



Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project

Office of the County Project Coordinator – KCSAP Busia (K).

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

**VACCINATION CAMPAIGN FOR MANAGEMENT OF LUMPY SKIN
DISEASE, FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE AND BLACK QUARTER/ANTHRAX
DISEASES.**

FEBRUARY2022.

We do hereby submit the pest management plan for the proposed Vector Control and Vaccination project. To our knowledge all information contained in this report is accurate and a truthful representation of all findings as relating to the proposed project as per project description by the proponent.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCOs	County Chief Officers
CDPH	County Department of Public Health
CDR	Community Disease Reporters
CDVS	County Director of Veterinary Service
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CESSCO	County Environmental and Social Safeguard Compliance Officer
CIDP	County integrated Development Plan
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CPC-	County Project Coordinator
CPCU	County Project Coordination Unit
DALF	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
GOK	Government of Kenya
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KEVEVAPI	Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institution
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OP	Operational Policy
PMC	Pest Management Committee
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SAIC	Social Accountability and Integrity Committee
SCVO	Sub County Veterinary Officer
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Livestock agriculture remains a fundamental driver in economic growth of Busia County. The statistics from the World Bank illustrates that agriculturally related investments have double as much potential in rural poverty eradication due its important role in household income and nutrition diversification through milk and meat.

Despite the numerous benefits the sector have to the economy, it still faces numerous challenges including the prevalence of livestock infections such as; Foot and Mouth Disease, lumpy skin disease, Black Quarter, and Anthrax.

It is against this backdrop that the County Government of Busia through her Annual Work Plan and the County Intergraded Development Plan 2018-2022 has embarked on mass livestock vaccination campaign as a precautionary measure against the spread of livestock diseases in the County, thus necessitating the need for a Pest Management Plan (PMP). The vaccination will be implementation in all the seven (7) Sub-Counties of Busia County namely; Teso North, Teso South, Nambale, Matayos, Butula, Samia, and Bunyala targeting 200,000 cattle for vaccination; 130,000 cattle, 50,000 goats and 20,000 sheep and 17,500 of beneficiaries: (Male: 9,000, Female: 8,500)

A Pest Management Plan is a tool prepared in ratification of the World Bank Policy OP 4.09 which supports safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management practices. This plan promotes the use of biological and environmental control methods. From the Environmental and Social Safeguard screening, it has been noted that the vaccination campaign will have both negative and positive impacts. The mitigation measures of harmful impacts have adequately been captured in the PMP.

The positive impacts will include; reduced livestock mortality, enhanced quality and quantity in terms of milk and meat, augmented livelihood resilience for the communities. The negative impacts will be; wastes as a result of empty vaccine vessels, broken/damages needles, injuries and accidents which ~~should~~ will be disposed off properly based on NEMA approvals or be incinerated, conflict which ~~there is need for training~~ will be handled through the established ~~on~~ grievance redress mechanisms and ~~do~~ citizen engagement/ public participation. ~~and p~~ Possible omission of potential beneficiaries due cultural believes will be addressed by engaging potential

beneficiaries through citizen engagement detailing~~due cultural believes which should the~~
importance of vaccination.~~should be clearly emphasized.~~ Covid-19 will be a major emerging health worry but the exercise will be done under strict adherence of the Ministry of Health protocols.

In preparation of this PMP, literature review, key informant interviews, focused group discussions were employed. Structured and open-ended Questionnaires were used to gather information on livestock vaccination. In addition, public participation was conducted where 63 Livestock farmers -(Male 49 and female 14) attended. World Bank policies as well as Government of Kenya policies and legislations on livestock production and protection, environmental management and public health were reviewed during the study. Baseline data on livestock and pesticide use in Busia and identification of positive and negative economic and environmental and social impacts of vaccine use and their proposed mitigation measures was carried out.

The cost of the project is estimated to be in a tune of Ksh. 28,534,000.

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Busia County is located in western part of Kenya and serves as the gateway to Kenya's regional neighbors including Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC Congo and Southern Sudan. With two border crossing points at Busia and Malaba Towns.

The County also borders Bungoma County to the North, Kakamega County to the East and Siaya County to the South East, and Lake Victoria to the South West. It lies

between latitude 0° and 0° 45 North and longitude 34° 25 East and can be accessed through Kisumu International Airport which is 112 Km away.

Busia County is situated in western Kenya and serves as the gateway to Kenya's regional neighbors Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC Congo and Southern Sudan, with two border crossing points at Busia and Malaba Towns, thereby making it a high risk area for transboundary livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Anthrax and Trypanosomiasis (Transmitted by Tsetse flies). In the year 2020, Busia County witnessed an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease that led to massive losses in milk and meat production and the outbreak was traced to have originated from livestock that had come from across the border. On lab confirmation, the serotype 'O' was detected and that was the same serotype causing outbreaks in Uganda. Over 10,000 animals were affected in the outbreak resulting to a loss valued at over Ksh.100 million in loss of revenue, treatment costs and death of livestock. In 2014, an outbreak of Anthrax occurred in Teso South Sub County leading to deaths of livestock, closure of slaughterhouses and endangering human lives since anthrax is zoonotic (can be transmitted from animals to humans).



Figure 1: Map of Busia County: courtesy of BG Ways

1.1 Relevant Regulations and Policies

1.1.1 Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2007

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2007 (OSHA) provide for the safety, health and welfare of employees, and all people legally present at places of work (whether temporarily or permanently) and associated matters.

