

HANDBOOK FOR COMMUNITY FOREST PATROL TEAMS

Community Based Sustainable Forest Management for Water Resources Conservation

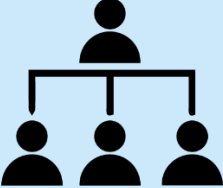








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How to use the Handbook



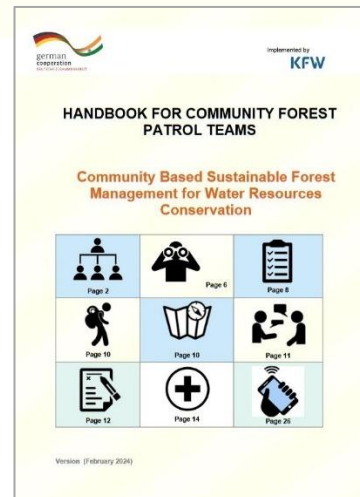
1 HOW TO USE THE HANDBOOK

This handbook provides information for patrolling teams to use as a reference during actual field work.

Each patrol team should carry at least one handbook with them at all times.

The handbook covers **nine technical topics**:

- ✓ Clarifies responsibilities and duties of all stakeholders from household to district administration
- ✓ What regulations the patrol members are expected to address
- ✓ Clarifies the duties and responsibilities of the patrol group members in the administration of their duties
- ✓ A step by step explanation of what patrol members are to do in planning and ending a patrol
- ✓ An overview of different types of patrols and how to carry them out
- ✓ A list of equipment to take on patrol and instructions for care of the equipment
- ✓ How to deal with violations in progress
- ✓ How to report on patrols and violations
- ✓ How to provide first aid in case of injury or sickness



REMEMBER



Prevention is better than Cure

Stop forest violation before a tree is cut or an animal is killed



2 AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Patrolling teams only assist the existing administration in forest protection and have only limited authority when dealing with violators and confiscating evidence.

Patrol teams therefore need the help of local authorities and the entire community in order to successfully prevent illegal activity in Forest areas (refer to Standard Operating Procedure for instructions on dealing with violations)

INFORMATION ON FOREST VIOLATION CAN BE COLLECTED AT MANY SOURCES OUTSIDE THE FOREST. A STRONG INFORMATION NETWORK IN THE VILLAGE IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN FOREST PATROLLING ALONE

The patrol team can use the following description of duties and responsibilities as a reference for who is responsible for what action in the case of forest violations.

The following is a description of the duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

Authority	Responsibilities
is the power to give instructions that others have to follow	are duties to be carried out by an individual or group

2.1 Patrolling Team

Authorities:

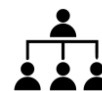
- ✓ Destroy and collect snares in the forest and in the village
- ✓ Confiscate dead animals and animal parts in the forest and in the village
- ✓ Stop violators from illegal activities and request their personal data for identification
- ✓ Prevent village members from illegal activities
- ✓ Call villagers for support during fire fighting or dealing with major forest violation cases

Responsibilities:

- ✓ Participate in regular patrolling and on immediate request in case of severe violation cases
- ✓ Report violation cases to the WRCC and higher authorities
- ✓ Return confiscated forest products and equipment from violators to the WRCC
- ✓ Complete patrolling reporting forms

2.2 Village Members

Authorities:



- ✓ Prevent people from leaving the village settlement for illegal hunting, logging or forest burning
- ✓ Stop violators and temporarily confiscate evidence before reporting the case to the WRCC

Responsibilities:

- ✓ Report any violation case inside the village forest area to the WRCC or patrolling team
- ✓ Based on request participate in forest patrolling or forest fire fighting measures
- ✓ Participate in forest protection village meetings

2.3 Ukhrul Forest Division

Authorities:

- ✓ Request higher authorities to deal with violation cases
- ✓ Call for village meetings on forest violation issues

Responsibilities:

- ✓ Report violation cases to higher level for solving the crime
- ✓ Assist communities in solving violation cases

2.4 Confiscating equipment

Traps, snares, dead animals

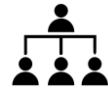
- (1) A violation report has to be completed on the spot where the trap is found.
- (2) The trap is disarmed and carried back to the village as evidence.
- (3) Dead animals are either buried or carried back to the WRCC.
- (4) A search in the surroundings is conducted to check whether more traps are hidden.
- (5) Back in the village the traps are handed over to the WRCC as evidence.



