

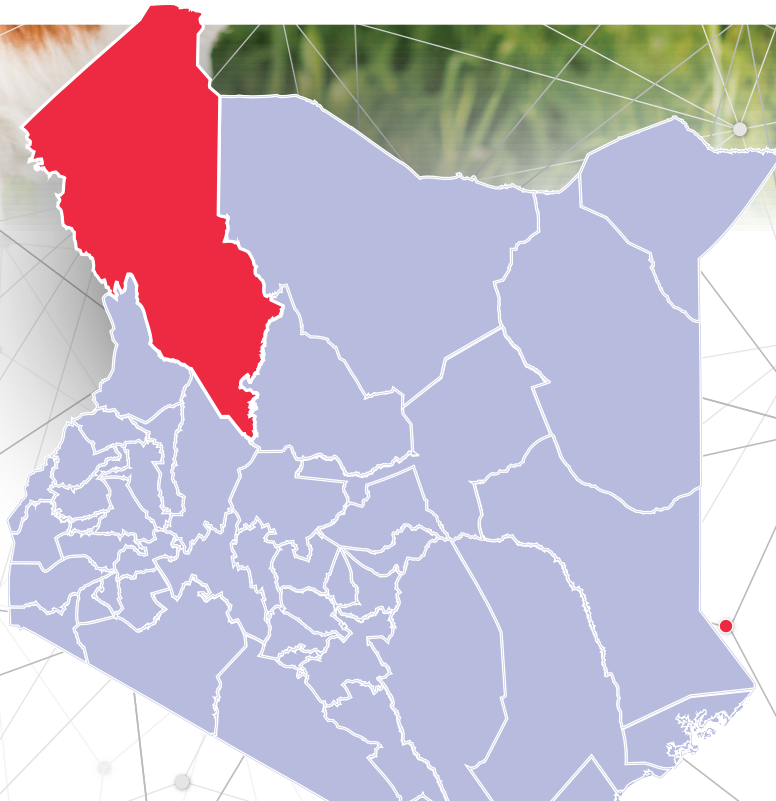


KENYA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

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GOAT SOURCING, VETERINARY HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY HANDOVER REPORT

Turkana South - Lokichar Ward, Turkana County



Implementing organization	Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA)
Partner	KCB Foundation
Service provider	SOLVET AGRO LODWAR
Beneficiary groups	Nakukulas Women Group and KAPPESE Young Tucks Group
Livestock supplied	600 goats: 200 for Nakukulas Women Group; 400 for KAPPESE Young Tucks Group
Reporting date	7 August 2026

Executive Summary

KVA, in partnership with KCBF, implemented a goat project in Turkana South, specifically in Lokichar Ward, targeting Nakukulas Women Group and KAPPESE Young Tucks Group. KVA contracted SOLVET AGRO LODWAR to source and supply 600 goats, comprising 200 goats for Nakukulas Women Group and 400 goats for KAPPESE Young Tucks Group.

The intervention combined livestock asset transfer with veterinary health safeguards. For the Nakukulas allocation, the goats underwent a 14-day quarantine period during which acaricide for tick control, anti-stress medication and a broad-spectrum antibiotic were administered. The 200 goats were handed over to Nakukulas Women Group on 2 December 2025.

For KAPPESE Young Tucks Group, the 400 goats were subjected to herd inspection by the Sub-County Veterinary Officer before handover. The inspected goats were reported to be local-breed males, generally about one and a half years old, with good gait and grazing behavior and generally good physical condition. The 400 goats were subsequently handed over at the group compound in KAPPESE, Lokichar Township Ward, on 19 July 2026.

Beyond the physical transfer of animals, the intervention represents an investment in productive community assets. Well-managed goats can support household income generation, herd multiplication, food and nutrition security, and resilience, while strengthening community participation in livestock-based livelihoods. The longer-term benefits will, however, depend on appropriate husbandry, disease prevention, breeding/production management and access to veterinary services.

Background to the Kenya Veterinary Association

The Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA) is a professional membership organization for veterinarians in Kenya and is registered under the Societies Act, Cap. 108 of the Laws of Kenya. The KVA's mandate is to promote the socio-economic development and welfare of its members while safeguarding animal health, food safety and welfare. The Association also undertakes advocacy, professional leadership, community engagement and initiatives that strengthen animal and public health.

KVA was founded in 1966 and established in 1967. Its work cuts across animal, human and environmental domains, reflecting the One Health perspective that recognizes the interconnection between animal health, human health and the environment. Through partnerships and projects, KVA also contributes veterinary expertise to community-level livestock and livelihood interventions.

In this intervention, KVA's role is particularly relevant because livestock distribution is most effective when the transfer of animals is accompanied by appropriate animal-health safeguards, professional veterinary oversight, and mechanisms that promote responsible livestock management. The goat project

therefore links community livelihood support with veterinary technical input.

