

Guide: Mobile COVID-19 Vaccination Campaigns for Immigrant Dairy Workers

Why provide mobile vaccinations to dairy farms?

- Dairy workers in the U.S. have significant occupational risks and barriers related to their occupation. Many are immigrants, non-English speaking, live on the farm in high density housing, and/or may have low-health literacy. They may have limited agency in major farm operation decisions, including access to visiting farms. Some dairy farms might have difficulty vaccinating farmers and farmworkers due to barriers such as transportation, language, immigration concerns and concerns about missing work. Daily farm tasks, including overnight work, can limit time off for medical care and thus coordinating with farm management is essential.
- According to a recent query of Midwest dairy farm managers, there is strong enthusiasm for vaccinating workers and themselves, however, many requested that workers not receive the vaccines on the same day to stagger missed work due to side effects. A 'One Health' approach, working across sectors to implement programs helps achieve better public health outcomes, particularly with transmissible infectious diseases. Dairy farms are isolated geographically in rural areas, often with limited health care access.
- Bringing healthcare, including COVID-19 vaccinations to where people live, work, learn and play has promising potential to improve community engagement and protect workers. This guide is intended for health professionals, public health departments and community organizations, in coordination with farmers, to help plan vaccination events for immigrant dairy workers. **Mobile Vaccination Campaigns**, on-farm or near-farm, can be an effective way to reach these communities and ensure that this vital workforce is kept safe, and receives COVID-19 vaccinations in the most equitable manner possible.



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The National Resource Center for Refugees, Immigrants, and Migrants (NRC- RIM) is funded by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support state and local health departments working with RIM communities. Learn more at nrcrim.org. Last update: 04/13/2021.

Step 1: Identify trusted community-based or faith-based organizations that work with dairy farms

- Partner with community organizations or use health department community health workers to offer education and about the vaccine to the workers ahead of time

Step 2: Increase COVID-19 vaccine confidence

- Assess vaccine confidence of workers and provide language-concordant educational materials and videos to answer questions about vaccine concerns
- Utilize promising and best practices to communicate vaccine benefits and risks
 - Use trusted resources found on the [NRC-RIM Vaccine Central](#)
 - Use the [C.A.S.E. technique](#) in discussions to increase vaccine confidence
 - Corroborate, About me, Science, Explain/Advise
- Learn more about [health risks of dairy workers](#)

Step 3: Identify community organizations or healthcare providers that provide mobile vaccinations

- Identify local community organizations that have existing collaborations and trust with dairy workers and farmers
 - Some examples include ethnic-based community organizations, community health centers, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, advocacy organizations, and local stores and restaurants that serve the immigrant worker community
 - In most dairy farms, the only contact with immigrant dairy workers may be with the dairy farm or farm managers
 - Consider offering additional health-related or poverty relief services in combination with the vaccination event; some examples include influenza vaccinations, health screenings and education, insurance navigation and information about local healthcare access such as community health centers



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Step 4: Plan vaccination event in collaboration with community partner and dairy farmers

- Assess farm needs, number of workers, timing of worker shifts and vaccination site that the farm can provide. Consult with farms to determine if they prefer vaccination on the farm or in a nearby location.
 - See the community partnership form (**Appendix A**) with questions to ask
- Perform a pre-event site assessment (**Appendix B**) to determine patient traffic flow to avoid crowding and cross traffic, to assess power source options and ventilation requirements
- Address [Legal Concerns Around Immigration-Related Vaccine Hesitancy](#)
- Utilize NRC-RIM [Vaccine Central](#) for resources in education and promising practices
- Community organizations may have limited funding and resources. As a public entity, understand the resources that you can bring to support the partnership
 - For example: Covering staff and interpreter services, using the CARES Act or other public dollars to support vaccination or other social services
- Ensure there are staff that speak the preferred language and are familiar with cultural norms of the target community
- Hold the event in a familiar location where the workers feel safe
 - Consider doing this on-farm, if possible
- Advertising through the community partner and in the preferred language of the workers will aid in reaching the target community
 - Engaging trusted community leaders, organizations, and influencers can aid in promoting the vaccination event; influencers may include community health workers and cultural navigators
 - Ideas for advertising include:
 - Flyers left at homes, posters in gathering areas, emails, announcements at community events
 - If feasible, consider using messaging apps (e.g., WhatsApp), local radio stations, and social media, based on the local communities