Part II of the Act clearly stipulates the duties of occupiers while part IX mainly deals with chemical safety. In specific, section 3 tasks every occupier to carry out appropriate risk assessments in relation to the safety and health of persons employed and, on the basis of these results adopt preventive and protective measures that are safe and without risk to health and comply with the requirements in the Act. Section 83 gives provisions for handling, transportation and disposal of chemicals and other substances. Section 84 gives provisions for material safety data sheet; Section 85 provides for proper labeling and marking of all chemical packaging; Section 86 advocates for classification of hazardous chemicals and substances. In addition, Section 89 provides for control of air pollution, noise and vibration. The establishment of this Act and in particular the above quoted sections will be obeyed during the vaccination campaign.

All staffs engaged in this exercise will be provided with personal protective equipments (PPEs) so as to ensure their safety and health. Additionally, the animals will be vaccinated in designated crushes to minimize or avoid injuries or harm to the staffs.

All waste generated during the exercise will be collected using appropriate waste receptacles, segregated based on their characteristics and property, and clearly labelled, transported by a licensed transporter and disposed of in a designated disposal site at the Busia County Referral Hospital incinerator and burn chambers. There will be a monitoring team consisting of County director of veterinary services (CDVS), County public health officer and County Environmental and Social Safeguard Compliance Officer (CESSCO) that will closely supervise compliance with these regulations.

1.1.2. Waste Management (EMCA) Regulations, 2006

These regulations outline the guidelines for the management of waste in general and for the management of solid waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste, pesticides and toxic substances, biomedical waste and radioactive substances in specific. Section II of the act

clearly demands that no person shall dispose off any waste on a public highway, street, road, recreational area or in any public place except in a designated waste receptacle. Section 2 further states that any person whose activities generate waste shall collect, segregate and dispose or cause to be disposed off such waste in the manner provided for under these regulations. Section 33, 34 and 35 (part IV) further give requirements for classification, registration, labeling, packaging, advertising, distribution, storage, transportation, handling and disposal of pesticides. This project is anticipated to generate both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes which comprise used needles, empty vaccine bottles, bent needles, empty and plastic containers during the vaccination activity. In compliance with these regulations, the proponent (Busia County) will ensure that -waste is collected, segregated into hazardous and non-hazardous waste and disposed off in a manner articulated in this regulation. Additionally, all wastes will be classified and properly labeled. The non -hazardous waste will be disposed off in the nearest designated dumpsites while the hazardous wastes upon segregation will be incinerated in the nearest health facility (ies). In a case where the nearest health facility lacks a functional incinerator, the segregated waste will be transported by a NEMA licensed handler and incinerated at the Busia County Referral hospital.

1.1.3. World Bank Operational policies on Environmental and Social Safeguard

The project uses drugs and vaccines in a wide scale which prompts the World Bank's Operational Policy OP4.09 (Pest Management) that calls for preparation of a pest management plan. The policy supports safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management that encourages the use of biological and environmental control methods and discourages reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. The policy intends at assisting proponents to manage pests that affect either agriculture or public health. The project also activates operational policy OP 4.01(Environmental Assessment) which decrees that all World Bank funded projects should be environmentally and socially sound. In this activity, solid waste in form of empty vaccine bottles, used injection needles that might pollute the environment will be generated. [A Vulnerable Marginalised Group \(VMG\) framework -including identification of VMGs will be used in ensuring that the provisions of the World Bank's Operational Policy \(OP\) 4.10 are integrated in the implementation and management of the vaccination project. This will ensure that negative impacts are adequately identified and mitigated against, while potential positive impacts on the VMGs are enhanced.](#) The mentioned impacts identified have respective

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mitigation measures that are captured in the Pest Management Plan (PMP). The key stakeholders of this vaccination campaign will include the county veterinary staff, NEMA representative, Public Health staff, county interior and coordination team, cold chain store managers. The team in charge of waste disposal will be updated on the PMP

The significant risks and impacts identified will be mitigated against throughout the procurement, transit, in the county cold stores, during actual vaccination, post vaccination and disposal.

1.1.4 World Bank Operational policies on Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups

Socio-cultural issues in some target communities hinder resource allocation and sharing, resource access and use, and equity issues in project implementation. Furthermore, the presence of minority communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups within the project counties poses a risk of such groups not being involved, consulted appropriately in terms of their cultures, traditions, customs, or religion or any other form which unless properly addressed would be discriminatory. There is therefore need to ensure that in the project design gender, and inclusion of youth and VMGs will be mainstreamed at all levels of implementation and this will be presented in the safeguard document. This project has embraced all VMGs. All are included in the project.

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1.1.54. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Controlled Substances) regulations, 2007

These regulations domesticate the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal protocol and its amendments. The regulations applies to the management including storage, handling, production, packaging, import, export, transit, use, and disposal of controlled substances and equipment containing controlled substances. Part II 6 highlights that no person shall store, sell, or consign for transport a controlled substance unless the controlled substance is in an impervious container that conforms to the Kenya and/or international standards; and the container is sufficiently strong to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling transportation.

