table egg production from 1.7 million dozen per month to 1.9 million dozen (Figure 10).

However, numbers of growing stock in the first nine months of 2016 are 17% lower than the same period in 2015 (Table 2 and Figure 9). The average wholesale price of a tray of eggs remains depressed at \$3.21, which is 19% lower than the price obtained in 2015 (Table 2 and Figure 10). Inclusive of informal production sector, estimated total egg production is projected to be in decline from the peak of 5.0 million dozen achieved in June, primarily due to the dramatic down turn of layer chick sales into the smallholder sector (Figure 11).

Inputs and Raw Materials

The manufacture of poultry feeds continued to dominate the stockfeed industry in the third quarter of 2016 with a monthly average of 29,406mt and accounted for 70% of all feeds produced by weight and 75% by monetary value (Figure 12). Over the period July to September 2016, the manufacture of poultry feeds decreased compared to the same period last year except for layer production feed.

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| broiler starter | -17% |
| grower | -4%; |
| finisher | -8%; |
| layer rearing | -23%; |
| layer production | 4%. |

The average price of maize and solvent extracted soya meal increased by 6% and 3% in the third quarter compared to the second quarter. However, the average weighted broiler price remained constant at \$583/mt while the weighted layer feed prices decreased by 2% to \$470/mt (Figure 13).

There is grave concern in the stockfeed industry regarding the ability to service foreign bills to procure essential feed inputs (maize, soya, essential amino acids, minerals and vitamins).

Imports

Concerns are once again being raised regarding the presence of imported poultry offal which has contributed to the sluggish market and stockpiling. Trade statistics from both the South African Poultry Association and the South African Revenue Service indicate that exports of poultry into the Zimbabwe market have occurred, despite assurances from relevant authorities that no import permits were issued during the first 9 months of 2016. The demand for poultry products has also been affected by the cash crisis.

Veterinary Report

In September, 14 cases of Newcastle disease were reported in urban and peri-urban areas around Harare. Research is being carried out on the strain to investigate whether the 12 vaccines being used are effective in providing cross protection and keeping the virus in check. Preliminary assessments suggest that the strain is similar to one from Cambodia, which may have been introduced into Zimbabwe through the import of pet birds.

Kind regards,



Solomon Zawe
Chairman

Table 1. Zimbabwe Poultry Association: January to September Broiler Monthly Average Production Returns, 2013 to 2016

| | | January to September Returns | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| BROILER PRODUCTION | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| <u>Female Parent Stock</u> | | | | | |
| | Chick Sales and Retentions | 80,771 | 71,322 | 63,962 | 62,733 |
| | Growing | 313,711 | 313,385 | 274,576 | 291,630 |
| | In Production | 424,741 | 439,902 | 349,057 | 347,063 |
| <u>Hatching Eggs</u> | | | | | |
| | Produced (ea) | 6,167,225 | 6,885,147 | 6,299,691 | 6,904,517 |
| | Imported (ea) | 739,169 | 1,889,715 | 2,600,641 | 1,457,213 |
| | Total (ea) | 6,906,394 | 8,774,862 | 8,900,332 | 8,361,730 |
| <u>Day Old Chicks</u> | | | | | |
| | Chick Sales and Retentions | 5,306,910 | 6,696,733 | 6,509,925 | 6,213,107 |
| | Price per 100 chicks | 81.07 | 70.14 | 70.74 | 62.24 |
| <u>Broilers</u> | | | | | |
| | Number slaughtered | 1,713,060 | 1,793,010 | 1,925,737 | 1,816,341 |
| | Average live weight | 1.49 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.80 |
| | Producer price, \$/kg | - | 2.05 | 1.98 | 1.82 |
| | Total dressed weight, tonnes | 2,629 | 2,785 | 3,095 | 3,026 |
| | Wholesale - whole bird | - | 3.28 | 3.17 | 2.86 |
| | Leg quarters | - | 3.72 | 3.71 | 3.36 |
| | Breast | - | 5.10 | 5.11 | 4.53 |
| | 1kg IQF | - | 3.09 | 3.11 | 2.78 |
| | 2kg IQF | - | 3.07 | 2.98 | 2.69 |
| | Stock Holding (tonnes) | 478 | 532 | 878 | 928 |

Table 2. Zimbabwe Poultry Association: January to September Layer Monthly Average Production Returns, 2013 to 2016

| | | January to September Returns | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| TABLE EGG PRODUCTION | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| <u>Female Parent Stock</u> | | | | | |
| | Chick Sales and Retentions | 7,072 | 2,103 | 5,075 | 2,032 |
| | Growing | 25,804 | 22,579 | 19,732 | 18,648 |
| | In Production | 52,603 | 43,067 | 28,702 | 26,550 |
| <u>Hatching Eggs</u> | | | | | |
| | Produced (ea) | 884,754 | 875,909 | 528,588 | 605,565 |
| | Imported (ea) | - | 76,545 | 261,840 | 25,542 |
| | Total (ea) | 884,754 | 952,454 | 790,428 | 631,107 |
| | Price | - | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| <u>Day Old Chicks</u> | | | | | |
| | Chick Sales and Retentions | 200,533 | 203,928 | 288,242 | 178,963 |
| | Price per 100 chicks | 119.89 | 128.50 | 135.69 | 116.53 |
| <u>Point of Lay</u> | | | | | |
| | Sales | 15,028 | 11,894 | 26,655 | 12,615 |
| | Price per bird | - | 10.47 | 10.15 | 8.05 |
| <u>Layers</u> | | | | | |
| | Growing | 426,801 | 306,853 | 339,528 | 280,333 |
| | In-lay | 1,114,512 | 1,025,729 | 825,022 | 884,793 |
| | Sale price of spent hens | - | 4.05 | 3.86 | 3.33 |
| <u>Table Eggs</u> | | | | | |
| | Produced (doz) | 2,074,040 | 1,845,213 | 1,532,762 | 1,829,012 |
| | Wholesale price per tray | - | 4.22 | 3.97 | 3.21 |
| | Stockholding (doz) | 226,140 | 176,135 | 195,753 | 224,508 |

