Victims & Missing Persons Affairs Sector's Role in Aircraft Accidents

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Victims & Missing Persons Affairs Sector

- One of the 8 sectors that make up the National System for Emergency Management
- National plan and regional plans that specify the stakeholders' roles, and scope and procedure of work
- Main mission is to identify the victims and provide assistance to survivors and victims' families

Full activation or partial activation?

- Number of victims
- 2. Size of the scene

Role

The sector oversees the forensic investigation process, including the collection, analysis, and interpretation of evidence to identify victims and establish the circumstances surrounding their disappearance or death.

Saving lives

Preserving the scene

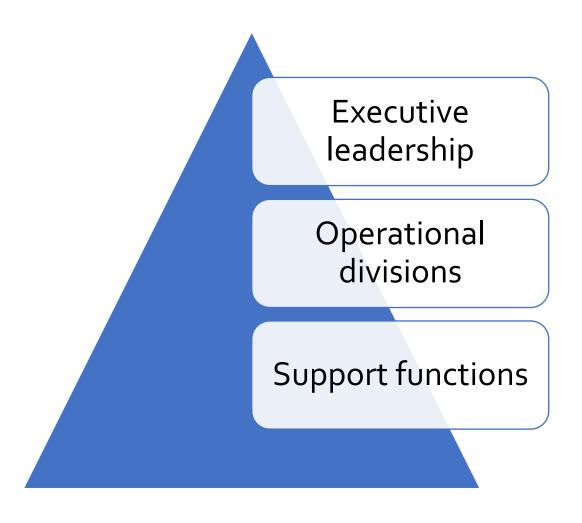
Evidence collection

Identifying victims

Identifying suspects

Providing support for survivors and victims' families and friends

Sector organizational structure

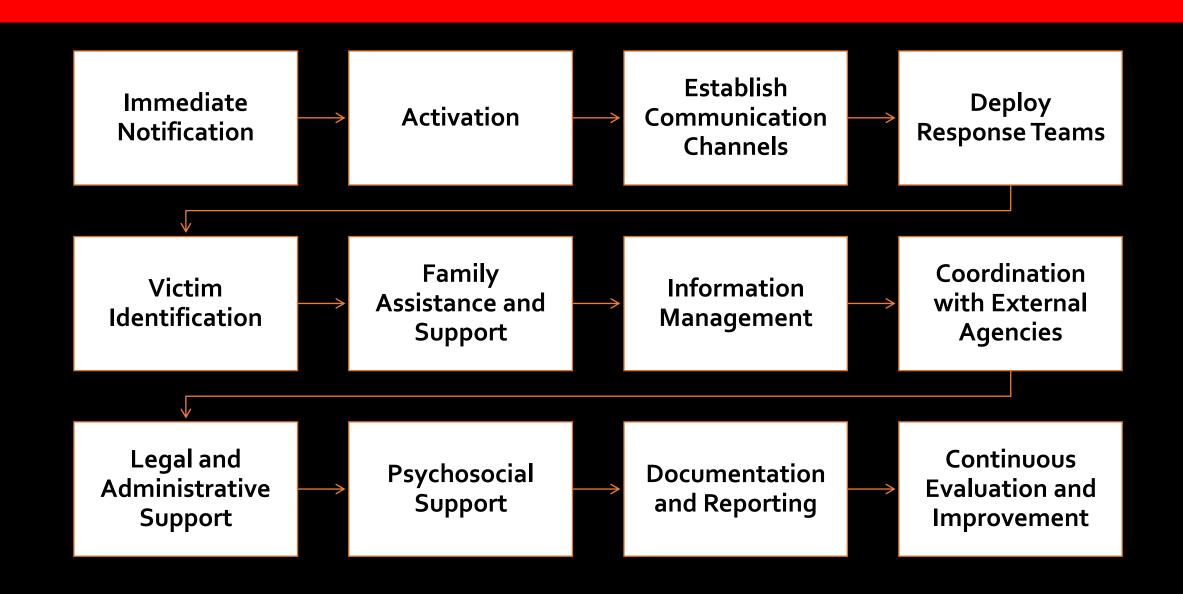




Aircraft crash considerations

- A closed disaster: a passenger manifest
- Antemortem can begin early
- Site of the Accident (land, mountain, sea, airport, etc.) specify nature of responders