Logging equipment, tents, chainsaw

- (1) If logging equipment is left behind in the forest without an owner it is carried back to the WRCC as evidence.
- (2) Logging equipment can only be destroyed by legal authorities as it is private property.

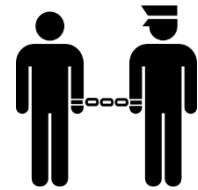




2.5 Arresting people

Who can arrest violators?

Only forest rangers have the authority to arrest people and transport them to local authorities for interrogation.



2.6 Dealing with violence

- ✓ Never approach a violent person alone
- ✓ Try to take pictures as evidence
- ✓ Try to calm down the person by talking to him
- ✓ Do not threaten the person even if you are in a group
- ✓ Back-up if a person turns aggressive. Never join in a fight
- ✓ Return to the village and contact forest ranger and police for help



2.7 Searches and Seizures

- ✓ If information is gathered that one household is keeping illegal hunting equipment, animal parts or illegal timber at home, the forest ranger has to be informed to conduct a search and seize the evidence.
- ✓ Patrol teams are only allowed to collect information but not to conduct searches at a private house.
- ✓ Temporary shelters in the village forest can be searched by the patrol team as they are build without permit.



3 COMMUNITY FOREST REGULATIONS

Your village has developed their own Forest Protection Rules for your village forest area. Fill in main regulations in the table below that the village has developed and use these as a guide:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
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8	
9	

Notes



4 PATROL GROUP DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a reference guide to patrol group members and WRCC Members when planning patrols and carrying out duties:

4.1 Demarcation



- **Demarcate boundaries and patrol routes**
For monitoring and patrol planning purposes, patrol group members will initially demarcate all routes that they take into their respective protection areas. As these routes are patrolled and new routes are taken they will systematically demarcate. As they return from patrols and each route is demarcated, the District Project Management Unit members will mark each route on digitized maps. These routes will eventually become the basis from which all patrols are planned.

4.2 Informant networks



- **Develop informant network**
Patrol members will continuously recruit friends and family members in their areas of operation to provide information to them whenever possible. The patrol group members will record details of all recruited members including names and locations. As they receive information from these individuals, they will fill out violation report sheets and depending on the information gathered either activate an action using Standard Operating Procedure or provide violation reports to the WRCC.

4.3 Patrolling



- **Participate in quarterly patrol planning**
Patrol members will participate in the planning of patrol scheduling with WRCC and District Project Management Unit
- **Participate in Planning patrols for an actual patrol day**
The Patrol group members will participate in planning patrols with the WRCC and once patrol orders have been received, plan and prepare for the patrol
- **Carry out patrols**
Patrol members will carry out patrols according to patrol plans as well as unscheduled based on request



4.4 Data collection



- **Identify all illegal activity**
Patrol groups are required to identify all illegal activities that they encounter on patrol routes.
- **Collect information from informant networks**
While on patrol groups are required to actively seek and record any intelligence that they can from their informant networks

4.5 Reporting



- **Use reporting protocols to report all patrols and illegal activity**
Patrol groups are required to accurately report all of their activities and all illegal activity using reporting protocols, including activating actions using Standard Operating Procedures when necessary and ensuring that they comprehensively fill out patrol and violation forms

4.6 Awareness



- **Inform and educate any persons carrying out illegal activity**
Patrol groups are to explain the project objective and purpose their forest protection patrols to all persons carrying out illegal activity
- Regularly have conversations with local villagers educating them on village forest protection.

4.7 Law Enforcement



- **Use Standard Operating Procedure to activate enforcement actions**
Patrol groups are to activate enforcement action using Standard Operating Procedure protocols for all illegal activity in progress, they are also required to activate enforcement action from any intelligence gathered that indicates illegal activity in progress or imminent
- **Collect or destroy all traps**
Patrol groups are to remove and collect or destroy all traps that they encounter while on patrol.