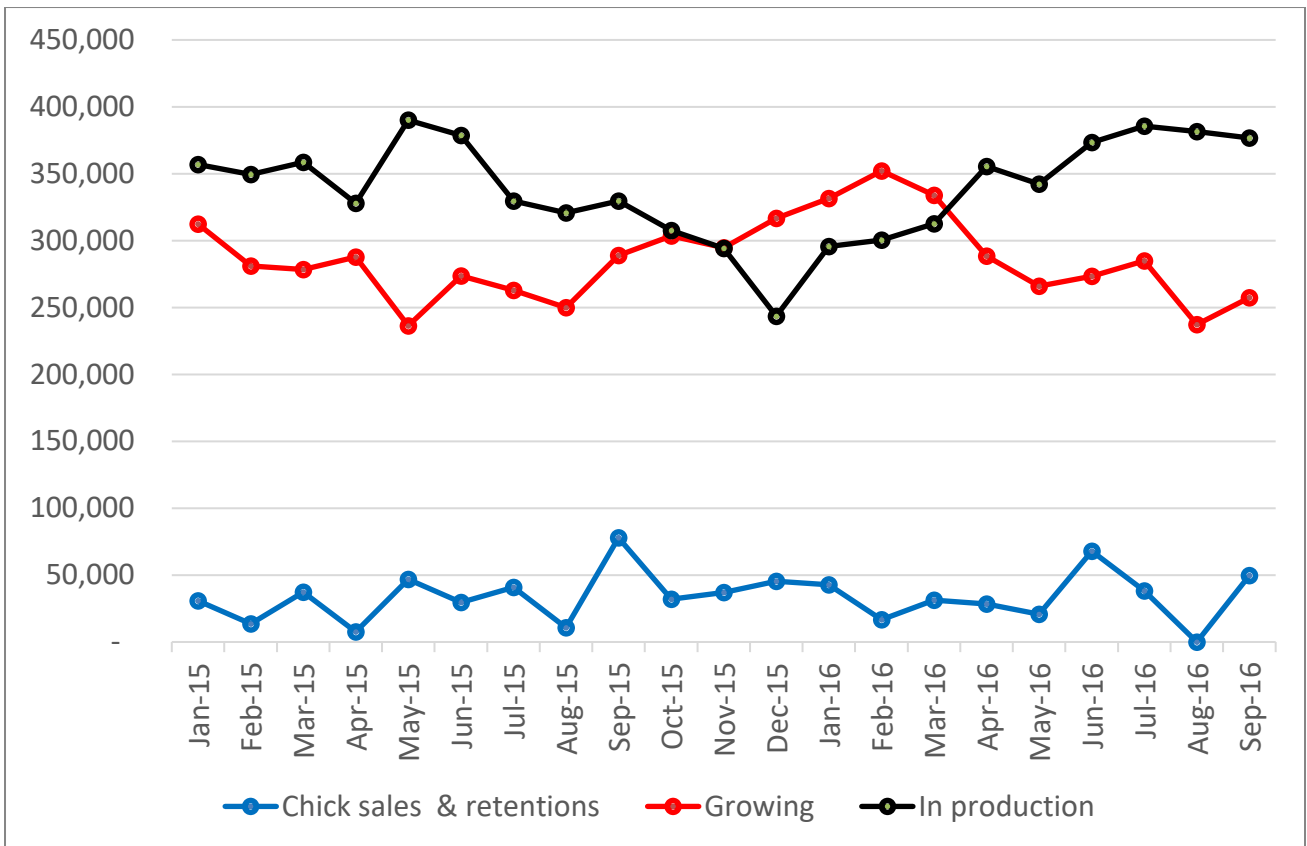


Figure 1. Broiler breeder production trends, January 2015 to September 2016

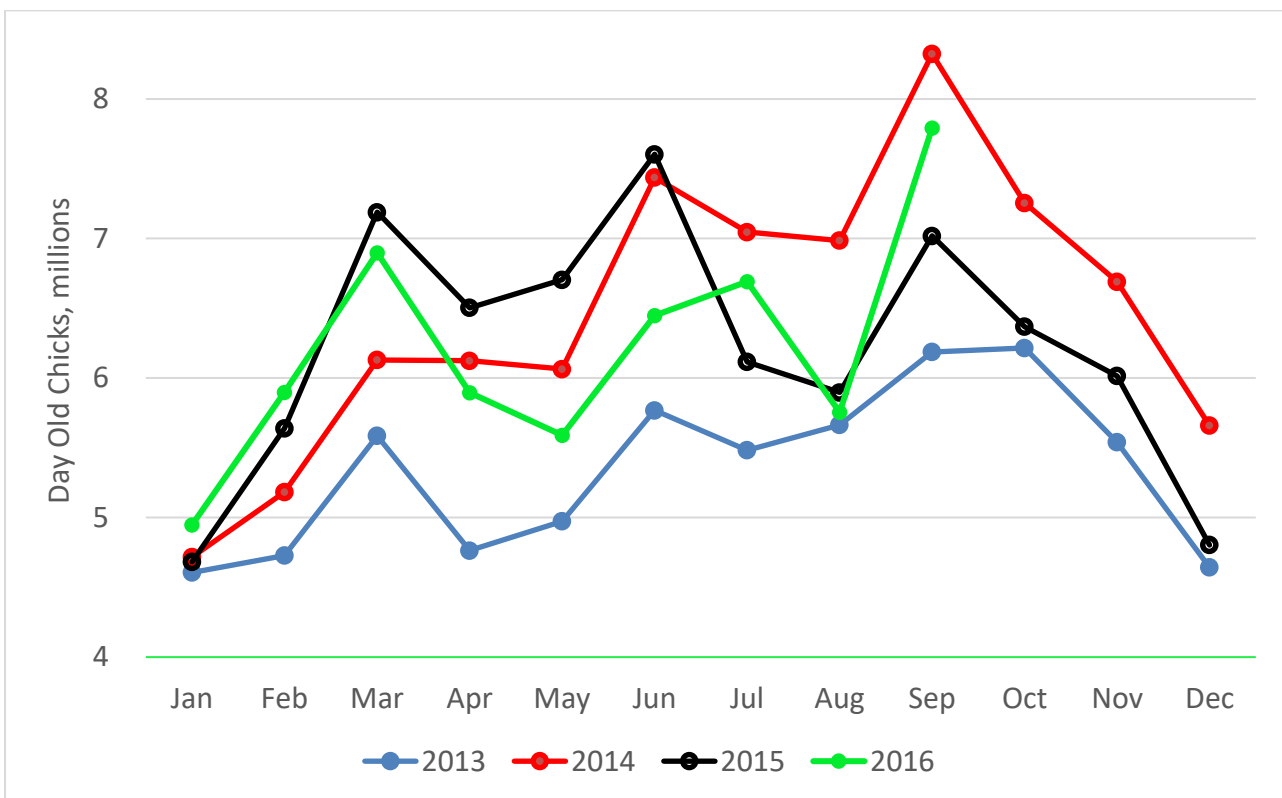


Figure 2. Broiler Day Old Sales and Retentions, 2013 to September 2016

