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**ASEAN-Australia
Counter Trafficking**



**HUG
PROJECT**



THAILAND INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

CHILD CENTRIC APPROACH GUIDELINES FOR TICAC



: www.ticac.org



: [@ticac2016](https://www.facebook.com/ticac2016)

Appreciation

This Child Centric Approach Guideline for TICAC has resulted from successful collaboration among key agencies. The Child Women Protection and Anti-Human Trafficking Center of Royal Thai Police has assigned The Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC) to work with The Hug Project of the Nexus Foundation in organizing the brainstorming workshop. With a purpose to establish the lesson learned from child abuse in the form of child pornography and obscenity cases, the workshop has achieved great outcomes and successfully accomplished its objectives.

We would like to extend our appreciation towards The Hug Project of the Nexus Foundation and the operation team of Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC) for gathering information and contribution to this guideline. The content extensively covers the current obstacles, working principles and best practices in working with child victims.

In addition, we would like to convey our sincere gratitude to the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking Initiative (ASEAN-ACT) project and Kindernothilfe Organization for the budget support in publishing this book. It serves as guiding principles for investigation and child protection work, as well as directions for the criminal justice administration practice towards victims in accordance with the international standards.

Police Lieutenant General Jaruvat Visaya
Assistant Commissioned Officer/
Head of child woman protection
and anti-human trafficking center

Appreciation

On behalf of the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking program (ASEAN-ACT), I wish to convey our best wishes and highest regards to the officers of the Royal Thai Police, the principal users of the Child Centric Approach Guidelines for Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children (TICAC).

The development of these guidelines reflects the contributions of multiple agencies who have worked closely with the Royal Thai Police to recognize and draw upon examples of good practice child centric approaches across Thailand and in the region. The TICAC seeks to build upon those examples and further strengthen the Royal Thai Police's ability to apply child centric approaches when working to prevent online crimes against children.

ASEAN-ACT congratulates the Royal Thai Police for taking this important step towards providing the best care and protection of the human rights of child trafficking victims and children in conflict with the law. We are pleased to support the publication of this document.

Erin Anderson
Team Leader
ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking

Foreword

All nations around the world have integrated the **child-centric approach** into every stage of practice by all relevant professionals, including both government officials and non-government staff, who are in contact with child victims of child offenders. Such practices, designed for professionals including government officials or non-government staff, are focused not only on providing the best protection, care, and treatments to those children, but also minimizing all detrimental physical and mental impact on them.

The authors have studied lessons learned and direct experiences contributed by a wide range of professionals working on cases related to child sexual abuse materials and child abuse. This manual is intendedly designed for a step-by-step presentation, with an aim to collate past work reflections, address best practices, and create a better, clearer understanding of the implementation of the child-centric approach.

Disclaimer: These documents and their contents are for information only. They cannot be used as a legal reference. The authors will continue to study the lessons learned and experiences from all of us. This manual for TICAC is therefore a living document and to be reviewed.

The authors want to acknowledge Kindernothilfe for its contributions to the drafting of the original Thai version. And last we also offer our deepest thanks to ASEAN-ACT for its sponsorship of the English version.

The authors
January 2021

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Chapter 1

**Challenges of Working
with Children and the
*Child Centric Approach.***

Challenges of Working with Children and the *Child Centric Approach*.

- ▣ The children are traumatized so they cannot find a solution by themselves.
- ▣ The children are not cooperative with law enforcement officers. Therefore, the evidence-gathering process is incomplete.
- ▣ The children do not receive full and proper support to help guide behavior. They become victimized again (revictimization).

Why

we strictly adhere to the child-centric approach while working?

1. Some professionals do not realize the adverse effects on children; for example, by repeatedly asking the same questions about the difficult incident to children, using improper words during a child interview, or showing their images to the press/media, can cause them uncomfortable feelings.

2. Multiple child interviews or interrogations conducted by different professionals, namely, police officers, pediatricians, psychologists, social workers, lawyers, prosecutors, and judges, involve repeated questions on the same incident. Such practices can make children bored or angry. This is therefore obstructive to the criminal justice system.

3. Some police officers and other professionals assume that working on a child case is difficult, complex, and demanding.

4. Some professionals are biased against child victims; for example, 'the child victim is a prostitute', 'the child has consented to what he/she has been through', 'the child is spoiled', 'the child wants some money', or 'the child follows his/her friends'.

