

Guidance Note for Animal Sacrifice During Eid-ul-Adha in Camps

1. There is no evidence that livestock or poultry can catch or pass on the Corona Virus. Still, everyone should follow safe slaughter, processing, storage, and food preparation practices to ensure food safety and quality, animal welfare, and the community's safety. Following basic principles of food hygiene will allow for a safe and healthy holiday celebration.
2. If you visit "Hat"/ places where animals are sold, you must wear mask, wash your hands with soap/sanitizer at the entry and exit points, and always maintain physical distance from other people (3 feet/1 Meter/2 hands). Do not visit if you have fever, cough, cold or breathing problems. Children, older persons, and sick people should not visit such places.
3. Be aware that the animal should be healthy as it is dangerous to consume sick animals. The person handling animals should provide them with adequate drinking water. Before purchasing or accepting an animal, ensure that it has been eating and defecating normally. Ensure that the animal is alert and can walk normally. Do not slaughter pregnant and lactating animals.
4. Use the animal sacrifice area allocated by the CiC and ensure the sacrifice will be performed a safe distance from the community. It is important to respect social distancing practices and Corona-prevention measures in the animal sacrifice area (wear masks, avoid touching face, eyes/mouth, hand washing with soap, avoiding contact with the animal, waste from slaughter, and animal fluids.) If you don't feel well, do not visit the animal sacrifice area.
5. Dig a hole or gutter (4-5ft/1.5m/4.5 hands deep) before animal sacrifice. The hole should be at least 10m/33ft/30 hands away from any water sources. Avoid low lying, flood prone areas. Make sure the sacrifice area has adequate water for cleaning. Do not use water from rivers or ponds to clean animals, surfaces, and tools used for slaughtering. Dispose of the animal remains in the hole, cover with soil and add an unbroken layer of hydrated lime before filling is completed. Lime should not be placed directly on animal parts, because in wet conditions it can slow or prevent decomposition.
6. Lay down clean plastic sheeting (washed with soap/detergent and water) in a clean area. If the animal's legs are tied it may be difficult to know where it will fall. However, all blood should be collected (in a bucket or plastic sheeting). If blood spreads to other areas, make sure it is collected (with soil for burial with other waste).
7. Ensure the cleaning team has access to handwashing stations (water/soap) and wears protective gear (i.e. boots, overalls or apron). The gear should be disposed in solid waste bins or, in absence of bins, buried with the animal waste. If the gear is stained with animal fluids, it should be buried.
8. Place all blood, skin, excreta, offal, intestines and other organs from animals into the gutter/hole. Place all dirty water and remaining waste into the gutter/hole after cleaning the animal's stomach.
9. Provide water and soap at the sacrifice area for cleaning and handwashing. Clean the sacrificial area thoroughly with soap/detergent and water after the sacrifice. Cover blood with soil.

10. Inform Site Management and the CiC where the animal remains have been buried.
11. Use designated distribution points for sharing meat and follow Corona Virus prevention measures during distributions (physical distancing, wearing mask).

Special Notes for Agencies – Note this section is not meant to be communicated to

- Every agency that has planned to provide a meal to the community should:
 - Ensure the minimum hygiene standards outlined above, including providing cleaning materials, like house detergent or a bleach solution for cleaning before and after the sacrifice, butchering, and distribution.
 - Provide lime (requests can be made to WASH partners) and protective clothing, including at minimum overalls or apron and boots.
 - Ensure that children do not have access to the sacrifice area and that children are not allowed near the live animals prior to slaughter.
 - Provide adequate water, soap, and cleaning materials - especially to vulnerable groups and women – to facilitate cleaning before and after the sacrifice.
 - Ensure all those involved in the sacrifice process are well-trained and have the necessary supplies including sharp knives and rope to tie the animals.

Guidance Note for Animal Sacrifice During Eid-ul-Adha in Host Communities

1. There is no evidence that livestock or poultry can catch or pass on the Corona Virus. Still, everyone should follow safe slaughter, processing, storage, and food preparation practices to ensure food safety and quality, animal welfare, and the community's safety. Following basic principles of food hygiene will allow for a safe and healthy holiday celebration.
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3. Be aware that the animal should be healthy as it is dangerous to consume sick animals. The person handling the animal should provide the animals with adequate drinking water. Before purchasing or accepting an animal, ensure that it has been eating and defecating normally. Ensure that the animal is alert and can walk normally. Do not slaughter pregnant and lactating animals.
4. Use the animal sacrifice area allocated by the local authority and ensure the sacrifice will be performed a safe distance from the community. It is important to respect physical distancing practices and Corona-prevention measures in the animal sacrifice area (wear masks, avoid touching face, eyes/mouth, hand washing with soap, avoiding contact with the animal, waste from slaughter, and animal fluids.) If you don't feel well, do not visit the animal sacrifice area.
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