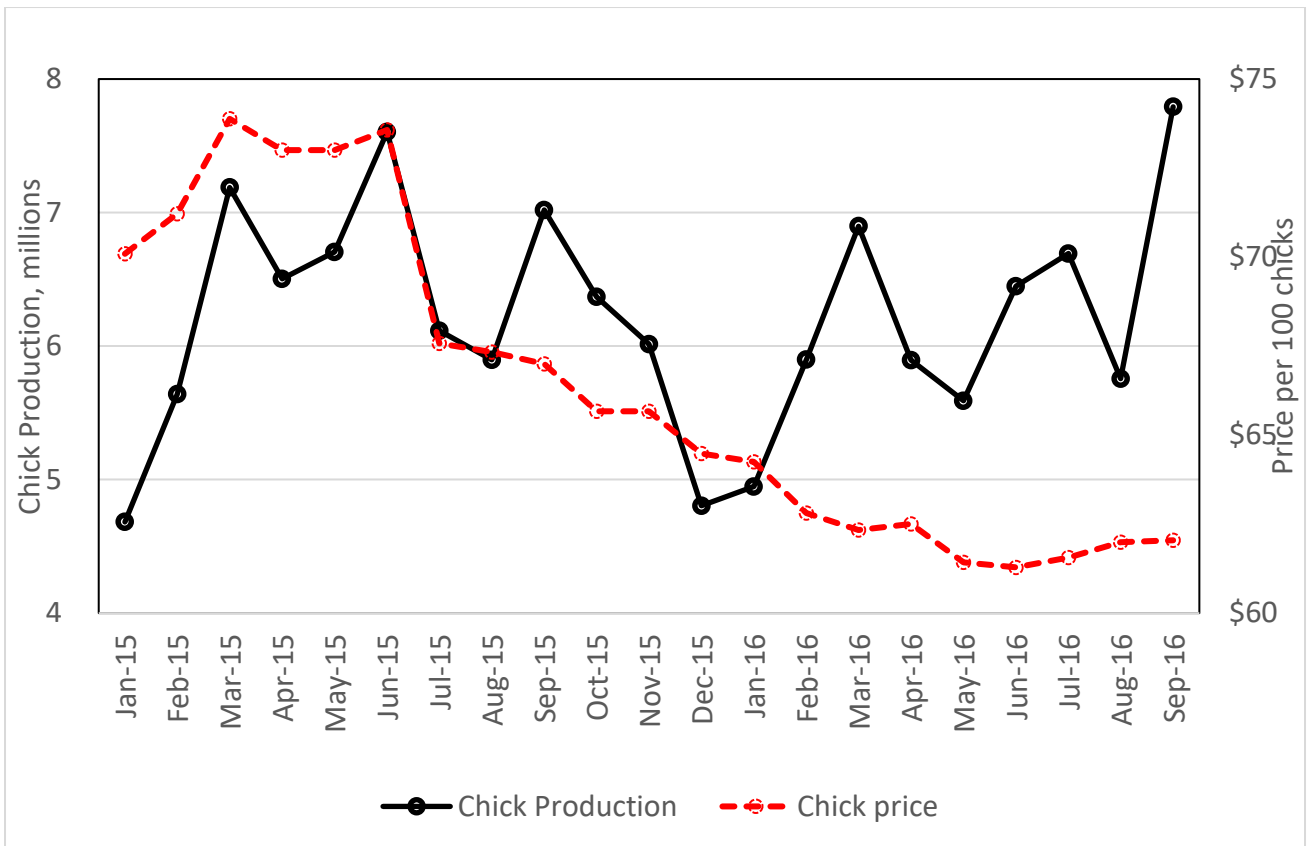


Figure 3. Broiler Day Old Chick Production and Prices, 2015 to September 2016

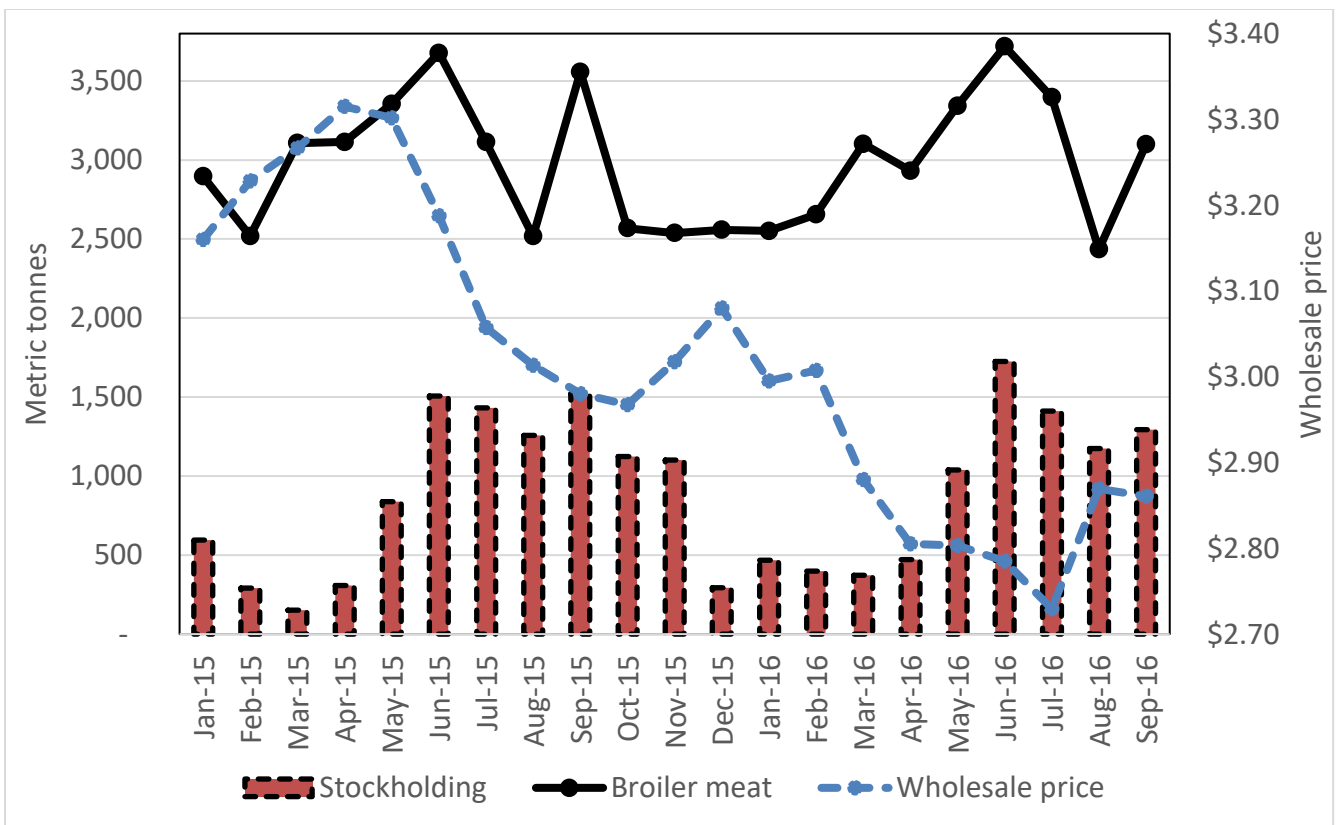


Figure 4. Formal meat production, stockholding and wholesale prices, 2015 to September 2016