5. Both children and parents do not receive proper advice on their involvement in the criminal justice process particularly related to child victims.

6. There is no trust-building process for children and parents. As a result, it is hard to gain collaborative relationships with them and access to the facts of the cases.

7. Lack of collaboration and integration of work among multi-agencies is detrimental to a long-term solution.

8. The investigations and the criminal justice system as a whole will be at a disadvantage in cases where children are not willing to speak or provide clear information.

9. Children/Parents and related parties have perceptions and views that what happened is shameful or a disgrace to the family or school. Such perceptions and views not only make them not pursue the case, but also provoke the offenders with a sense of impunity to continue to commit a similar crime and abuse more victims.

10. Making overpromises, luring, or inducing a child about something that is impossible or untrue, such as 'asking a child to go inside for a moment with an aim to seek cooperation in that situation'. In doing so, the justice procedure will be jeopardized.

11. The perpetrator is acquainted with the parents. In some cases, the parents allowed the perpetrator to abuse their own child and helped to cover up the offense. Also, there are cases where the parents decided not to participate in the prosecution of their offenders.



Precautions

- *After a while, the children's trauma may fade away. However, if they have to recall their difficult experience by talking about it, again and again, their trauma will return and continue to harm them.*
- *How would you feel if your child or your grandchild was a victim of this crime?*
- *What happened to a child victim is an infamous story. You will not be able to tell this unspeakable story to strangers so you must understand and spend time with the child. st*

Definition of the Child Centric Approach

“ The victim-centric approach is a series of practices that are applied when dealing with child victims. Such practices are for the purpose of their safety, needs, and rights. This approach welcomes children’s participation in expression and respects their decisions. It also includes the assessment of the potential physical, mental, and social impacts of children, with an aim to provide services with trust and sympathy. In addition, it helps to avoid their feelings of being judged, pressured, or embarrassed throughout the criminal justice system or witness protection process. Child victims should receive proper remedies, be able to reintegrate into society, and continue to live their lives freely. All decisions, which have an effect on a child, will be made by an interdisciplinary team on the basis of the best interests of a child. ”

Key Words

- Safety of a child (they deserve)
- Trust by a child and the parents
- Best interests of a child
- Concerning the adverse effects upon a child
- Children’s participation in expression and decision making
- Integrated work among the interdisciplinary team in every step of the criminal

justice process

- The rights of a child empowered by the law
- The ability of a child to reintegrate into society

Chapter 2

Best Practices **for Working with Child** **Victims.**

Methodology of each **step**

1. The Investigation Steps

1.1 Prior to the first contact with a child.

Objective

- To gather information about a child as much as possible, to find the best way to contact a child with an aim to minimize his/her trauma as much as possible.
- To find the best way to approach a child with an aim to minimize adverse effects as much as possible.
- To prepare the professionals and agencies prior to the first contact with a child.

Methodology

- Gather basic information about a child/minor as much as possible, write it in the Child's Report Book (please see chapter 6), and then make an operational plan specifically for each child/minor.
- Preparation activities are conducted prior to the first contact with a child.
 - Conduct staff meetings (law enforcement officers/police officers, protection officers (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security), supporting staff (NGO)).
 - Set up the best way to approach a child, such as approaching a child with his/her friend, a person of trust, or school staff.
 - Set up the details and the environment of the first contact, such as date, time, place/ environment, accessibility, and dress code for professionals.
 - Prepare the dialogue including a proper set of questions.
 - Accumulate all evidence and necessary materials, such as a sketch of the offender(s), communication tools for children (anatomical drawing), toys, and drawing supplies.
 - List all possible options in terms of laws, protection, and other existing provisions of assistance, to conclude initial recommendations.

1.2 Making Contact with a Child

Objective

- To gather information about a child, to assess both current and future effects upon a child, and to develop an operational plan for child protection, consultation, and case management.
- To build trust and develop rapport with children and their family.
- To assess the readiness and willingness of a child and their family to pursue the justice process, to provide consultation on the steps of the justice process.
- To find facts and gather evidence of the case.

Methodology

- Approach a child/minor using the channel of communication, steps, and methods as planned earlier on the previous process

- A child/minor should be separated from parents in the first meeting. It is possible that a child will be shy or worry to speak the truth if parents stay in front of him/her.