Step 5: Hold COVID-19 vaccination event with community partner

- See the checklist for mobile COVID-19 vaccinations (**Appendix C**) which may aid in setting up an event



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- Review safety considerations in regard to mobile vaccinations (**Appendix D**)
- At the event, staff that speaks the preferred language of community should be present to aid with registration, traffic flow, education and monitoring
 - We recommend that the first encounter should be with staff who speak the preferred language of community
- Provide clear instructions on what personal information is being collected at the event, including name and contact information
- Reassure individuals that names and contact information will be kept confidential
- Information and health education about vaccine risks, including vaccine delayed reactions should be provided verbally and reinforced by printed translated handouts

Step 6: If unable to provide mobile vaccinations on-farm, identify a local vaccination site that can accommodate dairy farmworkers

- Check the CDC's VaccineFinder for locations where vaccines are given.
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/reporting/vaccinefinder/about.html>
 - This service identifies the latest state-specific data and is regularly updated
- Check to make sure interpretation is available, if needed
- Check hours of operation to make ensure that it can accommodate farm needs



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Appendix A

Community Partnership in COVID-19 Vaccinations:

Questions to ask your community partner

Question	Notes/Examples
<i>Is there a space or location that would be best for vaccination within this community?</i>	Mobile unit, community center, parking lot of a popular community space, daycare/Head Start, main dairy office with access to restroom, power outlets, wifi/ethernet/hotspot, etc.
<i>How many people are estimated to come?</i>	This information will help you estimate the number of staff and vaccines to supply
<i>What are the general demographics of the community?</i>	For example: Country of origin, language preferences, age group, whether the community is more families, single adults, young children, elderly, individuals with limited mobility, etc.
<i>Are there specific social, cultural, or economic considerations to incorporate while planning the event for the community?</i>	For example: Concerns about particular aspects of different vaccines, hesitancy surrounding providing personal information like phone #/email/etc., ability to access events due to transportation/work schedule/childcare/etc., specific health concerns or social determinants of health, documentation status, etc.
<i>Where will patients be coming from and how far will they be traveling? What forms of transportation do they have access to? Will they most likely be walking/driving/biking to the event?</i>	For example: Residential housing, apartment complex, temporary housing shelter
<i>What day of the week is best? What time of day is best?</i>	Dairy workers often have rotating day and night schedules. Timing to maximize access at shift change is important.



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<p><i>How to time dosing when a 2nd dose is needed?</i></p>	<p>Consider utilizing single dose vaccines or staggering the 2nd dose of 2 dose vaccines so that workers are not all taking the same sick days at once</p>
<p><i>Does staff speak the preferred language of the community? Can they assign translators as needed for the event?</i></p>	<p>It is very important that there is representation within the healthcare staff of the community that you are vaccinating</p>
<p><i>What is the best way to reach out to this community for advertising of the event? How far in advance should we start advertising?</i></p>	<p>For example: Flyers, posters, email advertising, door-to-door, social media, WhatsApp, announcements at community events, etc.</p> <p>Consider distributing informative, culturally appropriate, quality videos about vaccines in primary language of the workers.</p>
<p><i>Are there additional resources that you think may be helpful for this community?</i></p>	<p>It is important to understand the needs of the community, particularly regarding social determinants of health</p> <p>For example: Medical insurance registration, food stamps/food banks, immigration law resources</p>



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Appendix B

Pre-Event Site Assessment for On-farm Vaccinations

If dairy workers live on the farm, a pre-event site assessment will include questions aimed at determining how to safely vaccinate workers on the farm and coordination with farm managers is essential.