RESPONSE PROCESS/TASKS



Main DVI phases

Scene

- Commander
- Scene coordinator
- Specialist teams

Post Mortem

- Post Mortem Coordinator
- Specialist teams

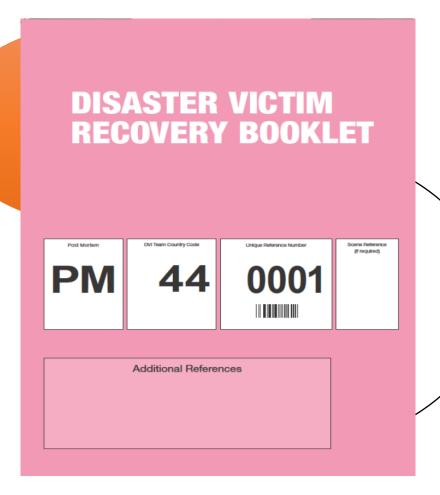
Ante Mortem

- Ante Mortem coordinator
- Specialist teams

Reconciliation

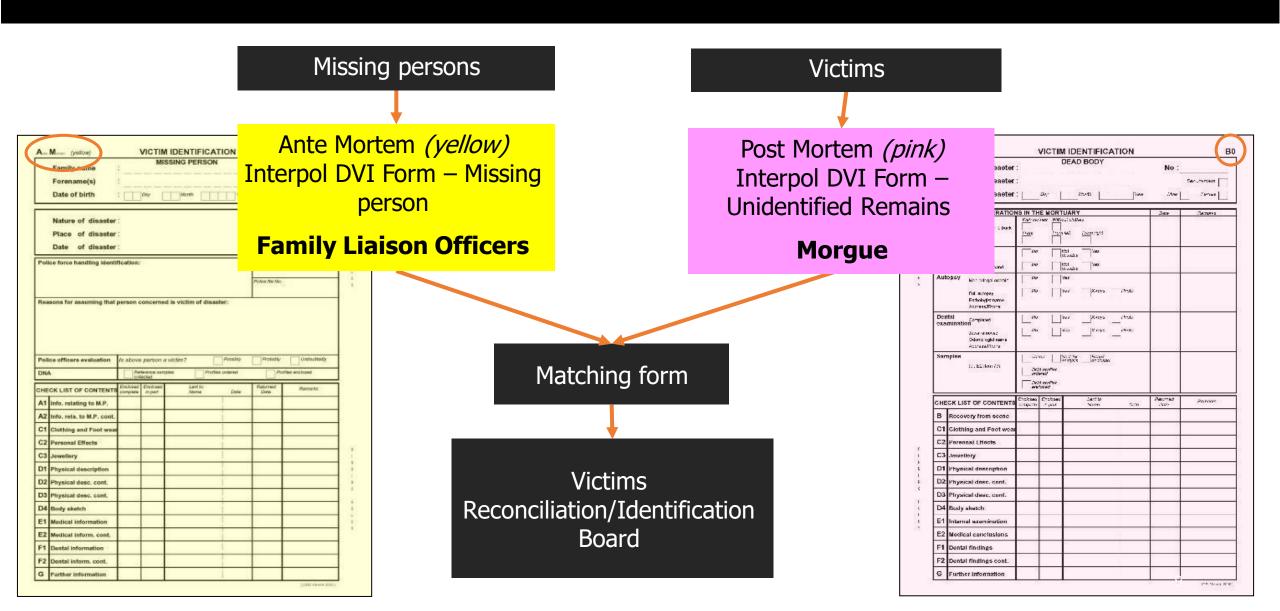
- Reconciliation coordinator
- Specialist teams

Phase I: The Scene (Immediate Response) -> processing human remains and property at the disaster site



- Disaster site Coordinator Officer
- Forensic photography Coordinator Officer
- Evidence collection and debris recovery Coordinator Officer
- Crime scene teams and DVI specialists
- Human Remains Holding Area

Process of Identifying Disaster victims



Phase II: Post-Mortem→ detailed examination of human remains in mortuary



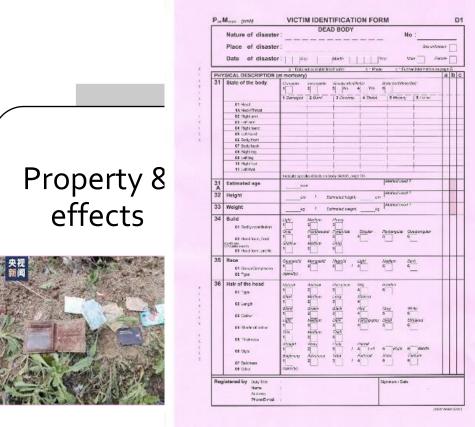
Human corpses and remains stored at a mortuary (established or temporary)