Patrol Planning and End of Patrol Activity



5 PATROL PLANNING AND END OF PATROL ACTIVITY

Patrol groups must develop a patrol plan for each quarter. This patrol plan must be submitted to the WRCC before starting the patrol. Patrol members must also follow the following instructions when completing the patrol:

5.1 Patrol plan

- Patrol according to quarterly patrol schedule
- WRCC to instruct patrol members on patrol route and purpose
- Patrol members to plan logistics (transport, food, equipment collection and stationary)



5.2 End of patrol

- Organize and double check all patrol, violation and evidence report forms
- Hand patrol report forms to WRCC
- Sign off patrol (Patrol forms)
- Complete time sheet

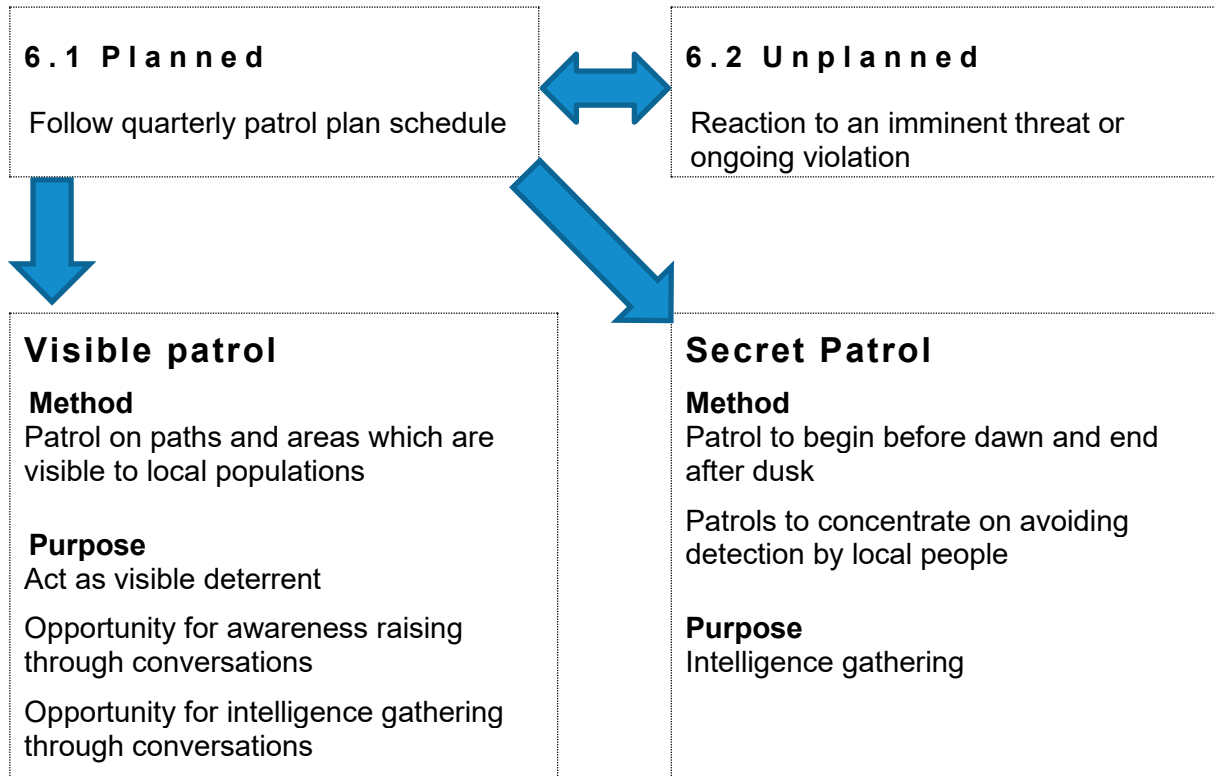
5.3 Trouble shooting

- If patrol members cannot join patrol or weather prevents patrol possibility:
 - Inform WRCC
 - Check if another Village Patrol Group member is available
 - If **No** cancel patrol and reschedule
 - Inform District Project Management Unit



6 PATROL TYPES

When planning and carrying out patrols, patrol members must use the following patrol descriptions for patrolling in order to achieve the different patrol objectives:



Always remember that in order to discover illegal activity in the forest patrols must adhere to the following principals:

- Hearing is usually the best way to detect illegal activity. Always patrol silently (NO talking while on patrol). A good rule is to walk at least 10m apart between each person. This ensures that patrol members do not talk.
- Patrol slowly and investigate any sign of disturbance off the patrol path. Walking slowly allows the patrol member to check the environment thoroughly and detect any of these disturbances.



7 EQUIPMENT

Patrol members must always protect well equipment used on the patrol. Use the following instructions and checklist to ensure that all necessary equipment is taken on the patrol and that equipment is well protected:

- ✓ Hang up all equipment in a safe place protected from fire, smoke, rain, flood and insects.