1.1.65 Animal disease control Act-Cap 364 (Revised 2012)

This Act provides for measures that may or shall be taken by public bodies and holders of animals –for the control of diseases affecting animals e.g all stock. It provides for (a) the prevention of the introduction of and the prevention and control of, notifiable diseases (b) the isolation, inoculation, removal and slaughter of animals infected by or suspected to be infected by any notifiable disease, or exposed to or likely to be exposed to any such disease: (c) the burial or destruction of carcasses. The provision of the Acts shall be complied with during the vaccination exercise including use of registered veterinary personnel to undertake vaccination

1.1.76 The Public Health Act (Cap. 242)

The Public Health Act (Cap. 242)Part IX, section 115, of the Act requires protection of human health against injurious activities, or such that may cause a nuisance. Section 116 of the Act requires Local Authorities to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures to maintain their jurisdiction clean and prevent occurrence of nuisance or condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to human health. During the implementation of this project such activities that may contravene provisions of this act shall be avoided.

1.2 Targeted Beneficiaries and Livestock

The expected project total beneficiaries 17,500 of which direct beneficiaries are 3,500 (Male 2,000 Female 1,500) and indirect Beneficiaries 14,000 (Male: 8,000 Female 6,000). Vulnerable beneficiaries are 1,050 Males 300 and 750 Females. Targeted livestock are cattle 130,000 goats 50,000 sheep 20,000 totaling 200,000.

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1.3 Methodology

In the development of this PMP, literature review, key informant interviews, focused group discussions were employed. In addition, public participation was conducted where Livestock farmers attended. World Bank policies as well as Government of Kenya policies and legislations on livestock production and protection, environmental management and public health were reviewed during the study. Baseline data on livestock and pesticide use in Busia and identification of positive and negative economic and environmental and social impacts of vaccine use and their proposed mitigation measures was carried out.

2.0 JUSTIFICATION.

Busia County is situated in western Kenya and serves as the gateway to Kenya's regional neighbors Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC Congo and Southern Sudan, with two border crossing points at Busia and Malaba Towns, thereby making it a high risk area for transboundary livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Anthrax and Trypanosomiasis (Transmitted by Tsetse flies). In the year 2020, Busia County witnessed an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease that led to massive losses in milk and meat production and the outbreak was traced to have originated from livestock that had come from across the border. On lab confirmation, the serotype 'O' was detected and that was the same serotype causing outbreaks in Uganda. Over 10,000 animals were affected in the outbreak resulting to a loss valued at over Ksh.100 million in loss of revenue, treatment costs and death of livestock. In 2014, an outbreak of Anthrax occurred in Teso South Sub County leading to deaths of livestock, closure of slaughterhouses and endangering human lives since anthrax is zoonotic (can be transmitted from animals to humans). Over 200,000 Livestock which are at risk of these diseases are targeted for vaccination

This vaccination exercise will be instrumental in controlling livestock diseases and specifically reducing livestock mortality thus significantly contributing to enhanced local and regional livestock trade and protection of livelihoods

The fight against livestock diseases is greatly hindered by the inadequate facilities (cold chain infrastructure) due to high cost of procurement and maintenance, and also inconsistent veterinary practice. Close proximity to neighbouring Uganda coupled with weak livestock control system as a result of the porous borders has witnessed livestock migrations between the two countries which could result to intermittent disease outbreak.

In attempt to mitigate sporadic disease outbreaks, the County through the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries has also partnered with the national government to adopt an Electronic Syndromic Disease Reporting System also referred to Kenya Animal Bio-surveillance System (KABS) tool that will enhance disease surveillance.

The tool will be significant in identifying illness clusters on timely basis before diagnoses are established to mobilize rapid response and to detect zoonotic diseases before spill over to human populations.

3.0 COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND LIVESTOCK VACCINATIONS

Coronavirus disease 2019 commonly denoted as COVID-19 is an infection caused by a novel coronavirus termed severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2(SARS-CoV-2; previously called 2019-nCov).It was first known amid an epidemic of respiratory illness in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China.

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Since then, the virus has rapidly spread throughout the globe disrupting communities and ways of life including on food supply chains, livelihood economies as well as animal production systems. In Kenya, the first case of Covid-19 was first established by the Ministry of Health on 12th March 2020. This necessitated for the formation of the Covid-19 National Emergency Response Committee that was tasked with coordinating Kenya's preparedness, prevention and response to the treat of the disease; conduct economic impact assessment and develop mitigation strategies with regard to the disease, and enhance surveillance at all ports/points of Entry in Kenya amongst other responsibilities.

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Measures imposed by governments to contain the spread of the pandemic have negatively impacted the livelihoods of most livestock farmers and service providers across the globe. These effects were greatly felt in women ,as women make two-thirds of the estimated one billion livestock smallholders worldwide thus affecting food security and diet diversification.

On 28th March, 2020 the Ministry of Health through a press release released a list of essential service providers who were allowed to operate countrywide despite the existing lockdowns and other strict Covid-19 protocols in the country. This was to be done under the strict guidelines of the Ministry of Health. Among those considered as essential service providers was vaccines and immunization services due their key roles in food security, disease prevention and animal management. This was also recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health together with World Veterinary Association.

In line with the guidelines, the Directorate of Veterinary Services addressed the following; disease surveillance, meat market and abattoirs, prioritization of animal movement control. The personnel vaccinating the livestock are instructed to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs),

face masks and gloves. Social distancing, washing of hands using soap and running water, and use of alcohol based sanitizers will be observed by the community beneficiaries.

4.0 VACCINATION PROCEDURE

4.1 Mobilization, surveillance and awareness creation

The vaccination implementation will be within the seven (7) Sub-Counties of Busia County as displayed in the table below.

Table 1: Sub Counties and Wards targeted for the exercise.