Aspects to consider prior to the event include:

- Staff are fully vaccinated prior to the event
- Number and position of staff
- Worker schedule to maximize number of people vaccinated at one event
 - Two visits may be needed per farm to account for shift times
- Do workers live on site or off site?
- Number and position of tents/shelters, tables, chairs, etc.
- One-way pedestrian traffic layout/route, to the extent possible
 - Use signage, spatial barriers like traffic cones, etc. to clearly communicate direction of movement
- WIFI/ethernet/hotspot needs
- Trash can, recycling, and/or compost needs and location
- Distance between check-in and vaccination table(s)
- Post-vaccination waiting area for monitoring up to 30 minutes
- Power source needs, including # of needed power strips, extension cords, etc.
- Queuing area locations and barriers to separate queue from vaccination tables and post-vaccination waiting areas
- Locations for graphics or signage - entry/exits, check-in/registration, stations, vaccination location, restroom, along pedestrian/vehicle traffic routes, at queues to designate 6' apart, etc.
- Physical/spatial barriers to separate different stations, demarcate edges of clinic area, and highlight clinic flow. Examples include:
 - Traffic cones
 - Barrier tape



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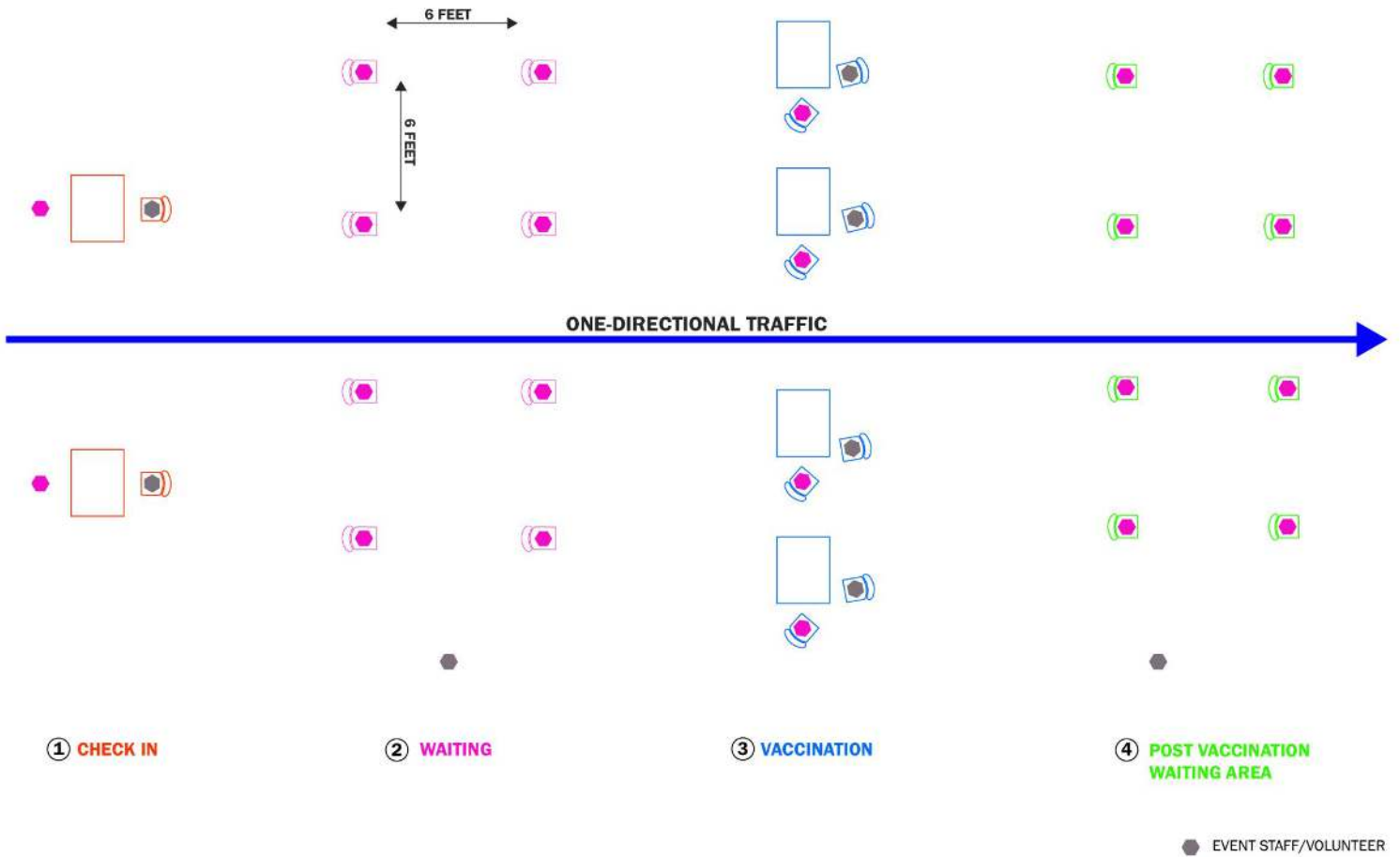
- Bollards
- Building or landscaping edges
- Tables
- Portable restroom location, if applicable
- Ventilation needs if the event is inside
 - For large spaces, open windows and doors if possible so inside air is moving outside and vice versa. Fans can also be positioned at or near openings to pull inside air out.
 - For smaller spaces, a portable HEPA purifier can help reduce the spread of aerosols carrying the coronavirus