Each patrol team should carry at least:

- ✓ 1 Patrol Handbook
- ✓ 1 First aid kit
- ✓ 03-05 Patrol Information Sheets
- ✓ 1 Notepad
- ✓ 2 Pencils and ball pens
- ✓ 1 Water proof document case
- ✓ 1 Torch and sufficient batteries
- ✓ 1 Mobile phone for emergency calls
- ✓ 1 Bush knife for clearing overgrown trails



Notes



8 DEALING WITH VIOLATIONS IN PROGRESS

Patrol members have to follow these protocols when encounter individuals carrying out illegal activity:

- **Self-identification**

approach violators in a friendly manner and introduce yourself explaining that you have been appointed by COSFOM and village to patrol and protect the community forest from forest violations. If possible show documentation to prove this.

- **Use Standard Operating Procedure Protocols**

One patrol member calls the WRCC using the number provided in his Standard Operating Procedure while the other member continues to engage the violator/violators in a dialogue.

- **Awareness/ education**

Patrol group members then provides information about the COSFOM project explaining that the village has officially been allocated the forest for protection and sustainable management.

- **Cease and desist request**

Request that the violator cease the illegal activity and request that the violator hand over the evidence (timber, bush meat etc.) and any equipment. **Important** This is a request and not an order and if the violator refuses the village patrol member accepts and continues onto the next step.

- **Collect violator information if possible**

Request identification and village name from the violator and use the violation forms to record the information. Once again if the violator refuses, the patrol group members are to accept it.

- **Record Violation**

Once these steps have been followed, record all in the violation sheet as comprehensively as possible, and continue with the patrol or await instructions from the WRCC if requested.



9 PATROL AND VIOLATION REPORTING

Always fill in a patrol sheet at the start of the patrol. Each violation must be reported in (i) the violation report sheet, and (ii) on the patrol sheet. When evidence is available, the violation sheet should also be accompanied by an evidence report.

GUIDANCE ON PATROL PROCEDURES AND RECORD DURING PATROL

Prior to patrol:

- At least 05 Patrol Information Sheets, 10 Violation Records, Records on Violation Exhibits, ball pen/ pencil, hard plastic clips to clamp papers. All papers and pens kept in waterproof plastic bags;
- Basic information is filled out by the patrolling group leader before each patrol.

During patrol:

- Conduct patrol along the routes as planned;
- When detecting a violation in a location:
 - Fill the patrol information sheet with information in the columns of date, time, marked locations, (# 1,2,3....);
 - Fill the patrol information sheet with violation type (forest land encroachment, illegal logging, poaching, mineral exploitation, wood and NFTP's collection, forest fire) in the column of Descriptions (see next page)
 - Mark X in the columns of Violator and Violation exhibit if any.
 - Prepare Violation Record and fill it out with relevant information. If the patrol information sheet has mark X in the column of Violator, there must be name and signature of the violator in the Violation Record;
 - If the patrol information sheet has mark X in the column of Violation exhibits, prepare the Record on Violation exhibits.
 - Only seize violation exhibits if abandoned and hand-over to WRCC after the patrol, who will handle within their competence.
 - Record all information from observation (especially illegal activities and their traces)

Take photos during patrol (if camera/smart phone is available):

- Take photos if patrolling group comes across illegal activities (newly chopped stump, animal traps, motor saw, illegal camp, wood, trapped animal, encroached forest land, burnt forest area etc.)

Patrol and Violation Reporting



After patrol:

- Double-check the Patrol Information Sheet, Violation record, Record on Violation exhibits and fill them out with necessary information;
- Patrol group leader signs in Patrol Information Sheet and other records if any;
- Hand-over violator and violation exhibits and other associated records to WRCC according to the regulations;
- Hand in all patrol information sheets to WRCC at the end of patrolling.



10 FIRST AID

First Aid, refers to the first response to an accident or other medical emergency practiced in order to keep the patient alive and comfortable until professional emergency care providers can take over the treatment.

10.1 First Inspection

If the Person is awake and Responsive and there is no severe life-threatening bleeding:

- Tell your patrol team partner to get the first aid kit
- Use appropriate personal protection equipment if available: Put on gloves, if available.
- Interview the person: Uses first responds questions to gather more information about signs and symptoms, allergies, medications, pertinent medical history, last food or drink and events leading up to the incident.
- Conduct a head-to-toe check: Check head and neck, shoulders, chest and abdomen, hips, legs and feet, arms and hands for signs of injury.
- Provide care consistent with knowledge and training according to the conditions you find.

