

PROJECT REPORT: FUTURE NABDAM

Guinea Fowl Rearing Project for Sustainable Income Generation in Ghana

68.6% NABDAM POVERTY INDEX	80% MORTALITY (UNASSISTED)	6–8 Wks CRITICAL BROODING PHASE	Upper East REGION, GHANA
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1. PROJECT OVERVIEW & KEY DATA

Project Title:	Future Nabdam – Guinea Fowl Rearing Project
Project Partner / Org:	CODA (Community Development Organization)
Project Location:	Nabdam District, Upper East Region, Ghana
Target Group:	Local communities and households in the Nabdam District
Focus & Main Activities:	Establishment of a sustainable hatchery facility, technical knowledge transfer, and training in early chick rearing
Grantor / Primary Funder:	contribYOUte gGmbH

2. BACKGROUND & MOTIVATION

“CODA believes that education and sustainable development initiatives are the key to long-term change and empowering underserved communities.”

Socio-Economic Situation in Nabdam:

- **High Poverty Rate:** According to the 2023 Multidimensional Poverty Report published by the Ghana Statistical Service, the poverty index in Nabdam stands at an alarming **68.6%**, compared to the national average of 24.3%.
- **Limited Income Opportunities:** Due to a lack of industrial activity and only one rainy season per year, formal employment and agricultural earnings are severely restricted. Low-yield vegetable farming fails to cover basic needs.
- **Nutrition & Protein Access:** Main food sources consist predominantly of carbohydrates. Guinea fowl represents one of the most popular and vital local sources of protein.

Challenges in Traditional Guinea Fowl Farming:

- **Extremely High Chick Mortality (up to 80%):** Keets (guinea fowl chicks) are extremely vulnerable to cold temperatures and disease. Because hatching coincides with the rainy season (when natural feed is plentiful), damp and cold conditions lead to severe losses.
- **Lack of Infrastructure & Electricity:** Most households live in mud huts without electricity, forcing them to manually heat brooding spaces using open fires and remaining embers.
- **Knowledge & Capital Constraints:** Inconsistent household funds lead to gaps in feed supply, preventive medication, and technical knowledge regarding proper brooding temperature control during early life stages.

3. IMPLEMENTATION & STRATEGIC APPROACH

To transform guinea fowl farming into a reliable, income-generating activity, the project provides targeted technical and financial support during the crucial early rearing period:

- **Establishment of a Hatchery Unit:** Creating a centralized, temperature-regulated infrastructure to safely rear chicks during their first 6 to 8 weeks.
- **Capacity Building & Training:** Conducting workshops on hygiene, preventive healthcare, balanced nutrition, and optimal temperature management.
- **Securing the Critical Growth Phase:** Once chicks reach 6 to 8 weeks of age, they become significantly more resilient and can transition to extensive free-range foraging with minimal intervention.

4. OBJECTIVES & LONG-TERM IMPACT

- **Sustainable Income Generation:** Reducing chick mortality from 80% to a minimal rate enables local families to build genuine agricultural surpluses.
- **Improved Nutritional Security:** Increasing the local availability of high-quality protein across the region.
- **Community Empowerment:** The acquired technical expertise and hatchery facilities remain permanently managed by the local community.