- The interviewer should have the skill set of a forensic interviewer and should speak and ask questions with proper language and tone during talks or interviews. Such talks and interviews should be video recorded. (*****any video recording should be done with the consent of a child/minor and parents.**)

- Facts and information about a child/minor and evidence should be thoroughly gathered, such as persons whom a child/minor knows or has a relationship with, the details of the abuse or the offense, time, place, the frequency of the abuse(s), and corroborative evidence. In case a child/minor does not trust professionals, he/she might not speak the truth and hand in all evidence at the first meeting.

- Never promise or deceive a child to seek victim cooperation negligently; for example, making a false promise to a child 'promise a child that you can use a cell phone if you stay at a child protection center' or 'just stay at a child protection center for a couple of days and you will be free'. A false promise is similar to a lie. It can terminate trust-building.

- Assess a child/minor. There is a wide range of information about a child that can be useful to make decisions during the justice process: investigation, protection, and remedy. The types of information are listed, as follows: physical/mental conditions, development competency, cognition and perception, family, environment/community/society, behavior, and possible risk.

- Assess the parents. The assessment of the parents is also required in order to perceive their long-term capacity to provide protection and care to a child. The areas of assessment are listed, as follows, cognition and perception, attitude, and the capability to deal with their child/minor.

- Listen and give precedence to the opinions of a child/minor. In doing so, professionals are not only building trust with the children, but also gaining access to useful information for investigations and child protection.

- Any interview can be delayed until a child is ready and willing to do so to avoid repeating the process.
- Information about a child victim should be shared among professionals with his/her permission.
- Information about a child must be kept confidential.

2. Arrest Operations and Victim Identification

Objective

- To rescue and protect child victims.
- To gather useful information to help identify victims of human trafficking.

* Decisions to pursue the cases should be weighed carefully on the mental effects and the safety of a child.

Methodology

- Interpreters are required when dealing with foreign children.
- Professionals should respect the image and rights of a child/minor. Information about a child/minor or a case must be in line with the non-disclosure measure. Undesired leaks of such information can provoke negative outcomes on the child's way of life. Professionals must therefore take extra precautions against leaking information. Sharing such information is limited to the professionals

on a need-to-know basis. The child victim must cover their identity by wearing a hat, a mask, and unidentifiable clothes when exposed to the public. Professionals should also help the victim make a cover story to avoid being stigmatized and looked down upon by the society

- Prior to the arrest operation, professionals should prepare a 'Care Bag' for carrying personal items, such as toiletries. His/her Care Bag is different. (In some cases, the child victim needs to be rescued immediately. There is no time for packing personal belongings). Giving a Care Bag is also a part of the rapport-building process.

Don't Forget!

- Police officers should prepare a 'Package' prior to a search/arrest operation. In most cases an arresting officer is the first person to make contact with a child. The 'Package' should include:

- Investigation forms (kept in a brown envelope) for logging while accessing materials, digital equipment, or social media.
- Pen.
- Permanent markers.
- Zip-loc bags for bagging electronic evidence.
- Hats and surgical masks.
- Stickers for labeling materials/equipment.

- Prior to an arrest/search operation, social workers should determine the expected number of child victims and their age. In the case of multiple search locations, they should prepare enough of the following items:

- Drinking water, juice, or soda.
- Snacks.
- Paper, crayons, pens, and mobility toys (for children to play).
- Name tags/stickers (multiple victims).
- Hats and Surgical masks (for victims).
- Handbags and plastic bags for personal belongings.
- Jackets (when conducting a search at karaoke bars or pubs)

- Professionals should not let perpetrators get close to the victims to avoid inconvenient situations. During the search operation, a waiting area should be organized for children/minors to make them feel comfortable. Children's activities for rapport-building between children and professionals should also be provided in this area.

TIPS:



Don't forget to collect all belongings and valuables. Otherwise, you have to come back and find them!

- Children/victims must be removed from the search location as soon as possible because they should not see any of the operations or violent incidents.

Dealing with victims of online sexual abuse.

- Don't forget to compare the environment at the scene to the evidence (digital images).
- In case a child victim can be located at home, professionals may request the parents to find their clothes, worn at the time of the abuse, which matches the evidence (digital images), to be used as evidence.

Dealing with victims of human trafficking.