If the Person appears Unresponsive:

Shout to get the person's attention, using the person's name if it is known. If there is no response, tap the person's shoulder and shout again, while checking for normal breathing. Check for Responsiveness and breathing for no more than 5-10 seconds.

If the person is breathing:

- Send someone to call the designated emergency number and obtain a first aid kit.
- Proceed with gathering information from bystanders using the first responds questions
- Conduct a head-to-toe check.
- Provide care consistent with knowledge and training according to the conditions you find.
- Roll the person onto his or her side into a recovery position if there are no obvious signs of injury.

If the person is NOT breathing:

- Send someone to call the emergency number and obtain a first aid kit.
- Ensure that the person is face-up on a firm, flat surface such as the floor or ground.
- Begin Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (starting with compressions).
- Continue administering Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation until the person exhibits signs of life, such as breathing, or trained medical responders arrive on scene.



10.2 Cardiovascular Pulmonary Resuscitation

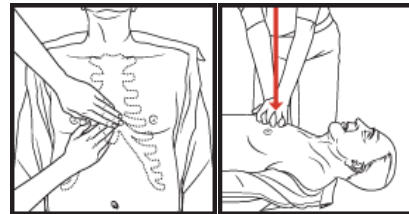
1. Call

Check the victim for unresponsiveness. If the victim is unresponsive and not breathing or not breathing normally. Call for help using your Standard Operating Procedure protocol and return to the victim. If possible place the phone next to the victim on speaker mode. In most cases a professional medical person will be able to help you with instructions.



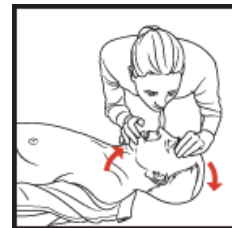
2. Pump

If the victim is still not breathing normally, coughing or moving, begin chest compressions. Push down in the center of the chest (2 fingers above the solar plexis) 30 times. Pump hard and fast at a rate of 100 – 120/minute, faster than once per second.



3. Blow

Tilt the head back and lift the chin. Pinch nose and cover mouth with yours and blow until you see the chest rise. Give 2 breaths. Each breath should take 1 second.



10.3 Bleeding

External bleeding

Background

Generally, bleeding is of a minor nature and includes small cuts, grazes, etc.

However, bleeding may be severe and life threatening if a large vein or artery has been injured – e.g. the jugular vein in the neck.

Some wounds are associated with other injuries beneath the skin – e.g. an organ injured by a stabbing; broken bones which have pierced the skin.

External bleeding



Symptoms and signs – Not all may be present

a wound with, or without, an embedded foreign object pain from skin surface wounds

bruising or discolouration of the skin loss of normal function in the injured area pale, cold, sweaty skin



How you can help

1. Apply direct pressure to the bleeding wound

Apply firm pressure over the wound. Use a sterile or clean bulky pad and apply it firmly with hand pressure. Apply a bandage to keep the dressing in place.

If bleeding is severe, DO NOT waste time looking for suitable padding, but be prepared to use the patient's hand or your hand to hold the wound together if the patient is unable to do this unaided.

Apply direct pressure to bleeding wound



2. If a foreign body is embedded in the wound

DO NOT remove it but apply padding on either side of the object and build it up to avoid pressure on the foreign body.

Hold the padding firmly in place with a roller bandage or folded triangular bandage applied in a criss-cross method to avoid pressure on the object.

DO NOT remove the foreign object, but apply padding on either side.



3. Raise the injured area

If the wound is on a limb, raise it in a supported position to reduce blood flow to the injured area.

If an arm is injured, you could apply an arm sling or elevation sling.

Try to avoid any direct contact with the patient's blood or other body fluids. Use disposable gloves if possible. If gloves are not available, place your hands inside a plastic bag.

If there has been any contact with blood or any other body fluids, wash your hands or any blood splashed on the skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible after the incident.

If you are concerned about a possible risk of infection, obtain advice from your doctor as soon as possible.

Raise the injured area





4. Keep the patient at total rest

Even if the injury involves the arm or upper part of the body, the patient should rest in a position of greatest comfort for at least 10 minutes to help control the bleeding.