NO	Sub-County	Targeted Wards
1.	Teso North	Angurai(North, Angurai West, Angurai South, Angurai East. Malaba (North, Central ,South)
2.	Teso South	Chakol(North,South),Amukura(central,East,West),Angorom
3.	Nambale	Namable Township, Bukhayo(East,
4.	Matayos	Bukhayo (East,Central,North,West),Burumba, Busibwabo,Mayenje,Matayos South,
5.	Butula	Elugulu, Kingandole, Marachi(East,North,West)
6.	Samia	Bwiri,Namboboto Nambuku,Nangina,Agenga Nanguba,
7.	Bunyala	Bunyala(Central,North,South,West)

Timely and holistic awareness creation and community mobilization is vital for the success of this activity. In order to warrant a broader coverage of number of livestock being vaccinated, the technical stakeholders led by the Veterinary Department in conjunction with the local administration and other vocal community leaders will conduct awareness creation through radio announcements (especially the local stations), bulk short messages, posters, chiefs' Barazas, church, mosques announcements, and most importantly the roadshows using the public address systems.

Mobilization and awareness creation will be conducted in each Sub County with the liaison of the respective Sub County and Ward Administrators. In order to achieve high turnout of beneficiaries through abundant information dissemination, the chiefs and their assistants will be tasked with identifying of youth and women groups' focal persons that will in turn assist with

identifying the targeted beneficiaries in their areas of influence. The veterinary staff will disclose to the communities any potential risks and side effects associated with the vaccination exercise.

A pre-surveillance of the notorious hotspots of the diseases will guide in the scope of mobilization to be conducted especially in the hotspots areas.

As a way to safeguard public safety amidst Covid-19 pandemic, all the preliminary meetings be it formal and informal will strictly be conducted in adherence to the Ministry of Health protocols on Covid-19 which include but not limited to; proper wearing of face masks, checking of temperature, social distancing and regular washing of hands using soap and running water.

The Public Health officials with assistance of the Community Health Volunteers will be tasked with ensuring the Covid-19 protocols are adhered to. In order to ensure inclusivity, the marginalized, vulnerable members including people living with disabilities will be identified and given priority where necessary.

In addition, members of the community will be required to constitute a gender inclusive team that will work closely with the Social and Integrity Committee (who are part of the PMCs) and the local administration to address any grievances that might arise.

For the purpose of documentation and referencing, all complaints will be captured in the complaints register. The grievances raised will be solved by the Social and Integrity Committee in conjunction with the committee formed by the community. In the event where the mentioned committees are unable to solve the raised grievances, they will be required to forward the grievances to the County Grievance Committee.

As a mean of strengthening stakeholders engagement for the purpose of project sustainability, the following key stakeholders will be present during the launch of the sub project. These stakeholders include but not limited to; HE. The Governor, The County Commissioner and his team, County Secretary, County Executive Committee member (CECM)- Department of agriculture, livestock and fisheries (DALF), CCO-DALF, Chairperson-Departmental Committee on DALF in the County Assembly, area Members of Parliament in the respective Sub Counties, Sub County and Ward Administrators amongst others.

Table 2: stakeholders mapping

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES
Beneficiary Community (inclusive of VMGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -avail livestock for vaccination. -Construct and maintain crushes. -Restraining the animals -Conform with the Ministry of Health protocols on Covid-19
Local Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spearhead beneficiaries mobilization. - Participate in the monitoring of the vaccination exercise and assist the security personnel in crowd management.
Security personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Safeguard safety of the vaccination team and equipment. -Maintain law and order during vaccination -Assist in enforcing the Covid-19 protocols -Conduct regular briefings on security status.
DALF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide technical staff to undertake the vaccination exercise. -Partake in the procurement and collection -Formulate work plan to be used during the vaccination -Maintenance of the vaccine cold chain -Monitoring of the vaccination exercise -Provide transportation logistics during the vaccination exercise. -Make reports of the overall vaccination exercise
KCSAP/CPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the vaccination process exercise in collaboration with County government -Synchronization of the Sub Project activities. -Partake in the procurement and collection of vaccines -Monitoring of the implementation process -prepare the PMP for the Sub Project -Reporting
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure Environmental Safety during implementation process of the sub project -Supervise collection and safe disposal of waste generated during the exercise -Reporting
Project Management committee (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in the mobilization and launching of the project. -Receive and handle all grievances during the implementation of the project -Participate in the monitoring of the progress of the project.

Public health	-Monitoring of COVID 19 compliance and implementation of COVID 19 control management - Ensure public health and safety protocols are adhered to.
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4.2 Procurement of vaccines and other equipments

Procurement of the vaccines and equipment will be the mandate of the Directorate of Veterinary Services, and the process will strictly adhere by the regulation of the County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU).

Categories of vaccines and doses to be procured are as stipulated:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>No of doses</u>
<u>Lumpy skin disease</u>	<u>200,000</u>
<u>Foot and Mouth</u>	<u>100,000</u>
<u>Blanthrax</u>	<u>100,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>400,000</u>

4.3 Vaccine collection and Cold Chain Management procedure

The vaccine to be used during the vaccination exercise will be sourced and collected from the KEVEVAPI and kept under subzero temperature (under liquid nitrogen). The nitrogen diluent will be kept within a temperature range of between +20C and 80C.

A team consisting of Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Stores Manager and the County Project Procurement Officer-CPCU will be tasked with the collection of the vaccines. During the transportation of the vaccines, two-well maintained vehicles with cool boxes will be used. The vehicles will be required to be branded with biohazard stickers to ease movement during transportation. The team mandated with the collection of the vaccine will be expected to validate the status of the vaccines including; packaging, labelling, dates of manufacture and expiry among other vaccine aspects.