Background and Rationale of the Intervention

Livestock can function as both a livelihood resource and a productive household asset. In pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, goats are particularly important because they can provide a relatively accessible source of meat, income and breeding stock and can contribute to household resilience when managed appropriately.

Against this context, KVA in partnership with KCBF implemented a goat project in Turkana South, with the intervention targeting Nakukulas Women Group and KAPPESE Young Tucks Group in Lokichar Ward, Turkana. KVA contracted SOLVET AGRO LODWAR to source and supply the 600 goats to the two groups.

Service Provider Profile

SOLVET AGRO LODWAR is a privately owned agro-veterinary enterprise dealing in veterinary medicines, animal feeds, seed supplies and livestock for restocking or offtake. It also provides veterinary services, including treatment and vaccination of food animals and pets. The service provider is operated by Dr. Agui Sammy, KVB registration number 2804 and KVA membership number 2330.

Objectives of the Goat Distribution and Veterinary Support

- To support beneficiary livelihoods with livestock assets (600 goats) that will contribute to sustainable livelihood activities.
- To promote Improved Animal Health and Animal Welfare Practices amongst the beneficiary groups.

Implementation Overview

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Beneficiary group	Number of goats	Key veterinary/implementation action	Handover date
Nakukulas Women Group	200	14-day quarantine; acaricide, anti-stress medication and broad-spectrum antibiotic administration documented	2 December 2025

KAPPESE Young Tucks Group	400	Herd inspection by Sub-County Veterinary Officer; physical and disease-sign assessment.	19 July 2026
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Total livestock supplied: 600 goats.

Nakukulas Women Group: Quarantine and Handover

For the Nakukulas Women Group allocation, the goats underwent a 14-day quarantine period before handover. During quarantine, acaricide for tick control, anti-stress medication and a broad-spectrum antibiotic were used.



Figure 1 Dewormer administration



Figure 2 Vaccination

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Figure 3 Acaricide pour-on



Figure 4 Quarantine

A total of 200 goats were handed over to Nakukulas Women Group on 2 December 2025.



Figure 5 Nakukulas Women Group goats handover ... Advancing Veterinary Excellence ...

KAPPESE Young Tucks Group: Herd Inspection and Handover

SOLVET AGRO LODWAR collaborated with the Sub-County Veterinary Officer to inspect the 400 goats intended for handover to KAPPESE Young Tucks Group. The inspection was intended to establish the general physical condition of the herd and identify observable signs of important livestock diseases or parasitic infestation.

Findings from the herd inspection

Parameter	Observation
Breed	All 400 goats were reported as local breed.

Sex	All 400 goats were reported as male.
Age	Generally, about one and a half years.
Gait and behaviour	Good gait; goats were observed grazing well.
Coat/physical appearance	Shiny and smooth coat; no signs of swellings or abscesses were observed.
Clinical signs of disease	No observable signs of CCPP, sheep and goat pox, mange, PPR, Rift Valley fever or brucellosis were reported during the inspection.
Worm infestation	Assessed through observation for diarrhea and tail matting; no such signs were observed in the herd.
Ectoparasites	Ticks were observed in a few goats.

Based on the general and physical examination, the goats were in good condition and fit for handover. The 400 goats were handed over at the group's compound in KAPPESE, Lokichar Township Ward, on 19 July 2026 by Dr Agui.

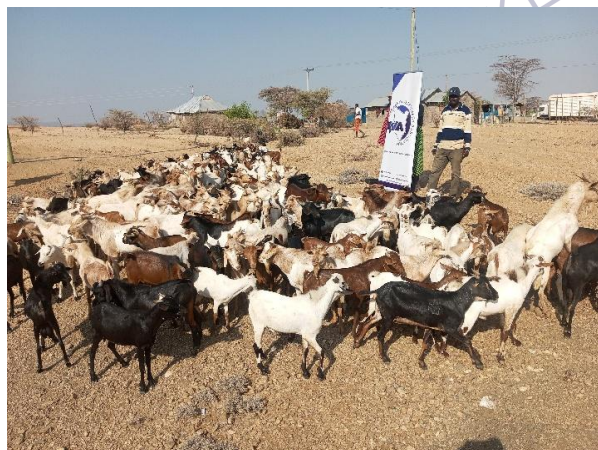


Figure 4 KAPPESE Young Tucks Group goat handover

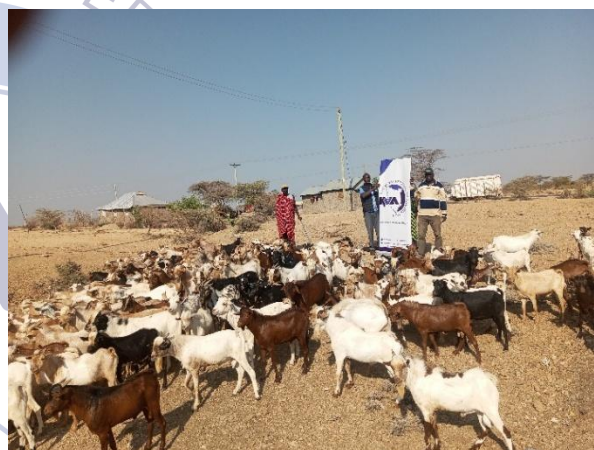


Figure 5 KAPPESE handover with group officials and Dr Agui

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Figure 1 KAPPESE group officials with Dr Agui

