



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

No:DMA2/767/2021-DMD
Disaster Management (A) Department
Thiruvananthapuram,
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CIRCULAR

Sub: DMD - Covid19 - Guidelines are issued under Section 18 (2) (d) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 - Reg

Ref: GO(Rt)No.575/2021/DMD dated 10.08.2021.

In connection with COVID containment activities in the State, following guidelines are issued under Section 18 (2) (d) of Disaster Management Act, 2005, for defining micro containment zones in districts and duties /responsibilities of stakeholder departments/institutions.

Forwarded / By order,
Signed by Jayachandran K
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Date: 12-08-2021 15:45:23

Reason Approved
Section Officer

Dr A Jayathilak I A S
Additional Chief Secretary

To:

All Additional Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries
All Heads of Departments including State Police Chief
Commissioner, Disaster Management
All District Collectors
All District Police Chiefs
Member Secretary, KSDMA
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Covid19 Micro Containment Plan 2021

Guidelines issued under Section 18 (2) (d) of Disaster Management Act, 2005

2021



1. Introduction

This communication is aimed at providing guidelines for defining micro containment zones in districts and responsibilities of various departments and institutions in smoothly implementing the same. For macro-containment based on WIPR, Government orders have already been issued.

2. Definition of Micro Containment

A micro containment zone (MCZ) may be defined as an area lesser than the Ward of a Panchayath/Municipality/Corporation wherein Covid19 spread potential is high due to **clustering** of positive cases.

Micro containment zones may be streets, markets, harbours, fishing villages, fish landing centres, shopping malls, residential areas, factories, MSME units, offices, IT companies, flats, warehouses, workshops, auction centres and locations, joint family houses with >10 members etc.

2.1 Definition of Clustering

Normally, Clustering may be defined as >5 positive cases on a given day in a given street (every 100 m), market, harbour, fishing village, fish landing centre, shopping mall, residential area, factory, MSME unit, office, IT companies, flat, warehouses, workshops, joint family houses with >10 members etc. or within 100 m of each other. However, DDMA may notify clusters even if less than 5 positive cases are found every 100m depending on the ground situation.

- Identifying the occupation and the occupational address of the individual who turned may be attempted such that clustering can be better understood. *(For example, if two individuals who sale fish in the same market turns positive, but with registered address in two different panchayaths, while the market may be a spread potential area, it will go unnoticed if the occupational area of the individuals are not recorded)*
- Clustering potential may be evaluated by the DDMA on a daily basis and if clusters as defined above are seen to have emerged, such a sub-ward level area may be notified by DDMA as a MCZ.
- When notifying a street as a micro containment zone, at a stretch the notification may be restricted to 100 m such that the restriction is limited to the most affected stretch
- In case of notifying a street (every 100 m) as micro containment zone, the business units and residences on either side of the street should be made part of the containment zone. Restricting the containment zone to one side of the street do not serve the purpose

- Any micro-containment zones should remain as containment zone for 7 days from the date of such notification by the DDMA and if not notified further by DDMA, the micro-containment zone will not be a micro containment zone from the 8th day onwards

2.2 Restrictions in Micro-Containment Zones

The Macro and Micro-Containment Zones may be contained with stringent lockdown strategy. An example of triple lock down criteria may be seen in GO (Rt) No. 573/2020/DMD dated 29-6-2020.

3. Responsibilities for efficiently declaring MCZs

In order to implement the new system, the following specific responsibilities needs to be taken up by the respective departments/facilities.

3.1 DDMA

- Daily evaluation of micro containment zones proposed by Health Department and Police and notify MCZs following the guidelines laid above

3.2 Police

- Perimeter control of micro-containment zones using Civil Defence, Home Guards and optimal number of Law-and-Order Police personnel.
- Strict enforcement of triple lockdown in the Micro Containment Zones
- Propose areas to be notified as micro containment zones for notification daily before 3 pm to DDMA

3.3 Health

- Propose areas to be notified as micro containment zones for notification, daily before 3 pm to DDMA

3.4 Covid19 Jagratha Portal

- Create facility for recording population of Urban Wards in the portal with access to LSGIs for entering this data.
- Create an auto-removal facility for micro-containment zones after 7 days of such notification. A micro-containment area should cease to exist as micro-containment from the 8th day of such notification if not renotified by the DDMA

3.5 Local Self Government

- Enquire into the occupational behaviour of the individuals who are positive in the Micro Containment Zones and identify spread potential zones based on the occupational behaviour of the individual
- Support families within the MCZs through ASHA workers, ERTs and Health Inspectors
- Contact tracing and vigilance for fast identification of symptoms to contacts and non-positive individuals in the Micro Containment Zones and its immediate surroundings of 100 m
- Increase IEC activities in Containment Zones through mic announcements and sticking bills to public walls and areas to promote Covid19 appropriate behaviour and soliciting individuals to conduct Covid19 tests
- Reinforcing Covid19 appropriate behaviour within houses where positive and suspected individuals are under quarantine
- Enter the total population information of the Urban Wards, one time into Covid19 Jagratha

3.6 Land Revenue

- Assign one sectoral magistrate per LSG Ward to ensure Covid19 appropriate behaviour within the Macro and Micro Containment Zones
- Strict and continuous patrolling by Sectoral Magistrates in the MCZs in order to ensure restrictions
- Marking of MCZs in the Covid19 Jagratha Portal

3.7 KSDMA

- Continuous monitoring of oxygen beds, ICU beds and ventilator occupancy for State level strategic change
- Compilation and state wide notification of Macro and Micro Containment Zones.

Action may be initiated on testing and all other required activities in Micro Containment Zones by the various agencies.