A vaccine collection sheet will be completed and photographs taken for the purpose of documentation and future reference. Upon collection and having been placed inside the cool boxes, temperature monitor will be activated for the purpose tracking the temperatures. All this

guidelines are captured in the Material Safety Data Sheets that accompany vaccines and therefore the team directed by the Veterinary Directorate will ensure the correct temperatures are maintained for respective vaccines during transportation and storage.

Upon arrival in Busia County, the vaccine consignments will be received at the local veterinary store by the Store Administrator who will in turn verify the vaccine details and store them appropriately. The delivery documents will be signed and captured into the Stores Ledger Book. Cold Chain management practices will be strictly adhered to.

A team led by the store manager and constituting of the following; County Project Administrative from the CPCU (Busia County), two support staff from the veterinary directorate, and two drivers will be responsible for the management of Cold Chain and distribution of additional boxes.

The team will be overseen by the CDVS. Temperature monitors will be used on cooler boxes and freezers to guarantee that recommended temperatures are maintained during transportation and storage of the vaccines.

4.4 Briefing for vaccination exercise

Prior to rolling out the vaccination exercise, there will be a conclusive briefing of the personnel partaking in the activity on the IPM safeguards sensitization to be observed during the vaccination campaign. During the brief up, proper documentation, daily records taking, and vaccination targets will also be discussed and agreed on.

4.5 Vaccinators and vaccination exercise.

The project will ensure that the vaccinators are duly registered with the Kenya Veterinary Board and other relevant professional bodies. The team will be required to have undergone the IPM safeguards training and will be composed of ;a team leader from the CDVS, a Veterinary Officer, a Livestock Health Officer, Animal Health Technician ,and a SAIC representative.

The vaccination team will be required to undergo a mandatory Covid-19 test and subsequent certification before being retained. They will also be required to wear protective gears (gumboots, overalls, face shields, masks and gloves) during the vaccination activity. The

vaccination equipment will be provided for each team including the community animal handlers and recorders by the project and the County Director-Veterinary Services

4.6 Vaccination sites

Selection of the vaccination sites will be based on the following criterion; pre surveillance report, animal population, safety of the team and animals.

Community will be required to construct crush pens sufficient to reduce crowding during the exercise. The livestock will be directed into the crush pens in an organized manner to ensure safety of the animals, communities and vaccinators.

Hand washing containers and soap will be provided for by the community and the project respectively in strict adherence to the Covid-19 control guidelines. Care also has to be taken to ensure temperatures of the community members is taken and social distancing is enforced.

4.7 Waste management.

Collection and safe disposal of waste will be the mandate of the team encompassing; a NEMA Officer, Veterinary Officers, Public Health Officer and CPCU official. The most common type of waste expected during the exercise include; used syringes, empty vaccine bottles, used gloves, face masks, plastic water containers and food leftovers.

Segregation of the wastes will be mandatory and the hazardous wastes will be placed in the biohazard bags and sharps containers that will be provided at the vaccination sites. All non-hazardous waste will be disposed in the designated dumpsites while hazardous ones will be transported by a NEMA licensed transporter and incinerated at the Busia Referral Hospital.

4.8 Reporting procedure.

For reporting purpose, the following data will be captured in the reports; participants' lists during the consultative meetings (annex 2), a copy of livestock manifest specifying the Sub County, Ward, site, number of animals vaccinated and beneficiaries (annex 3) and photographs during the exercise.

The table below shows the kind of reports to be generated and the persons responsible.

Table 34: Reports to be generated

Report	Responsible persons
Vaccine procurement and collection report	CDVS/CPC/Procurement Officer
Cold Chain Management	CDVS
Vaccination publicity report	CDVS/SCVO/M&E-KSCAP
Daily vaccination reporting	CDVS/SCVO
Knowledge management	M&E
Overall vaccination report	CDVS
Covid-19 containment	CDPH
Vaccination waste disposal	CDVS/CESSCO/NEMA
Safeguard report	CESSCO/CDVS
Vaccination monitoring report	CDVS/KCSAP-M&E

4.9 Complaints and redress mechanism

Any grievances arising from the vaccination exercise during, before or after the activity will be forwarded to the Social Accountability and Integrity with the aid of the community committee for redress. The community committee will comprise of; three community elders (gender inclusive), the area chiefs and their assistants, ward administrator, and a vaccination supervisor. A grievance log register for the sub project will be launched and opened for complaints. In the situation where the grievances raised cannot be solved at the SAIC level, the grievances and their nature will be forwarded to the redress committee at the county level.

4.10 Monitoring and supervision teams

A team comprising of the CECM and Chief Officers from the responsible department, CDVS, CPCU and members of the Project Management Committee will offer oversight of the supervision and monitoring of the vaccination exercise.

This team will be tasked with addressing technical, environmental, social and welfare matters during the exercise. This will be implemented at community level through synergy with the community committees.

5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE VACCINATION ACTIVITY AND THEIR MITIGATION MEASURES

This sub-project is in category B and has potential to cause harm both the environment and the social aspect of human life thus the need to be subjected to screening so as to identify potential adverse impacts and recommend the required mitigation measures. During screening, several stakeholders including the community members were consulted.

5.1 Positive impacts of vaccination

Some of the anticipated positive impacts include;

Strengthening community resilience- vaccination will enhance livestock health and animal welfare thus improving productivity through improved quality and quantity of products such as; milk, meat and hides. It will also enhance household nutrition through dietary diversification.