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Diagram of Event Layout Guidelines



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Appendix C

Mobile COVID-19 Vaccination Checklist

Items separated by category:

Infrastructure	Traffic Flow	Safety	Technology	Lab Items
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Tents•Heaters (if indicated)•Portable Restroom(s)•Foldable chairs•Foldable tables•Privacy screen•Fans (if indoors)•Measuring tape•Duct tape•Trash cans and bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Guiding barriers for pedestrian traffic: stanchions, traffic cones, barrier tape, etc.•Banners/signage: available in multiple languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Touchless hand sanitizer stations•Extra masks•First Aid Kit•PPE for staff•EPA-approved disinfecting materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Power source•Power strips•Extension cords•Hotspot/wifi source•Laptops•Tablets•Printer•Labels•System for managing tests•Method for notifying patients of test results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Fridge•Media transport•Biohazard bags•Coolers to place smaller quantities of media•Biohazard containers•Red biohazard bags•Biohazard trash cans



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Appendix D

Safety Considerations: Mobile Vaccination Events

1. Physical space and set up

- Conduct pre-event site visit (**Appendix B**) to assess space for physical distancing measures to be appropriately taken, including:
 - Identifying a location for Check-in station either outside the facility or in a separate space if possible to screen participants for respiratory infection
 - Ensuring entry points to the facility can be limited and/or monitored
 - If mobile unit is used: Positioning of mobile unit to ensure access points are controlled
- Create a one-way patient traffic flow layout, if possible
- Limit number of trained volunteers/staff needed and contact points, areas of staffing to consider include:
 - Registration
 - Vaccination station
 - Education station
 - Float staff to help direct pedestrian traffic
 - Waiting area for 15 minute post-vaccination assessment
- Ensure there are staff positioned outside the vaccination area to control who enters and exits, and maintain physical distancing standards and masking within the check-in, vaccination and post-vaccination waiting areas.
- Post physical distancing signage using stanchions or other physical barriers, and COVID-19 information signage at each station and throughout
- Use physical barriers to guide flow of pedestrian traffic if possible
- Provide hand sanitizer to participants upon check in, at each station, and before entering and leaving the mobile unit
- Disinfect equipment and surfaces with Oxivir (or other EPA-approved wipes) after each participants interaction
 - Ensure that materials meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2
- If indoors, ensure proper ventilation with open doors and windows; fans may be placed near open doors or windows to promote air flow



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- For smaller spaces, a portable HEPA purifier can help reduce the spread of aerosols containing coronavirus



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