- General & physical examination (Unique identifying features e.g., scars, tattoos)
- 2. Autopsy
- 3. Photography / Medical imaging
- 4. Dental examination (Odontology)
- 5. Fingerprinting
- 6. DNA sampling
- 7. Anthropological measurements

All remains pass through examinations in a predetermined order



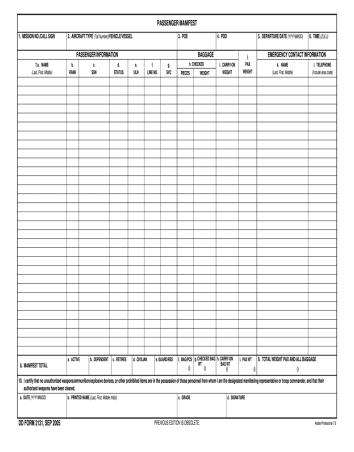
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Phase III: Ante Mortem → collection of missing persons data from various sources

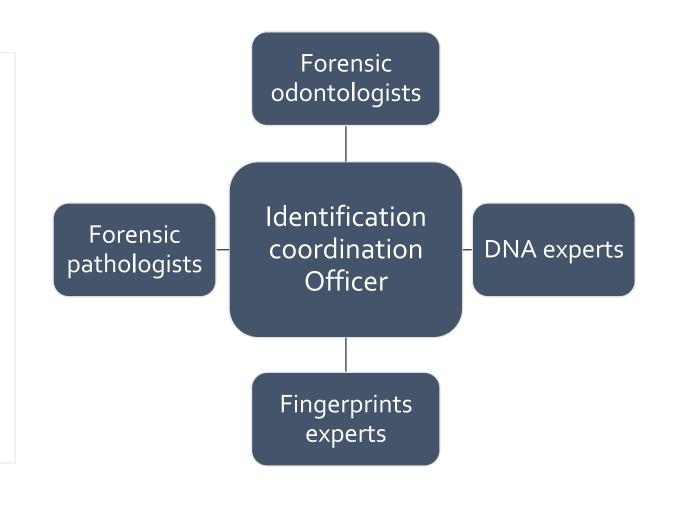


Detailed description of the missing individual Personal Medical records belongings **Fingerprints** Dental records Photographs DNA samples

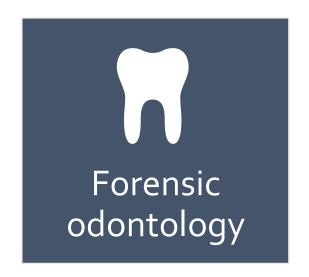
Passengers manifest

Phase IV: Reconciliation → matching postmortem and antemortem data

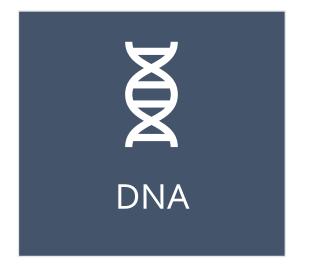
- OBJECTIVE: to match PM data with AM data
- METHOD: A combination of identifiers / a case-by-case basis
- TEAM: Identification Board
- OUTCOME: Certificate of identification / Death certificate
- Release of the deceased



Primary Methods of identification









Secondary methods of identification

Physical Diseases (e.g., Blood type Tattoos features tumors) X-ray (e.g., Scars Medical bones Jewelry devices Birthmarks fractures) Personal Unique clothing effects

Family/Humanitarian Assistance Centre

- The point-of-contact for survivors, victims' families and friends
- Registering and check-in affected individuals and families
- Information, and updates on the status of their loved ones, and any developments in the search or investigation process.
- If accommodation/transportation is not provided, the center provides help





Psychosocial and Mental Support

- Counselling services
- Referrals to mental health services
- It provides legal and administrative assistance to the families of victims and missing persons, including guidance on legal procedures, accessing support services, and obtaining necessary documentation.





THANKYOU!