Disease eradication—through vaccination, the immune response of livestock will be stimulated which will enable it to recall the infectious agent to which the animal has been vaccinated to hence improved productivity

Enhanced market stability- vaccination helps in delivering sustainable and economic stability to farmers and communities. Outbreaks of livestock diseases disrupts trade steadiness due imposed containing measures such as quarantine that limits animal movement and trade. This negatively affect the income of the majority poor and especially women and the youth as it deprives off their income sources.

Awareness creation on public health dangers- community sensitization on emerging threats such as Covid-19 will assist the masses in understanding how to protect themselves.

5.2 Negative impacts of vaccination

Some of the possible negative impacts as a result of the campaign will include;

Solid waste generation

Refuse as a result of the empty vaccine bottles, damaged syringes, empty plastic containers and other type of wastes are expected from the exercise. Measures will put in place by the disposal team to ensure that the wastes are segregated and disposed in designated places.

Air pollution

Overcrowding of livestock will result in loose soils thus being susceptible to wind erosion which will raise dust particles thus affecting the quality of air. This will be mitigated by letting only a manageable size of herds in the vaccination sites.

Impacts on health and safety

Injuries to vaccinators (accidental jabbing) and animal handlers could happen as a result of accidents and poor workmanship.

The danger imposed due to gatherings in the midst of Covid-19 cannot also be ruled out as it could be a medium of mass spreading.

One possible danger is consumption of milk and meat from the vaccinated animals before the recommended time elapse.

The above impacts will be mitigated by strict adherence to Covid-19 guidelines and educating the communities on proper way of milking and slaughtering of the animals. The vaccinators will be required to be in their PPEs at all times during the vaccination campaign and be registered with the Kenya Veterinary Board

Social risks and impacts

Conflicts within the community can occur due to misunderstanding, competition and choice of vaccination sites.

Possible professional and social misconduct by the vaccination team and improper addressing of grievances are some of the anticipated risks. These can be avoided by ensuring fairness in handling the beneficiaries, choosing of vaccination centers, and strict adherence to code of conduct by the vaccinating team.

Table 5 outlines [the](#) PMP.

Table 45: Pest Management Plan

	Impact Issue/Risk	Mitigation	Required Resources/Materials	Indicators	Cost	Answerable Person
AT PROCUREMENT /COLLECTION/PACKING						
1	Possible infection/spread of Covid-19	-Ensure use of spacious vehicles with limited number of personnel on board -proper wearing of masks and use of recommended alcohol based sanitizers	-Provide enough and recommended face masks(preferably N 95) -Alcohol based hand sanitizers -Temperature guns -Double Cabin vehicles.	-No. of face masks provided and sanitizers procured -No.of thermo guns procured and temperature logs at specific times. -Availability and number of Double Cabins for use	20,000	CDVS
2	Packaging of the expired, wrong doses, poor labeling and less vaccine doses.	-Correct use of the vaccines ledger. -Check on expiry dates. -Checking for proper labeling (to capture number of doses, vaccine name, manufacture and expire	-S12,S13 and other relevant documents -Training on Vaccines ledger use.	-Availability of the relevant documents.	10,000	CDVS

		date) and quantity of vaccines.				
3	Biosafety of transit team/exposure due to leakage	-Provision of PPEs -Procedures for emergency action upon exposure to the vaccines. -Provision of first aid kits -Personnel insurance. -Provision of antidotes for emergency use.	-PPEs -Antidotes -Insurance cover	-No of PPEs procured and available for use. -No of first aid kits available to be used -No of antidotes available to be used.		CO/CDVS
4	Possible delays at/to the collection point	-Timely arrangement with personnel at the collection point	-Airtime -Fuel -DSA for transit team	-Amount of airtime purchase -Amount of fuel available in litres.		CO&CDVS
5	Weak accountability on the receipt of vaccines	Capture the vaccines in the Vaccines Ledger	-S12,S13 -Vaccines ledgers	No of vaccines entered in the ledger		Vet store manager
ON TRANSIST						
	Impact Issue/Risk	Mitigation	Resources/Material	Indicators	Cost	Person In Charge.

			Required			
1	Vehicle mechanical breakdown /Covid-19 containment measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority letter from CO allowing travel past working/curfew hours • Use of well serviced vehicles. • Have an alternative standby vehicle in the case of a mechanical breakdown. • Use of designated drivers with all the required documentation from the relevant authority such as NTSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular serviced vehicle meeting all the requirements. • Enough fuel. • A stand by driver(s) and vehicle(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of well serviced alternative vehicle accessible. • Number of alternative driver(s) available. 	5,0000	Chief Officers/CDVS
2	police stops and checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Biohazard stickers on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency stickers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stickers availed 	5,000	CO/CDVS

		vehicles.				
3	Lack of devices to monitor vaccines temperature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitors to be used in the cool boxes and fridges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature monitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of temperature monitors availed 	10,000	CO/CDVS
4	Insufficient communication during transits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough airtime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airtime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of phone call/SMS sent • Amount of airtime availed 	9,000	CO/CDVS
5	Biosafety of transit team/Exposure due to spillage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of PPEs • Procedures for emergency action upon exposure to the vaccines. • Provision of first aid kits • Personnel insurance. • Provision of antidotes for emergency use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPEs • Antidotes • Insurance cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of vaccines broken/damaged • No of PPEs issued • No of waste receptacles availed. 	15,000	CO/CDVS