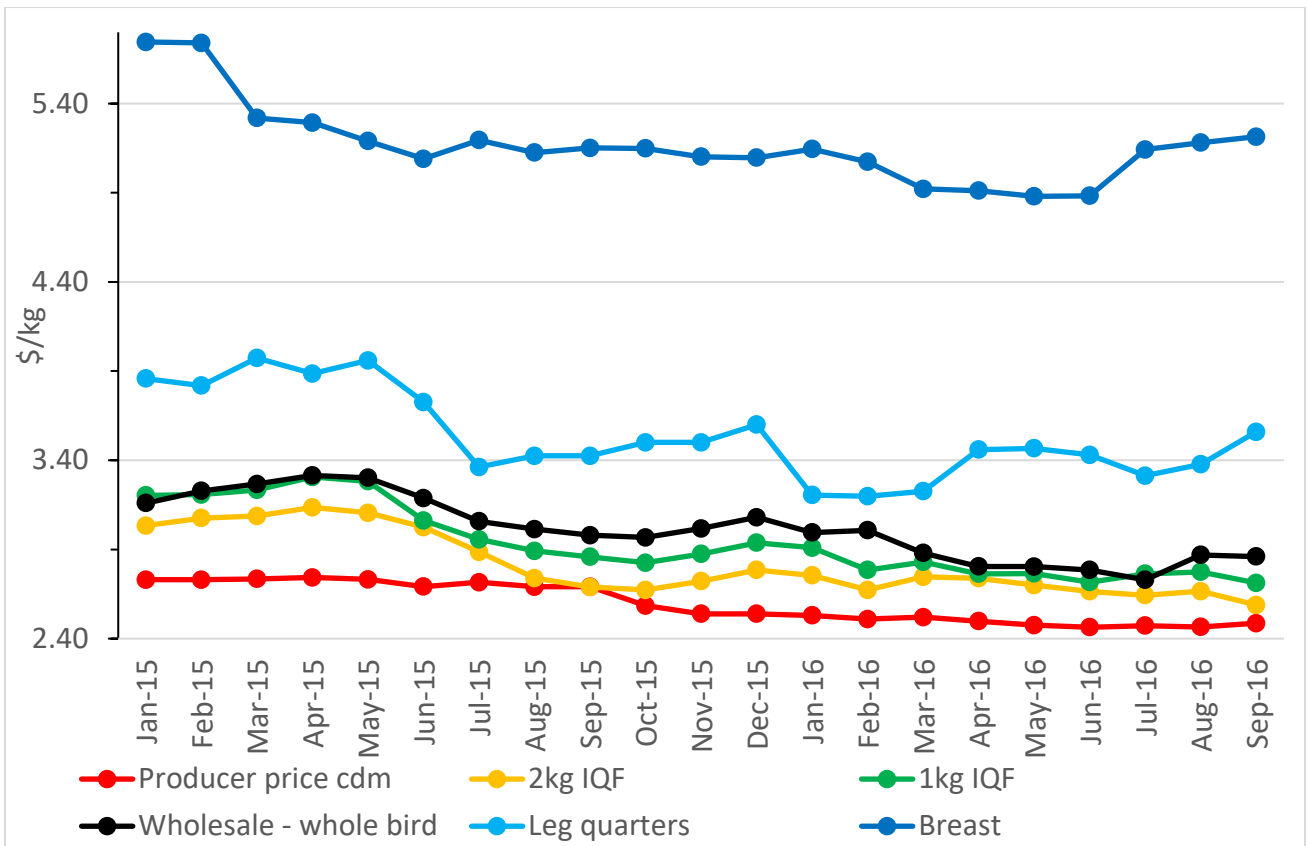


Figure 5. Broiler meat wholesale price trends, January 2015 to September 2016

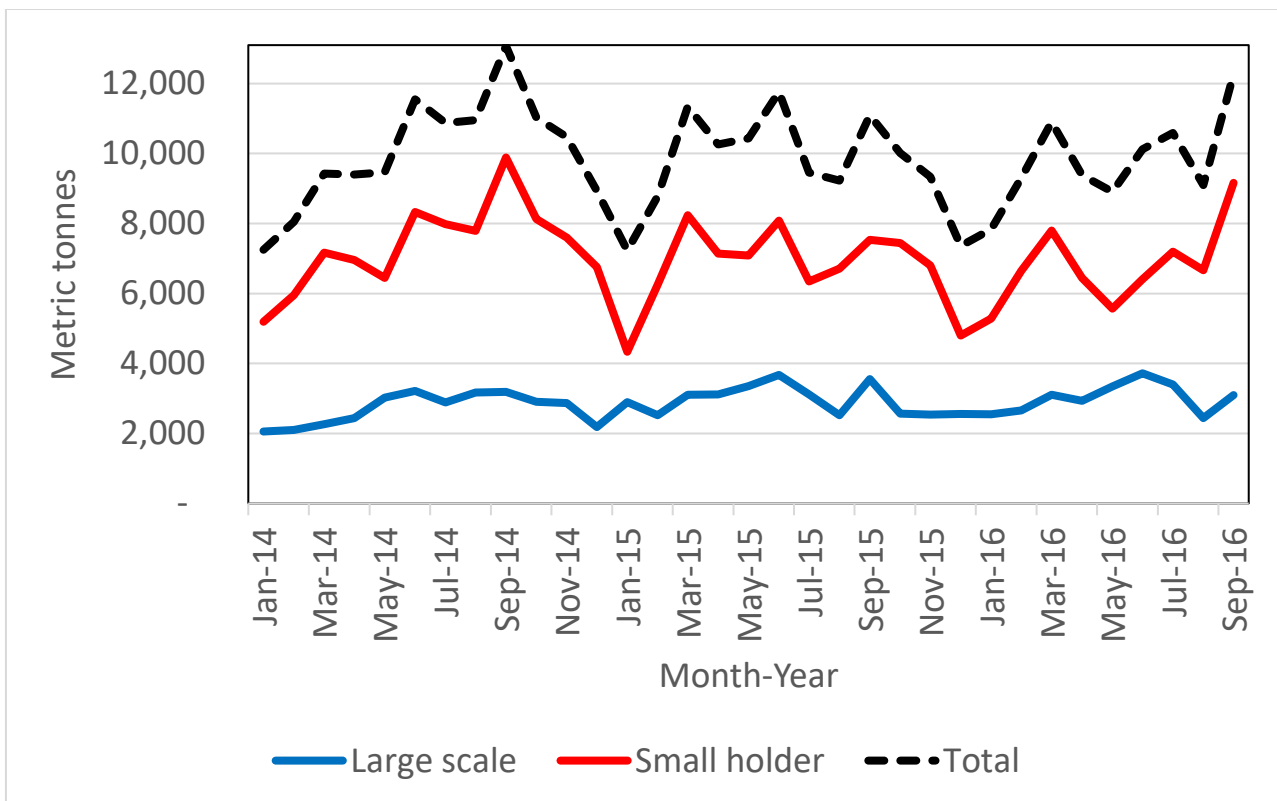


Figure 6. Estimated total broiler meat production, 2014 to September 2016