5. Seek medical assistance

If the wound appears to be minor and the patient is able to travel by car, arrange an urgent appointment with a local doctor to assess and treat the injury.

If the injury is severe or the patient is very unwell – call for an ambulance or professional medical help as soon as possible.

While waiting for an ambulance to arrive, observe the patient closely for any change in condition.

6. If blood leaks through the pressure pad and bandage

Apply a second pad over the first. Use a tea towel or similar bulky fabric and apply maximum pressure to the area.

For major uncontrolled bleeding quickly remove the blood-soaked pad and bandage and replace with a fresh bulky pad and bandage. The continuing bleeding may be due to the pad slipping out of position when the first bandage was applied.

If blood leaks through the pressure pad and bandage



Crush injury

The most serious sites for a crush injury to occur are the head, neck, chest, abdomen and thigh.

How you can help

Call for an ambulance or the closest professional medical help.

1. Remove the crushing force

Remove the crushing force if possible because permanent tissue damage may occur with severe crushing force.

If the crushing force has been in place for some time, be prepared to give prompt first aid, because removal of the crushing force may cause a sudden collapse or deterioration in the patient's condition.



2. Treat the patient's injuries

Assess and treat any injuries in order of their importance.

Control any bleeding with a sterile pad applied firmly to the injured area.

Assist the patient into the position of greatest comfort and use soft padding to provide support for the injured part.

If a limb is involved, support and immobilise the injured area.

While waiting for the ambulance to arrive, observe the patient closely for any change in condition.

Nose bleed

If bleeding is due to a head injury – e.g. a fractured skull – Call for an ambulance or the closest professional medical help urgently.

How you can help

1. Apply firm pressure, elevation and rest

The patient needs to hold the head well forward and breathe through the mouth while pinching the entire soft part of the nose for 10 to 20 minutes.

The patient must be sitting down and at total rest until the bleeding stops. A cold compress can be used.

Apply firm pressure, elevate, rest



If bleeding continues after 20 minutes of pressure, continue the pressure and call for an ambulance.

2. Once the bleeding has stopped

Tell patient not to blow their nose for a few hours because this may restart the bleeding.

10.4 Other wounds

Abrasion (graze)

How you can help

Gently clean with soapy water or saline. If there are pieces of gravel embedded in the wound, ask the patient to try to remove them while the area is soaking in soapy water. Dry the area well by blotting with gauze swabs or a pad of tissues.

If a protective dressing is necessary, apply a non-adherent sterile dressing and fix it in place with a light roller bandage or tape.

An abrasion (graze)





Puncture wound

How you can help

- Clean the wound with warm soapy water and allow it to penetrate the puncture track because tetanus spores may be trapped deep in the wound.
- Allow the wound to dry thoroughly in the air before covering it.
- If a protective dressing is needed, use a porous adhesive dressing and change it daily to keep the wound healthy and dry.

Contact a local doctor for advice about tetanus immunisation.

10.5 Internal bleeding

Internal bleeding is often difficult for the first aider to recognise. This type of bleeding can occur without an obvious wound and can be very serious as it is difficult to stop without surgical intervention.

Internal bleeding occurs when blood vessels within the body are ruptured and blood escapes out of the circulatory system. It may follow such incidents as a blow to the head, chest, or abdomen due to a fall or being struck by a vehicle. Internal bleeding should be suspected when blood is seen in vomit, urine, sputum or faeces.

Symptoms and signs – Not all may be present

- rapid and 'gasping' breaths
- increasing thirst
- frothy red blood coughed up from the lungs, blood-stained vomit like 'coffee grounds', red or rust-coloured urine, or dark faeces like tar
- pale, cold, sweaty skin

How you can help

Place the patient at total rest

- Assist the patient into the position of greatest comfort.
- Cover the patient with a blanket to maintain body heat.
- Place protective fabric underneath the patient if the surface is rough, cold or hot – e.g. a coat if the patient is lying on a road.

Call for an ambulance or the closest professional medical help.

While waiting for the ambulance:

- Manage any other injuries.
- Ensure that all restrictive clothing has been loosened, especially at the neck and waist.
- Keep any bystanders clear.
- Reassure the patient.
- DO NOT allow the patient to eat, drink or smoke.