	IN COLD STORE					
	Impact issue/Risk	Mitigation	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification.	Cost	Person in charge
1	Power interruptions and disconnection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely payment of bills. Provision of a standby generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of payment receipts. Presence of a working generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of payment receipts available 	15,000	CO/CDVS
2	Fire incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of fire extinguisher Training of personnel on fire safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire safety trainings Fire extinguisher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers installed Training of staff No of fire drills conducted 	20,000	Chief Officers and CDVS
3	Inadequate storage capacity/cold chain equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of more freezers Use of alternative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature tracing sheet thermometers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of functioning thermometers Temperature tracing data sheet 	20,000	Vet Cold Chain/Store Manager
4	Biosafety of vaccination team/exposure due to spillage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of PPE Provision of clean water at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPEs Storage water tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PPEs availed No of water tanks and receptacles 	NIL	CO/CDVS

		the store • Receptacles for disposal	• Receptacles for waste disposal	availed		
5						
TRANSIST TO THE VACCINATION SITE						
	Impact issue/Risk	Mitigation	Monitoring Indicators	Means of Verification	Cost	Responsible persons
1	Failure to collect crucial equipment and vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a comprehensive checklist and assign an officer responsible for its use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed checklist 	No of checklists available for use	2,000	Vaccination Team Leaders
2	Biosafety of the vaccination team/exposure due to leakage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of personal protective gear Provision of receptacles for waste segregation and disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPEs Receptacles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PPEs available for use. No of waste receptacles available for use. 	NIL	CDVS/CO

3	Vehicle breakdown and other mechanical problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a substitute standby vehicle. • Use of well serviced vehicle. • Procure adequate fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternative vehicle/driver. • Adequate fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSA and amount of fuel used. • No of detail orders requested. 	20,000	CDVS/CO
4	Poor adherence to the protocol of acquisition of vaccines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of all officers in charge on need to strictly observe to the set protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo developed and dispersed to all responsible parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of memos disbursed. • No of meetings/sensitization conducted. 	12,000	CDVS/CO
5	Breakdown of The Cold Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire standby cool boxes • Prepare of a makeshift shade at Vaccination sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New/extra cool boxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of new/extra boxes acquired. 	NIL	CDVS/CO
5	Cold burns by ice packs during collection from the refrigerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a proper protective gear(industrial gloves) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of surgical gloves and PPEs available. 	8,000	CDVS
	Actual Vaccination					

	Impact issue/risk	Mitigation	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Cost	Responsible persons
C1	Failure or low turnover by the vaccination beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a comprehensive awareness creation of the program. • Liaise with local administration to mobilize the beneficiaries on the material day of the campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed report on number of awareness creation forums done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of community sensitization forums conducted. 	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO-livestock • CDVs • Local leaders
cC2	Exposures to harmful chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of protective gears and antidotes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls • Caps • Face masks/shields • Gloves • gumboots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of protective gears procured and available for use. 	30,000/=	CDVS CO-L/Stock
E3	Spread of Covid-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide running water, soap, thermo guns and sanitizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face masks • Sanitizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of cleaning water available 	10,000/=	CPC, CDVS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all people correctly wear face masks. • Avoid crowding by ensuring smooth flow of the vaccination exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean running water • Soap • Thermo guns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of face masks, soap and sanitizers procured • No of temperature registers indicating number of people whose temperature have been measured 		
E4	Injuries to animal handlers and technical staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate containing of livestock. • Acquire insurance cover for personnel lacking. • Use of personal protective gear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper constructed crushes. • First Aid Kit(s) • Antidote • PPEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of crushes constructed. • No of First Aid Kit available for use. • No of injury incidents reported • No of PPEs procured and available for use. 	20,000	CDVS
E5	Injuries to animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct handling of livestock. I.e. handling of adult and young animals separately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol sprays • Antibiotics • Cotton wool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of animal injury incidents reported. • No of antibiotics, cotton wool and aerosol sprays procured. 	12,000	Vaccination team leader

E6	Weak/lack of coordination during the exercise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper planning of vaccination schedule. • Pre vaccinations meeting to educate partners of their respective roles • Prior mapping of areas with livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper consultation with technical staff and local administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of consultation meetings with minutes conducted. 	NIL	CDVS
E7	Equipment breakdown during vaccination due to poor quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring of superior equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic syringes • Extra glass barrels • Needles • Waste receptacles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of automatic sringes,extra glass barrels and needles 	5,000	CO-CDVS
E8	Unethical conduct by officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining high integrity level and professional ethics. • Tough disciplinary actions against the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of ethics. • COR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of show cause/warning letters served. 	NIL	CO-CDVS

		offenders.				
E9	In accessible livestock sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior planning to identify accessible areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well maintained vehicle i.e. 4 wheel drives • Fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of well-maintained vehicles available. • Amount of fuel consumed. 	5,000/=	CDVS
E10	Poor communication network coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide satellite phones • Facilitation of enough airtime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airtime • PAS • Posters • DSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of phone calls. • No of posters • No of talk shows made. 	11,000/=	CO/CDVS
E11	Indiscipline cases such as theft of equipment and drugs, chaos and general misconduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek service of law enforcers and local administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team Working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of indiscipline cases reported 	5,000	CDVS Vaccination Team leader
E12	Sick animals being bought for vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring supportive treatment drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for acquiring supportive drugs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of supportive drugs procured 	10,000	CO-L/Stock CDVS
E13	Wastage of vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the numbers of livestock per site during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of a vaccine register(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of vaccines procured • Mobilization reports 	NIL	Team leader/CDVS