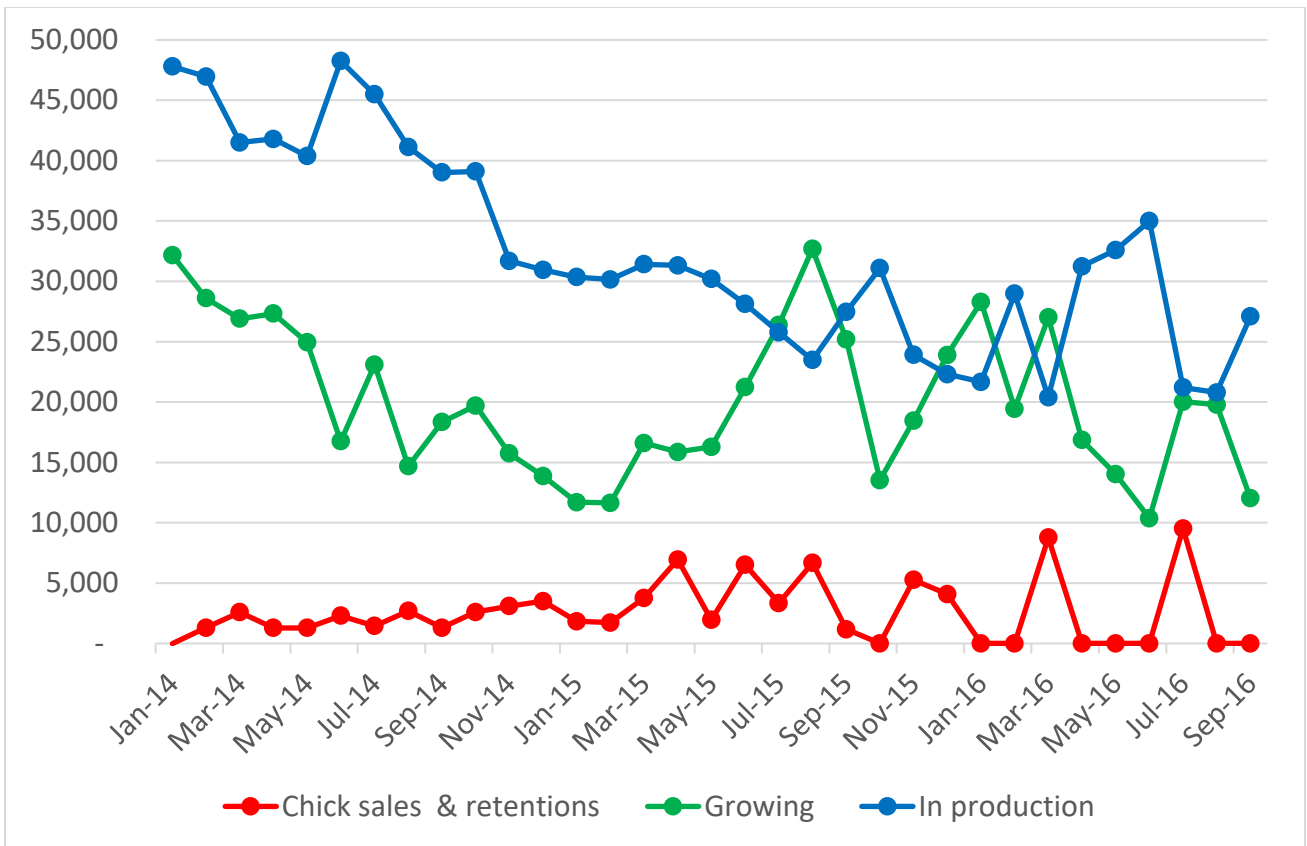


Figure 7. Layer breeder production trends, 2014 to June 2016

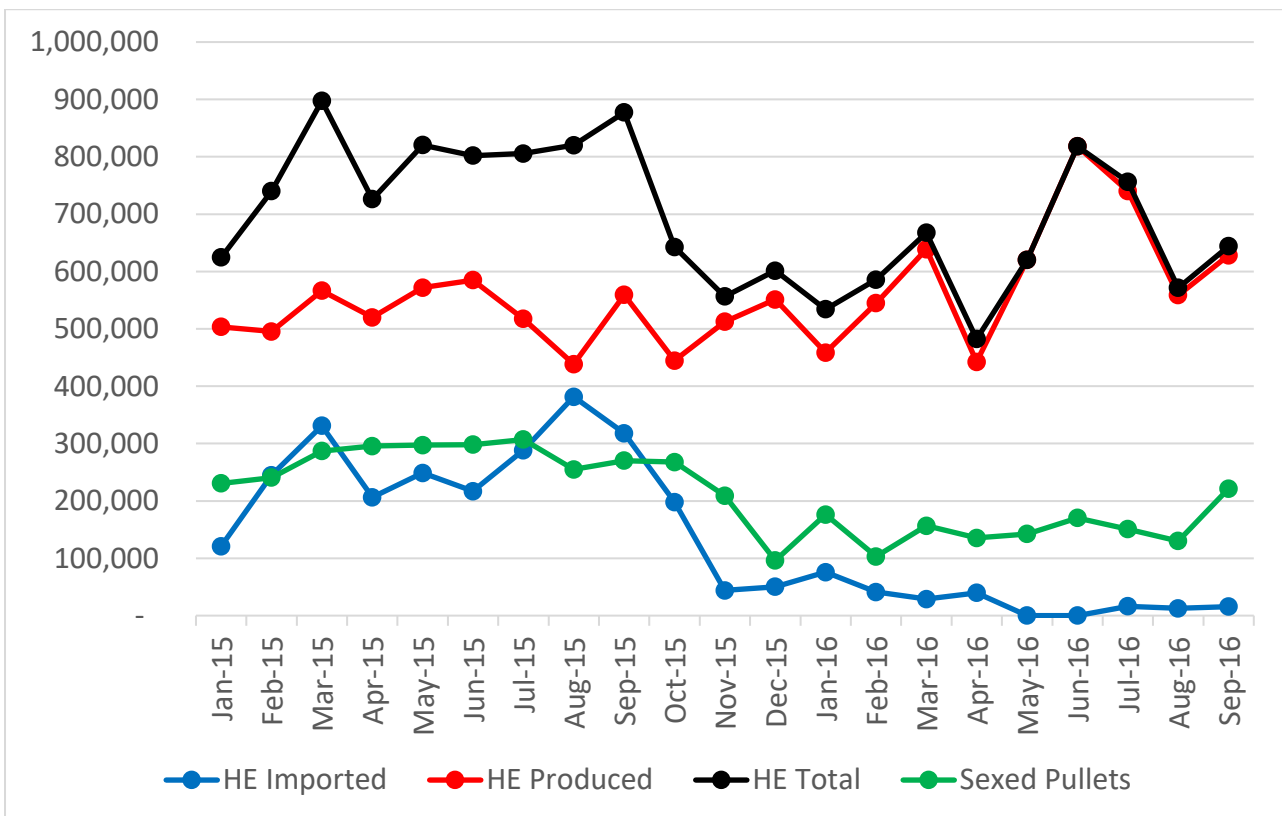


Figure 8. Layer hatching egg and sexed pullet trends, 2015 to September 2016

