

Effect of Covid 19 on Poultry Industry

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Abstract: In the wake of the avian flu pandemic, the poultry sector was severely disrupted. Restaurant closures had a negative influence on the demand for chicken, which resulted in supply modifications for broiler growers. Estimating farmer losses is complicated because of the industry's vertical integration. There is no clear correlation between a price decline in broiler chickens and a price drop in other commodities because the farmers do not own the birds. Methods to better understand COVID-19's farm-level implications are discussed in this article.

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Introduction

Corona was firstly diagnosed in Wuhan China [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. One country's advantage and output satisfaction level have been found to have a significant impact on reports of COVID-19 pandemic consequences on global poultry production. Workers shortages, rising medical insurance premiums, and lockdown periods disrupted the supply chain of raw materials, feed additives, and veterinary supplies in the supplying countries. Due to shifts in market supply and demand, these countries were able to provide adequate food security for humans during the pandemic period. As a result of these and other problems caused by a broken supply chain, impoverished and third-world countries in demand faced even more severe manufacturing input limits [7]. The public knowledge of prevention and isolation in countries with a big population and no previous experience with a respiratory pandemic, such as Egypt, was more difficult to raise. Chicken farm workers and slaughterhouse workers are at greater risk of infection because of the higher concentrations of NH₃ in poultry farms or the shorter distances between work teams in poultry slaughterhouses. Throughout the first few months of the crisis, poultry production was able to meet the increasing demand for poultry products despite the dangerous and demanding working conditions. According to previous findings, the cost of poultry products has fluctuated. A prolonged lockout in various countries caused egg prices to rise significantly while the price of poultry meat soared in the early weeks of the crisis before dropping [8]. Challenge-oriented governments will create and implement numerous measures to mitigate the pandemic's impact, safeguard poultry agriculture from significant changes, and maintain suitable food security levels from poultry products. Additionally, poultry production employees (producers, researchers, investors, G Selim 82 COVID-19 and NGOs) have new jobs and responsibilities to preserve local and worldwide production from the economic impact. The human corona virus belongs to avian Coronavirus of Birds in which there are respiratory problems in bird [9, 10]. The Human corona virus is also an immune suppressive disease. Immune suppressive disease minimize the immunity. As IBD in Poultry is Immune suppressive disease [11] covid is also Immune suppressive viral diseases don't have any treatment [12, 13].

Methodology:

This study, which adopted an exploratory sequential mixed design approach was done to evaluate the impacts of the coronavirus on poultry business. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies are used in this research.

Results

Survey was conducted which shows Covid-19 Effect Poultry

Conclusions

Farm-level policy responses to market downturns, such as the one caused by the COVID-19 epidemic, are difficult to plan because of the nature of the broiler sector. The broiler industry definitely lost money as a result of COVID-19, but it's not clear how to help those affected. Our model helps broiler breeders better understand the effects of COVID-19. The most common causes of loss for broiler farmers are examined in this research at the farm level. If consumer demand for chicken decreases, contract producers may experience production slowdowns, resulting in longer intervals between flocks or lower stocking densities, depending on the severity. For broiler farmers, both of these changes might have a detrimental influence on annual profits. To help policymakers assess losses for impacted producers, we have developed a model.

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