		publicity.				
E14	Reaction of animals to vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide essential antibiotics • Provide supportive therapy drugs i.e. multivitamin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for procuring drugs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of essential/supportive drugs procured. 	5,000	CO-L/Stock
E15	Collection of wastes by the community especially children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness during publicity on the hazardous nature of the wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSA • Waste receptacles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of waste receptacles availed • Waste disposal reports 	10,000	Vaccination Team Leader
F	Post Vaccination					
	Impact issue/risk	Mitigation	Monitoring indicators	Means of verification	Cost	Responsible person
F1	Poor labeling of vaccine especially after being returned from the field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field supervisors to clearly inform the Cold Chain Manager of the batch numbers and expiry dates of the vaccines being returned before receiving for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly labeled water proof stickers with vaccine details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination report(s) • No of unused vaccines with labels. 	NIL	Vaccination supervisors

		storage.				
F2	Biosafety of vaccination team/exposure due to spillage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of protective gears to the loading team. Provision of clean running water at the store Provision of receptacles for disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPEs Waste receptacles Subordinate staff in charge of cleanliness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of PPEs available. Quantity of water provided No of waste receptacles provided. 	NIL	CO/CDVS
G	Disposal of Veterinary Waste					
	Impact issue/risk	Mitigation	Monitoring indicators	Means of Verification	Cost	Responsible person
G1	Environmental pollution/contamination -Misuse of the uncollected containers e.g. use for drinking purpose by children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharps to be immediately placed in bio-hazards containers or sharp receptors Receptors used to ¾ capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of suitable waste receptacles Licensed and accredited incinerators transportation to disposal sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of waste receptacles procured 	30,000/=	CDVS

<p>-Breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors</p> <p>-Refilling with other unrelated substances by unscrupulous people</p> <p>-Physical injuries to both human and animals e.g. broken glass vials, barrels and needles</p> <p>-Plastics used as icepacks can be swallowed by children and animals.</p> <p>-Blockage of water ways and poisoning of aquatic organisms due to runoff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wastes at the vaccination sites to be collected in a correct manner and be disposed as per NEMA guidelines. 	<p>-disposal charges for infectious wastes per 1kg is ksh.200</p> <p>-expired drugs and discarded drugs per 1kg is ksh.200</p> <p>-sharps is ks.200 per one(1) safety box.</p>			
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	-Needles, disposable syringes and vials can become a source of disease transmission.					
G2	Ingestion by animals causing intestinal obstructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation, collection. Storage of infectious substances for incineration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single receptacle per day per team 	Availability of receptacles	NIL	CDVS
G3	Biosafety of disposal team/Exposure due to spillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of PPEs Provision of receptacles for disposal. Provision of clean water for use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPEs Receptacles for waste disposal Subordinate staff responsible for cleanliness 	No. PPE procured No. of receptacles No. of subordinate staff involved	10,000	CDVS
G4	Environmental contamination and reuse by people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation, collection. Storage of infectious substances for incineration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single receptacle per day per team 	No. of receptacles Segregated wastes	NIL	CDVS

G5	Social risks -Cultural risks-refusing to vaccinate animals -VMG not being reached or are forgotten -Conflicts within the community can occur due to misunderstanding -Possible professional and social misconduct by the vaccination team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and thorough awareness campaign on importance of vaccination • Training community on Grievance redress mechanisms • Provide suggestion boxes and registers • Officers to be vigilant and do due diligence while on duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notices for awareness campaign • Suggestion boxes • Complaint register • Attendance list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of notices printed • Roadshow conducted • Fuel drawn No. of complaints recorded No. of suggestion boxes	NIL	CDV
					60,000	CDV

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Comprehending the causes that impede vaccination, such as logistical and social restrictions is important in finding the most effective methodology for the extermination of livestock diseases globally. Vaccination projects ought to examine the supply chain and take it into deliberation when organizing a vaccination policy. Sufficient supply chain management of the vaccines could result in reduction of costs, improved availability and construction of a database for reference by other future livestock vaccination. Implementation of this vaccination PMP is important in addressing the negative environment and social impacts of vaccination

Annex 1: Vaccine collection checklist

a. Vaccine details

Date	Name of vaccine	Batch Number	Date of expiry	Packaging	Labelling
1					
2					

i. Vaccine issued by;

Name	Personal Number	Institution	Signature
1			
2			

ii. Vaccine collected by:

Name	Personal Number	Designation	Signature
1			
2			

~~B. Motor vehicle Details~~

<u>No.</u>	<u>BENEFICIARIES VACCINATION RECORDS</u>					
	<u>BENIFICIARY</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>FMD</u>	<u>BLANTHRAX</u>	<u>LSD</u>	<u>SIGN</u>
	<u>NAME & ID</u>	<u>M/F</u>	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Shoats</u> <u>etc</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u>						
<u>3</u>						
<u>4</u>						
<u>5</u>						
<u>6</u>						
<u>7</u>						
<u>8</u>						
<u>9</u>						

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<u>10.</u>						
	<u>TOTAL.</u>					

Vehicle Registration:

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Annex [32](#): Participants list

Activity Venue:
..... Team Leader Sign
..... Date.....

No.	Name	P/No. or ID/No.	M/F	Community/ Organizations	Mobile Number	Thumb Print/ Signature
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						48
14.						
15.						