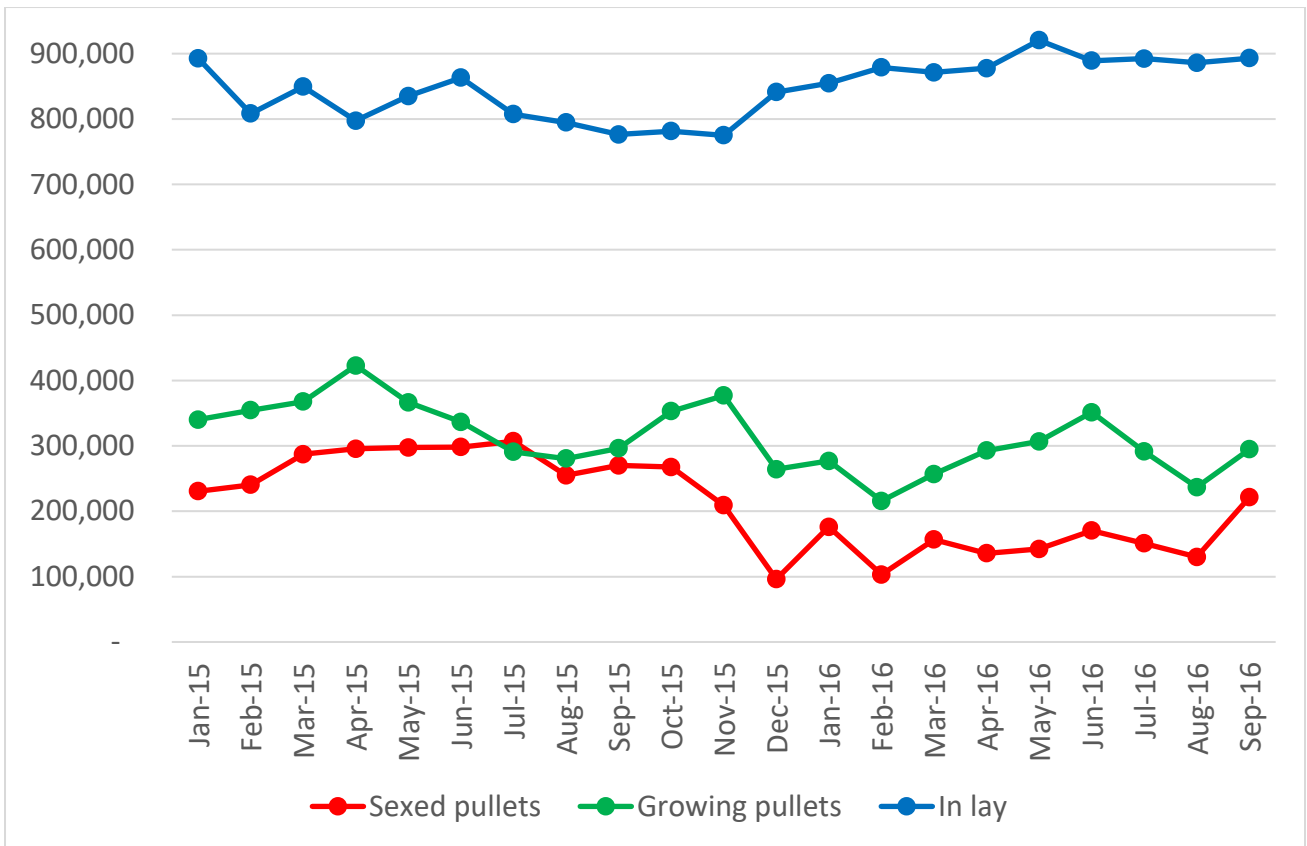


Figure 9. Layer production stock trends, 2015 to September 2016

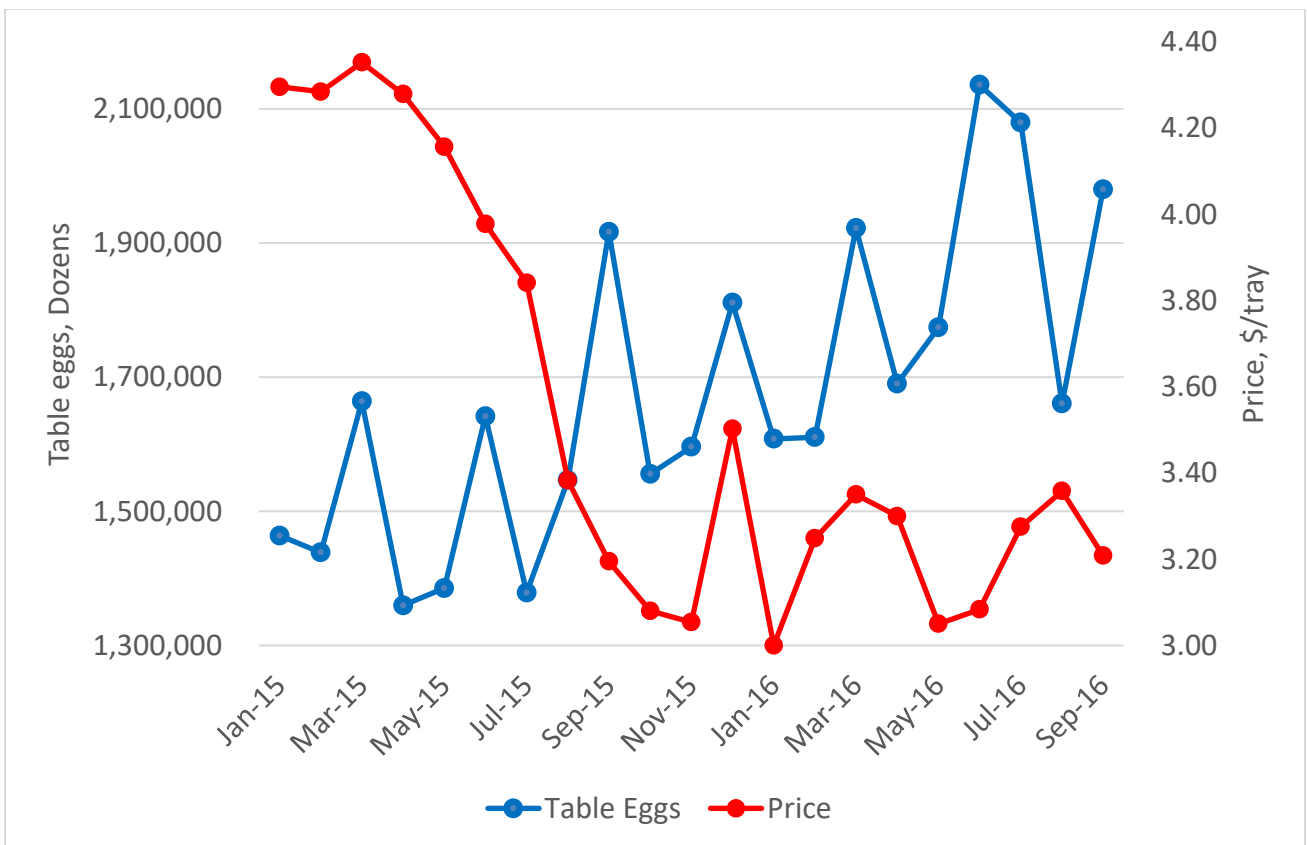


Figure 10. Estimated total table egg production and price trends, 2015 to Sept 2016