10.6 Burns

For smaller burns (small area burned, red skin, blisters):

1. Immerse the burned area in cold water or apply ice packs to the affected area.
2. Cover the burned area with a clean, moist cloth.
3. Treat the victim for shock, if necessary.
4. Do not apply butter, oil, or cream to a burn.



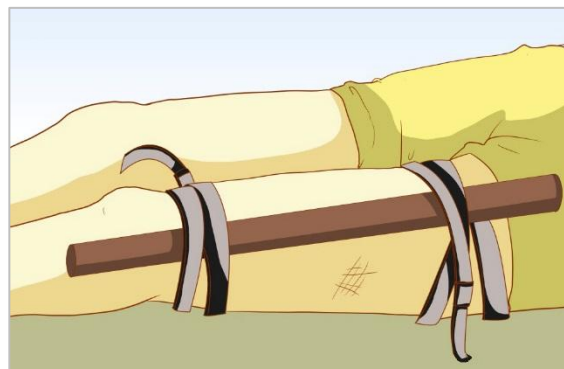
For serious burns (e.g., large area burns and charred skin):

1. Remove clothing from injured area. Cut around clothing that adheres to skin.
2. Place cleanest available cloth (moist cloth preferred) over entire burn area.
3. Treat victim for shock.
4. If victim is conscious, provide non-alcoholic fluids.

10.7 Fractures

Manipulate the broken limb as little as possible. There is a danger with bone breaks of pinching a nerve, puncturing or severing a major blood vessel, which could result in internal bleeding, shock, and ultimately death. Keep the amount of movement on the broken limb to an absolute minimum.

Set the break. In order to relieve pain and return the injured limb to its correct anatomical position, you'll need to re-set the limb. Let's say a person has broken a bone in their lower arm, and the forearm is bent at an unnatural angle. In this case, you need to hold the upper arm in place, while using downward pressure to pull the lower arm back into shape. It sounds gruesome, but will usually result in the patient feeling a lot less pain.



Immobilize and splint: Once the broken limb is set in a correct position, you need to create a makeshift splint. Use a couple of straight tree branches, about a half inch or so thick. Place one branch on each side of the break (if the break is an open fracture, keep all materials away from the wound).



Tie these tree branches in place with nylon cord, handkerchiefs, bandannas or anything similar. Make sure the branches are firm, but not so tight that you're cutting off circulation. The aim is to hold everything in place until the patient can be seen at a hospital.

Watch for shock: After the limb is set and splinted, keep an eye on the patient for signs of shock, which includes a rapid, fluttering heartbeat and pale skin.

Place the patient in a comfortable position with their weight off the broken limb, and make sure the patient is kept warm. Keep the patient hydrated!

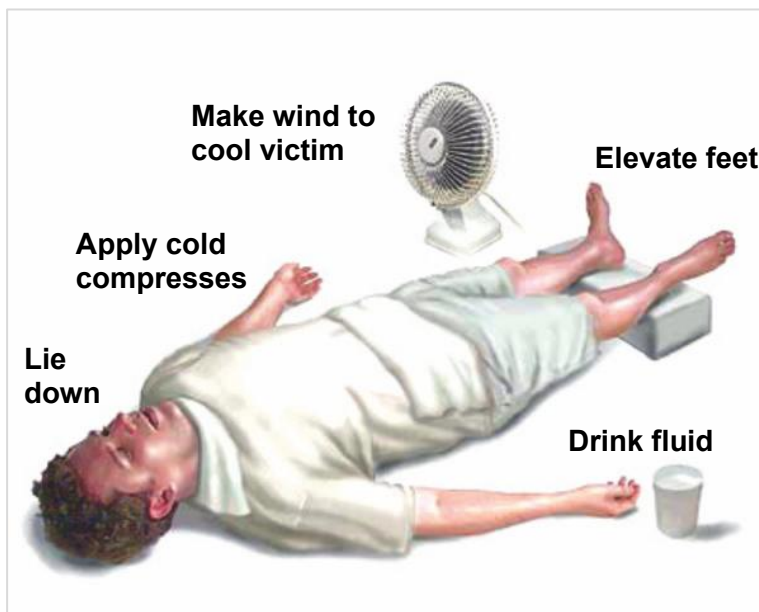
Get the patient to a hospital: It's never a good idea to move a patient with a broken leg, but those with arm injuries often can move at a reduced pace. The key to successful healing of a broken limb is immediate, professional medical attention at a hospital.