Expected Benefits of Livestock Distribution to the Community

The transfer of goats is more than a one-time distribution of animals; it provides beneficiary groups with productive assets that can potentially generate value over time. The following benefits are expected, subject to good management and continued access to veterinary and extension support:

- **Livelihood and income generation:** Goats can provide a source of income through sale of animals, especially when herd size and productivity increase.
- **Productive asset ownership:** Livestock can serve as a tangible household and group asset that can be retained, multiplied or sold when funds are needed.
- **Herd multiplication:** Where breeding animals and appropriate management are available, the initial livestock allocation can form the basis of herd growth over time.
- **Food and nutrition security:** Goats can contribute to household access to animal-source foods and, through income from livestock sales, improve the capacity to purchase diverse foods.
- **Resilience to economic shocks:** Livestock can provide an alternative source of income during periods when other livelihood activities are affected, although the level of resilience depends on herd health, market access and environmental conditions.
- **Women and youth economic participation:** The targeting of a women's group and a young people's group creates an opportunity for livestock-based enterprise development, skills building and collective economic activity.
- **Community-level economic activity:** Livestock production creates demand for veterinary services, feeds, drugs, transport, markets and other value-chain services, potentially stimulating local economic activity.
- **Manure and farm productivity:** Where goats are integrated into crop-livestock systems, manure can contribute nutrients to crop production and soil fertility.

Veterinary and Animal Health Significance

The veterinary measures documented in this report are important because livestock transfers can create animal-health risks if animals are moved without appropriate health assessment and preventive measures. Quarantine, parasite control, vaccination, clinical observation and veterinary inspection can reduce the likelihood of introducing or spreading disease and can improve the ability of beneficiaries to start with healthier animals.

The KAPPESE inspection also demonstrates the value of involving veterinary personnel before handover. Although no major clinical signs were reported during inspection, ticks were observed in a few animals. This finding reinforces the need for continued parasite control and routine veterinary monitoring after distribution.

Importantly, absence of observable clinical signs during a field inspection should not be interpreted as proof that animals are free from all infections. Continued monitoring, appropriate vaccination, parasite control, biosecurity and prompt reporting of illness remain necessary.

Recommended Post-Handover Monitoring and Sustainability

To translate the livestock transfer into sustained livelihood benefits, the intervention should be followed by structured monitoring. The following actions are recommended:

- i. Conduct periodic veterinary follow-up visits to assess morbidity, mortality, body condition, parasite burden and general herd health.
- ii. Maintain simple group-level livestock records showing animals received, deaths, births, sales, transfers and current herd numbers.
- iii. Strengthen preventive animal-health practices, including vaccination according to the applicable local veterinary programme and routine parasite control.
- iv. Promote good housing, feeding, watering and hygiene practices appropriate to the local production system.
- v. Support the groups to develop simple livestock management plans covering breeding, replacement, sale and emergency decisions.
- vi. Document livestock-related income and reinvestment where feasible so that the economic contribution of the intervention can be assessed.
- vii. Encourage timely reporting of unusual illness, deaths or suspected outbreaks to the relevant veterinary authorities.
- viii. Undertake a follow-up outcome assessment to compare the initial livestock allocation with herd status and livelihood outcomes over time.

Key Lessons and Considerations

- i. Livestock distribution is strong when animal transfer is integrated with veterinary safeguards and post-handover support.
- ii. Pre-handover inspection provides useful assurance on the observable physical condition of livestock and can identify issues requiring attention.
- iii. The observation of ticks in some goats highlights the need for ongoing parasite control rather than one-off treatment.
- iv. The long-term value of the intervention will depend on how effectively beneficiary groups manage, protect and multiply the livestock assets.

Conclusion

The KVA–KCBF goat intervention in Turkana resulted in the sourcing and handover of 600 goats to Nakukulas Women Group and KAPPESE Young Tucks Group. The implementation incorporated important veterinary measures, including quarantine and treatment for the Nakukulas allocation and pre-handover veterinary inspection for the KAPPESE allocation.

The intervention provides the beneficiary groups with livestock assets that have the potential to contribute to livelihoods, income generation, food and nutrition security and longer-term community resilience. Realization of these benefits will depend on responsible animal husbandry, disease prevention, access to veterinary services, appropriate livestock management and continued follow-up. A structured monitoring approach will be important for demonstrating the longer-term outcomes and impact of the investment.

Report Compilation

Report compiled by **Kenya Veterinary Association**

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