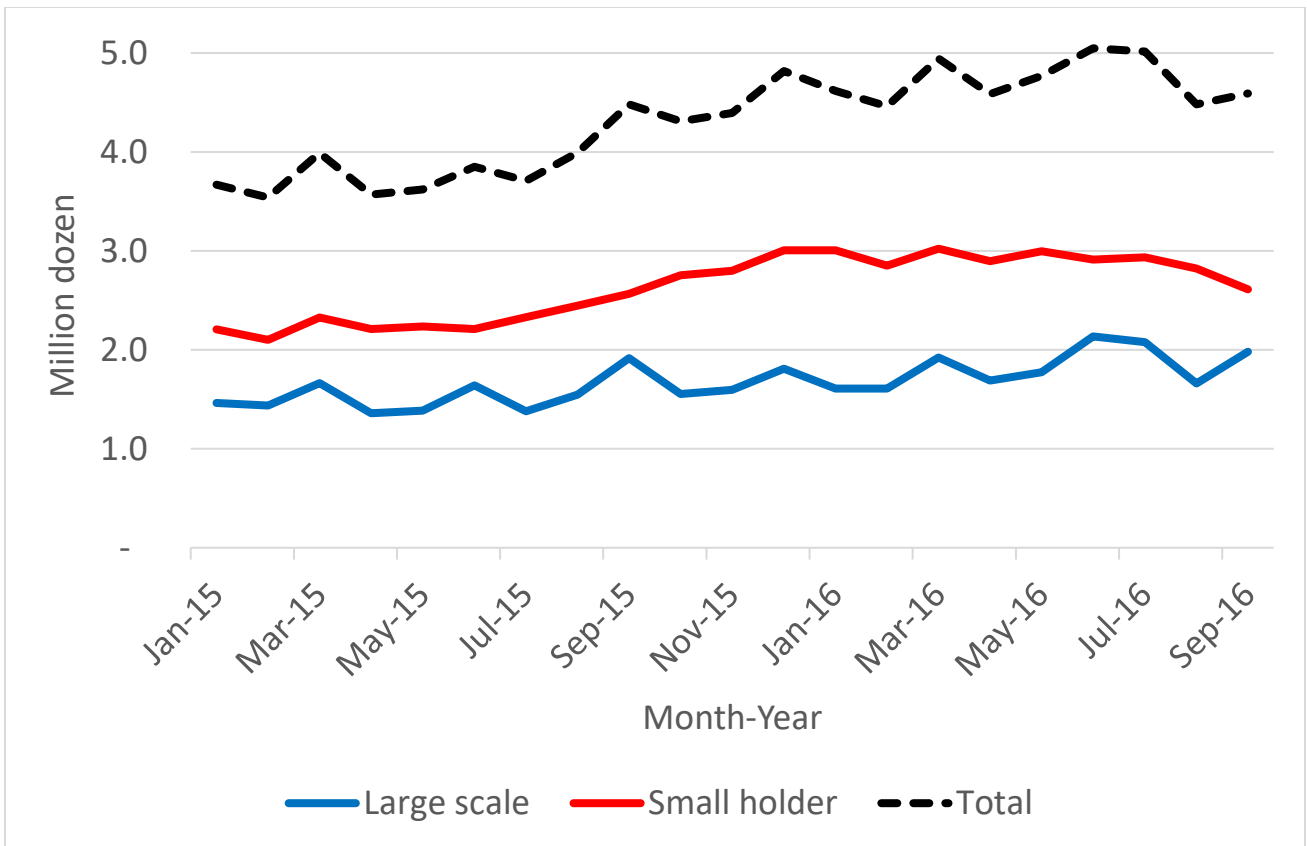


Figure 11. Estimated total egg production, 2015 to September 2016

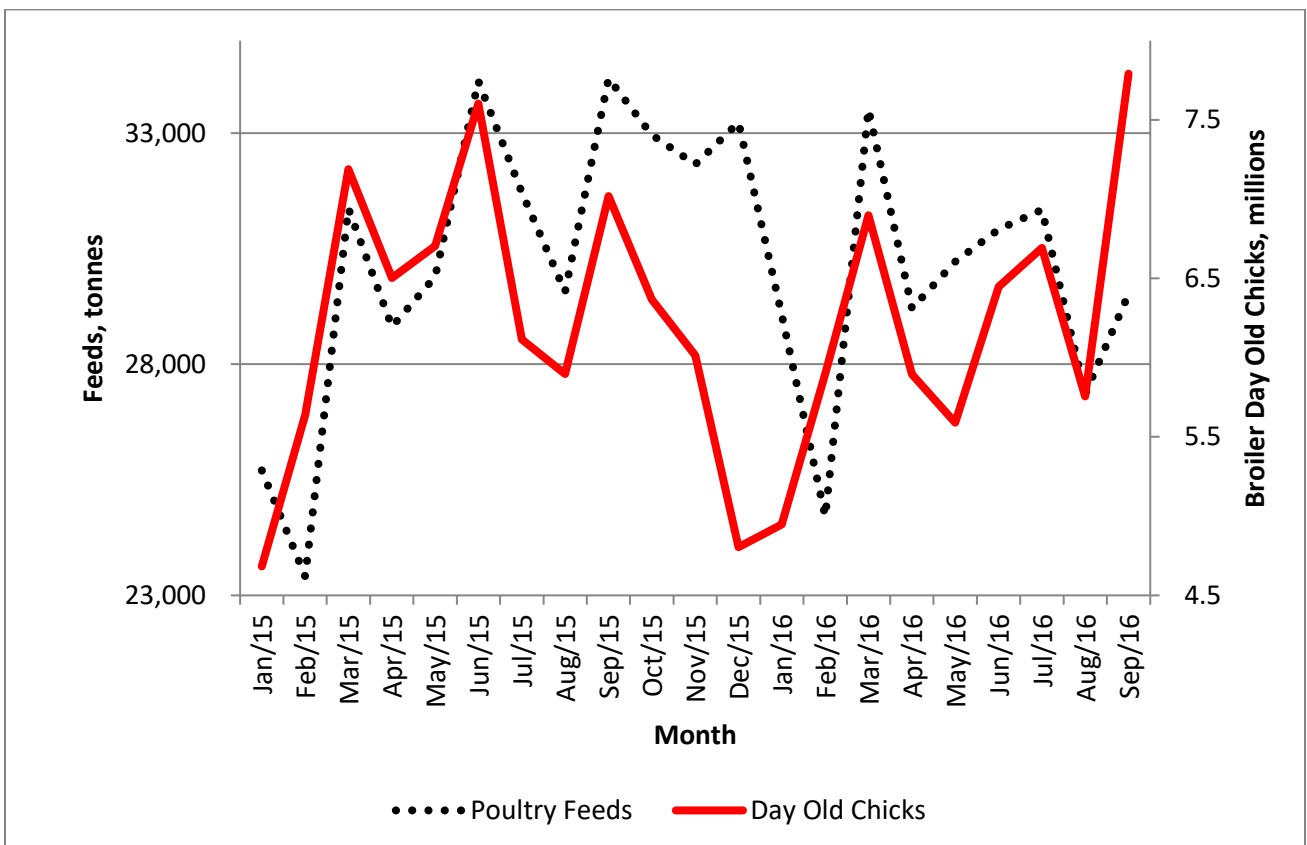


Figure 12. Poultry feed production and broiler day