## Medicolegal Death Investigation International Community of Practice Symposium



### **Managing Deaths in International Emergency Situations**

Pierre Guyomarc'h, PhD, on behalf of the Forensic Unit of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)





# The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)



The ICRC is a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization. We have a mandate to help and protect people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

ICRC's actions are aimed at protecting the lives, health and dignity of people affected by violence through:

- Protection
- Assistance
- Prevention



#### **International Humanitarian Law**



International humanitarian law (IHL) or the "law of war" is a set of rules that aim to limit the effects of armed conflict and protects people who are not participating in hostilities.

Geneva conventions (1949) and Additional Protocols (1977, 2005)

# Obligation to search for the dead

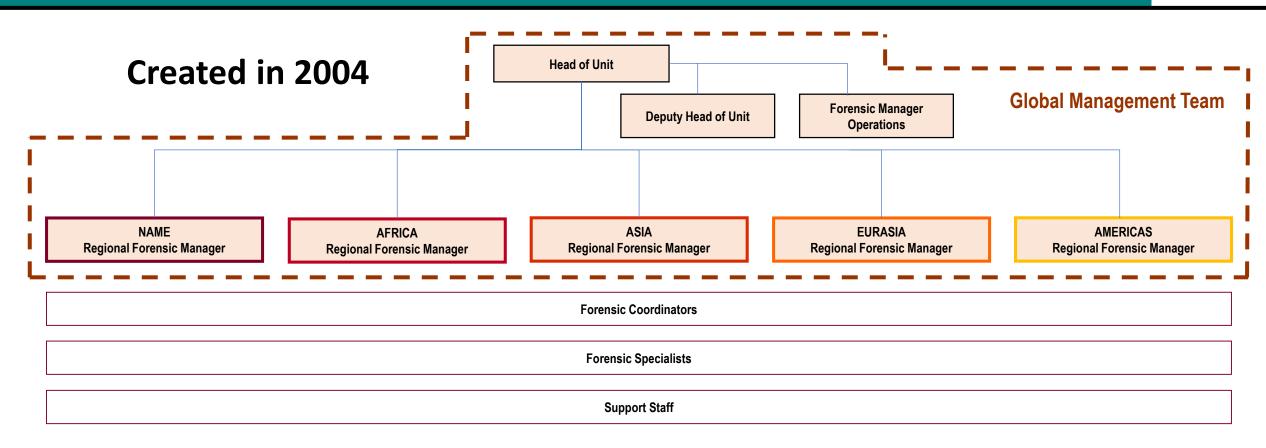
Maintaining the dignity of the dead (non-despoliation and proper burial)

| Control |

# Identifying the dead GC | Art 16-17; GC || Art 19-20; GC || Art 120; GC |V Art 129; AP | Art 33

#### **The Forensic Unit**





100 staff positioned globally (+19,500 humanitarian staff)

Forensic anthropologists, archaeologists, pathologists, odontologists, geneticists

#### **ICRC Forensic Operations**



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#### **Humanitarian Forensic Action:**

The use and application of forensic sciences in the humanitarian sphere (armed conflicts, disasters, migration, other situations of violence)

- Protection of the dead in humanitarian settings
- Resolving and preventing missing cases
- Community and practitioner centric approach
- Integrated Medico Legal System approach



## **Support Medico-legal systems**





#### ICRC FORENSIC HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Identification







#### **Forensic Unit Publications**







**THE RECOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS IN WEAPON-CONTAMINATED SETTINGS** 





FOR ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMMING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE



INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW VIOLATIONS







## **Forensic Programs**





## **Forensic Programs**





Sensitization meetings



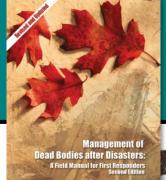
Forensic training





First responders training





## **Emergencies**



Manayement of ies after Disasters: lanual for First Responders Second Edition			
ICRC The Course of the Course Section	11/20		
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51: Full length of the body, fr	All less 92 gr	海岸	

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5.2: Whole face, front view 5.3: Distinguishing fee

Proper handling of remains and data collection

Management of Dead Bodies with Dissators: A Hard Manual for Hitel Respondens									
ANNEX 1 DEAD BODY INFORMATI	ON FOR	М							
Unique code:  Use this same code on associated ties, photographs or stored objects.)  Passible identity of body (Suptain reasons for attributing a pos		-							
Person completing this form	LLENS CONTROL	KP							
Name:									
Official status:								AMMEN 1	
Signature:	A.PI	e Code: FYSICAL DESCR		IK.					
Recovery details (include place, date, time, by whom is	A.1	General condition (mark	*	Complete body	(des	ete body orbej: Partially	Body par Fully	ri (describe):	
coordinates if available, Indicate if other bodies were reco possible relationship, if identified)	A.2	one): Apparent sex	b)	Well preserved	Decoragosed	skaletonized	sholetonicod	Surre Undetermined	
		(mark one and describe evidence):	Descr	be evidence (ger	vitals, beard, et				
	A.3	Age group (mark one):		Infant	Child	Adolesper	Adult	Elderly	
	A.4 Physical description (measure or	Height Jorown to heel with u		eith unitri;	Shot	Average	Tail		
	A.5	mark one): a) Head hair:	Weight (specify units): Colour:		Silin Length:	Average	Fat Baldness:	Other:	
		b) Facial bair:	None		Mountache	Reard	Colour	Length:	
	A.S	c) Body hair Distinguishing features: Physical (e.g. old amputations – limbs, fingura)	Use o Note	dditional sheets i	f needed. If por less (include un	eded. If possible, include a sketch of the main fin (include unique code in all photographs)			
-		Surgical proofhesis (e.g. article land) Skin marks – (scens, teticos, piercings, birtimarks, moles, etc.).							
		specify location Apparent injuries; include location, side Dental conditions jonume, gold tweth.							
		adornments, take teeth). Describe any obvious features							

