**Health Measures**

Goats should be de-wormed regularly or as advised by the local Veterinary officer. This also applies to spray for control of ticks, fleas and lice.
Introduction
Goat production in the dry week of Kenya has been factors that include:
- Disease and pest infections
- Poor breeds and breeding routines
- Poor nutrition
- Endo and ecto-parasites infestation.
Good housing, breeding and feeding can overcome these constraints and reduce high mortality and slow growth rate of kids.

Breeding
Choice of breed and its management are important in goat production. The predominant breeds in dry areas are Gala (Somali) and Small East African.

Mating should be done so as to coincide with periods of good feed supply to increase conception rates and the twinning ability of the goats.

Kidding should also occur when feeds are plentiful to ensure enough milk for fast growth rate of the kids.

Kids which grow fast attain sexual maturity early and also withstand disease challenges.

Inbreeding should be avoided by removing young males from the herd.

An apron used on the undesired males in the herd is also an effective way of controlling mating.

Feeding
The quality and quantity of feeds is a big problem especially during the dry seasons.

Feed storage in feeds stress periods is essential and can be achieved through planting of dual purpose crops such as sorghum, cowpeas and dolichos.

Other options include:
- Acacia pods collected and stored for use during periods of scarcity.
- Setting pastures aside as reserved grazing and sowing with quality feeds.
- Water should be provided throughout even when goats have diarrhea.