

THREE MAIN OBSTACLES, WHICH WE PROPOSE TO ADDRESS.

- **First**, guinea fowl hens in captivity are not good “broody hens”; they do not sit (incubate) their eggs well to hatch keets. Typically, hatching and brooding of guinea fowl eggs is accomplished using local chicken hens (Obun, 2004). This limits the keet productivity.
- **Second**, in the most common free-range husbandry system, the survival rate of keets to adult birds is so low – mortality figures range from 63% to 80% during the first 10 weeks (Dei et al., 2009). The keets are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, predation, poor nutrition, accidents, and diseases.
- **Third**, due to low feed availability during the dry season, guinea fowl hardly lay any eggs. Eggs are laid during only one season, limiting overall productivity (Jacob and Pescatore, 2013).