## Chain of custody, temporary burial



### **COVID-19 – ICRC Forensic Response**





Q SEARCH



the Management of the Dead in Humanitarian Settings

Humanitarian Settings



#### COVID-19: GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD

**ICRC FORENSIC UNIT** 

This document provides guidance on the management, or handling, of the remains o or confirmed to have died from coronavirus disease (COVID-19). It is meant to give view of key recommendations for managing infectious human remains to practitioner planners, including decision-makers involved in the overall response to the COVID complements existing guidance on managing the dead in situations requiring the ad of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The document is divided into two parts:

- 1 Management of the dead linked to COVID-19: Technical recommendations for death-care workers
- 2 Long-term response to increased deaths from COVID-19: Preparatory guidelines f ity response plan.

CEMETERY PLANNING, PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19: A QUICK GUIDE TO PROPER DOCUMENTATION AND DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD

#### INTRODUCTION

The management of the dead (MotD) process includes proper documentation and appropriate disposition, including temporary burials. Local capacities to perform this process can quickly become overwhelmed if there is a sudden and significant increase in the number of deaths.

#### **COVID-19 – ICRC Forensic Response**



## **COVID-19 BASIC MEASURES**

FOR HEALTHCARE AND DEATHCARE WORKERS IN THE HANDLING OF THE DEAD (FOR ISLAMIC BURIALS)

Safety and well-being of staff is the top priority. Ensure all necessary equipment is provided as well as the required guidance and support throughout the process.

In all situations and in line with standard health and safety procedures, wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is standard practice for the handling of the deceased. A risk assessment should be conducted to determine that the recommended level of PPE is adhered to prior to handling COVID-19 infected bodies.

#### **COVID-19 GUIDELINES**

ON MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD (FOR SIKH FUNERALS)

The Sikh funeral – Antam Sanskaar (final rite of passage) – focuses not on loss and grief, but on celebrating the soul's opportunity to re-join Waheguru. Often, the bereaved family, close relatives and friends attend the cremation. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, last rites might be adapted to minimise the possible risk of further infection.

#### **COVID-19 GUIDELINES**

ON MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD (FOR HINDU FUNERALS)

The funeral or *Antyesti* (last sacrifice) is the last *Samskara* (rite of passage) in the Hindu life cycle. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, last rites might be adapted to minimise the possible risk of further infection.



# ICRC REGIONAL DELEGATION TO INDONESIA AND TIMOR-LESTE

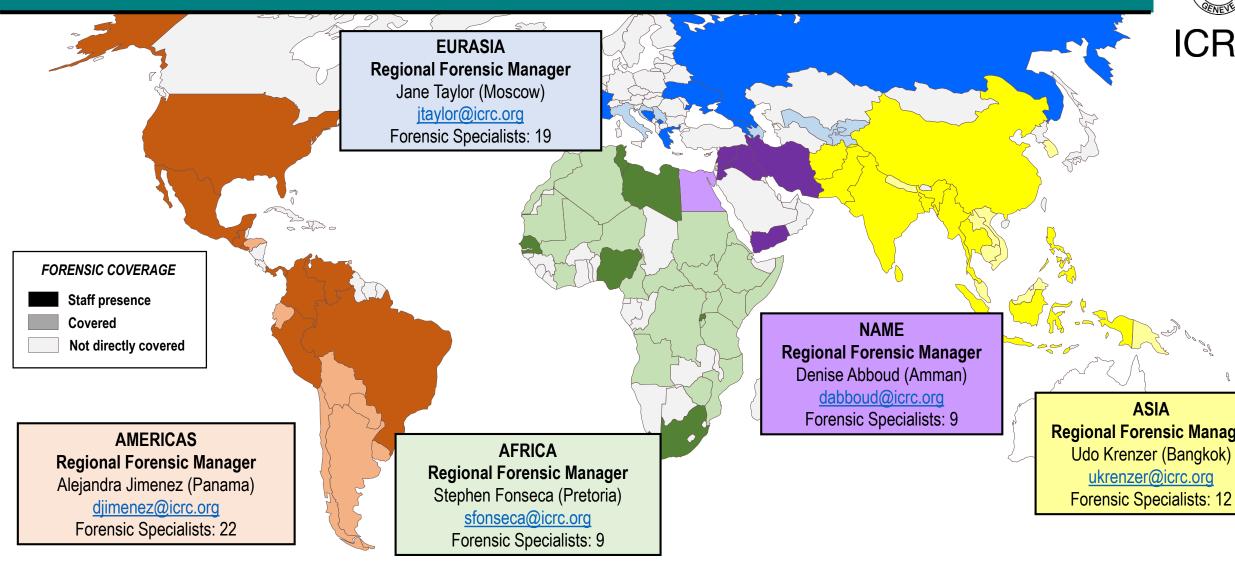
GUIDELINES ON MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD WITH COVID-19 FOR PROTESTANTS

TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS, CONGREGATION, AND CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS,

THE ICRC GUIDANCE AIMS TO ENSURE SAFETY OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND THE COMMUNITY, ALONG WITH THE DIGNITY OF THE DECEASED.

#### **Staff presence**





Headquarter (Geneva) (forensics@icrc.org)

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Deputy Head of Unit: Maria Dolores Morcillo Mendez

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