10.8 Heat stroke

Heat stroke is a medical emergency and can be fatal if not promptly and properly treated. Symptoms of heat stroke can include:

- ✓ confusion
- ✓ agitation
- ✓ disorientation
- ✓ the absence of sweating, and finally coma

Heat stroke treatment





10.9 Poisoning

Typical signs for poisoning are:

chemical-smelling breath, burns around the mouth, difficulty breathing and vomiting.

What to do:

- ✓ Check and monitor the person's airway and breathing.
- ✓ If the person vomits, clear the person's airway. Wrap a cloth around your fingers before cleaning out the mouth and throat. If the person has been sick from a plant part take a sample of the plant to the hospital.
- ✓ Keep the person comfortable. The person should be rolled onto the left side.
- ✓ If the poison has spilled on the person's clothes, remove the clothing and flush the skin with water.



DO NOT:

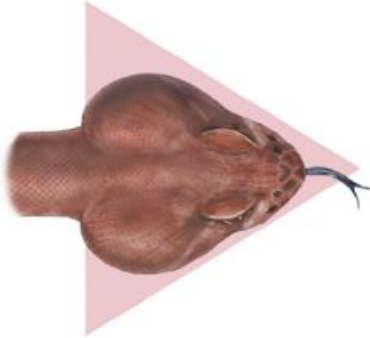
- ✓ DO NOT make a person throw up unless told to do so by a doctor. A strong poison that burns on the way down the throat will also do damage on the way back up.
- ✓ DO NOT give an unconscious person anything by mouth.
- ✓ DO NOT try to neutralize the poison with lemon juice or vinegar, or any other substance, unless you are told to do so by a doctor.
- ✓ DO NOT use any "cure-all" type antidote.
- ✓ DO NOT Wait for symptoms to develop if you suspect someone been poisoned.





10.10 Snake bite

Venomous snake (triangle shape)



Non-venomous snake



Venomous snake bite mark (two puncture marks only)



Non-venomous snake (many puncture marks)



Snake bite treatment



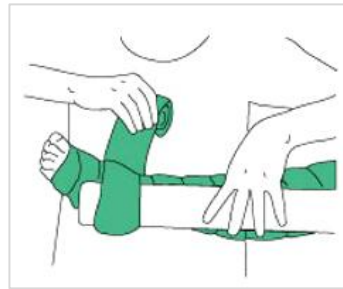
Wind the bandage firmly around the bitten arm or leg starting from the bite. The bandage should not be so tight that it restricts blood flow.



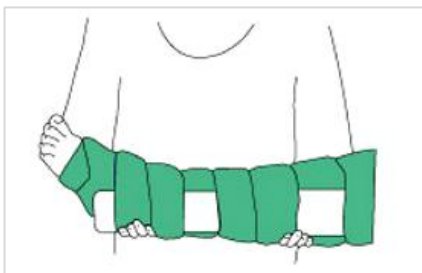
Start at toes or fingers of the bitten limb and extending upwards covering as much of the limb as possible.



Keep the victim as still as possible do not elevate the limb.



After applying the pressure bandage immobilise the limb by binding a stick to it. If the bite is on the forearm put the splinted forearm in a sling.



keep limb still and evacuate to a hospital. Every fifteen minutes, loosen the constricting bandage for a few seconds and then reapply it.

If possible, carry the victim during transportation. Do not let the victim walk.



Do not make any incisions or suck out the poison.
Do not cool the bitten area.

10.11 Shock

Shock commonly accompanies severe injury or emotional upset. Symptoms of shock include:

- ✓ Cold, clammy skin
- ✓ Chills
- ✓ Pale skin colour
- ✓ Shallow breathing

Follow these steps to assist shock victims:

- ✓ Keep the victim lying down
- ✓ Maintain an open airway
- ✓ If the victim vomits, turn the head sideways and the chin downward
- ✓ Elevate the victim's legs
- ✓ Keep the victim warm
- ✓ Talk to the victim to calm down





10.12 Transport

Injured people with bone fractures or poisoning have to be carried to the nearest road. The following techniques are available depending on the number of people available.

Two person carry



One person carry





11 CONTACT INFORMATION

District Project Management Unit

Tel:

Office:

Contact person:

Divisional Forest Office, Forest Department

Tel:

Office:

Contact person:

District Hospital

Tel:

Office:

Contact person:

NGO

Tel:

Office:

Contact person:

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12 NOTES

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