old chick production, 2015 to September 2016

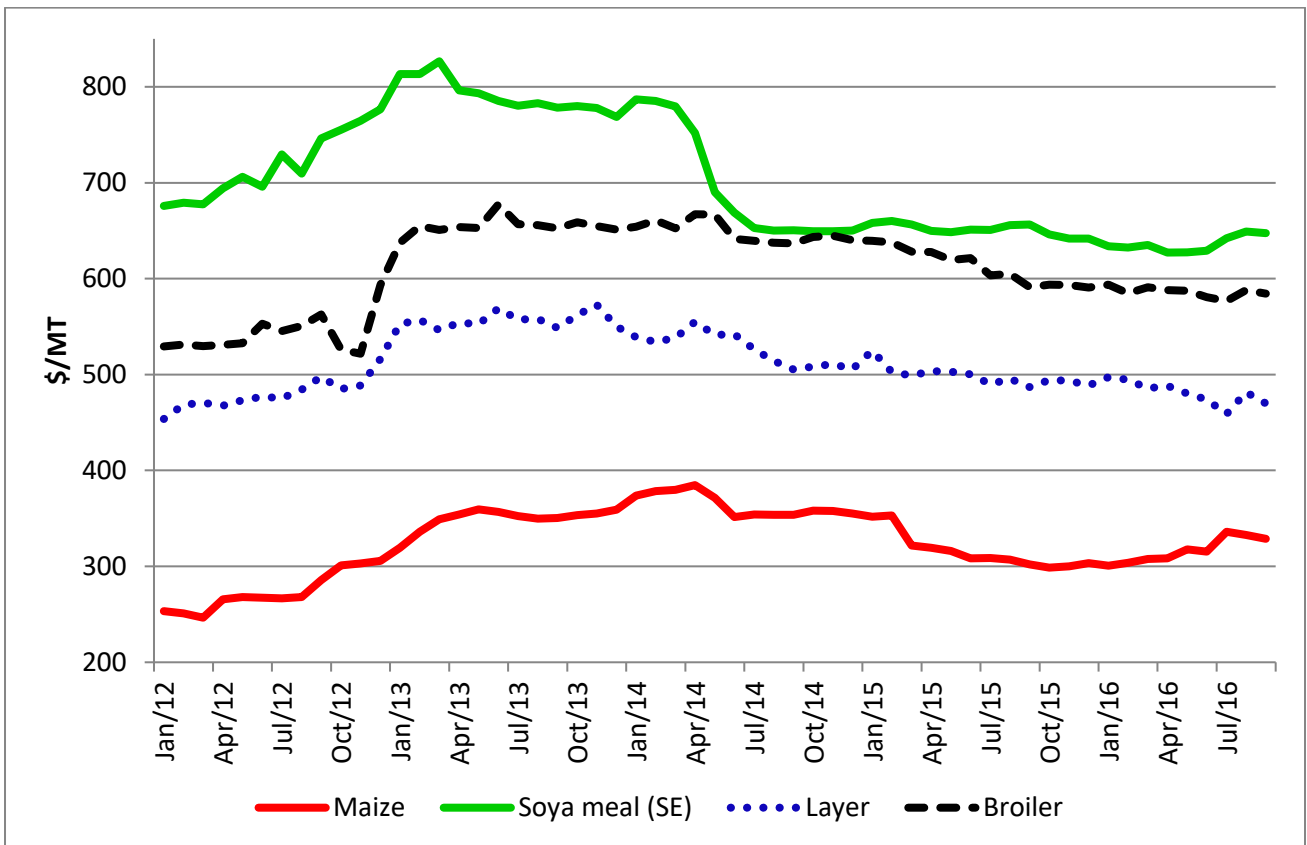


Figure 13. Prices of maize, solvent extracted soya meal and weighted broiler and layer feeds, 2012 to September 2106