- Information about a child should be gathered individually prior to the search operations.
 - All personal information: birth certificate, identification card, household registration, child's profile, etc.
 - Kor Mor 1 document (AU.1), a guideline document designed for conducting initial, basic interview to identify victims of human trafficking.
 - A set of questions designed for differentiating the types of human trafficking, such as the exploitation of prostitution, begging, other forms of sexual acts (including bargirl), and production and selling of child sexual abuse material(s).
 - Evidence gathered during the course of investigations.
 - Consent for access to personal information, electronics, and other online accounts.
 - At least one professional should be assigned to take care of each child (Close Protection Officer). An interview team should include an inquiry officer (an interviewing officer), a social worker, and NGO staff.

(***a case briefing meeting should be done prior to the victim identification process.)

Samples of personal items in a 'Care Bag' for a boy and a girl.



TIPS:



- **Professionals should let a child keep talking** even though it is believed that the child is telling made-up stories. Building rapport to develop trust with children normally takes time, and even more so in the cases of foreign children. Most victims start to tell the truth after 2-3 weeks of the trust-building process.

3. Criminal Justice Proceedings (Investigations, testimony, and remedies)

Objective

- To investigate and prosecute the offenders.
- To claim remedies and reparation for children and to protect their rights.

Methodology

- Children and their parents should be informed of children's rights, steps, and legal proceedings before and during their involvement in the criminal justice system. They should also have access to legal counsel, other assistance, competent authorities, and their points of contact.
- Prior to an interview or testimony under the criminal procedure code, professionals should work with a child/minor to ensure his/her understanding of the upcoming activity.
- Assign an interviewer or person(s) to be placed in an interview room. Such persons can be selected from a female inquiry officer, social welfare worker, certified child psychologist and a person requested by a child.
- Age assessment by pediatricians is required in cases where there is no document to prove the age of a child. Such assessment will be treated as evidence unless a certified document for proof of age is recovered.
- DNA tests of the parents are required to prove the biological relationship between the child and the parents, when dealing with foreign victims. Professionals should not rely on a child's statement.



TIPS:

- Working with a child prior to his/her testimony is crucial (Pursuant to the criminal procedure code, professionals should put all efforts to help an inquiry officer to gather legally relevant information during an interview(s)).

Topic 1 Restitution and Remedy

Legal rights of human trafficking victims include access to effective remedies.

Victims of Human Trafficking

- Anti-Human Trafficking Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) and its amendment.
- Emergency Decree, B.E. 2562 (2019) Revising Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551 (2008)
 - Section 33 Government or registered private welfare centers are permitted to provide assistance to the victim.
 - Section 37 The victim is entitled to obtain a relented temporary stay in Thailand and a temporary work permit (the wage is not less than the minimum wage).
 - Section 44 The allocation of money and property of the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund.
 - Section 35 A claim of compensation for the victim of human trafficking offense.

- Procedures for Human Trafficking Cases Act B.E.2559 (2016)
 - Section 13, 14, and 15 The compensation and punitive damages for the victims of human trafficking.
- Damage for the Injured Person and Compensations and Expenses for the Accused in the Criminal Case Act, B.E. 2544 (2001), and its second amendment, B.E. 2559 (2016)
- Witness Protection Act, B.E. 2546 (2003) (witness protection and payment for witnesses)
- Criminal Procedure Code, Section 44/1 A victim is entitled to claim compensation for death, bodily harm, mental harm, reputation, property damage, or being restrained, caused by the accused.
- Labor Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998) (the employer fails to pay wages)
- Regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Financial Support for Thai Citizens Facing Natural Disaster or Being Accused of a Crime in Foreign Countries, B.E. 2562 (2019) (Based on its provisions, female victims, deceived and brought to other countries, can request financial support for air travel.)
- Regulations of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security on Support Measures for Person Facing Social Problem, B.E. 2561 (2018) (Based on its provisions, victims, deceived and brought to other countries, or forced into prostitution, can request financial support for domestic travel after the victim identification process.)

Child Victims of Human Trafficking.

- Child Protection Act, B.E. 2546 (2003) (It stipulates provisions of child protection, shelter and welfare center)

Victims of Human Trafficking by Forced Labor or Forced Service.

- The Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998)
- The Beggar Control Act, B.E. 2559 (2016)
- Emergency Decree, B.E. 2562 (2019) Revising Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2551 (2008)
- The Penal Code
- The Regulation of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare on the Inspection of the Workplace, (No.2) B.E. 2559 (2016) Issued under The Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998)
- The Regulation of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare on the Criminal Proceedings and Fines, B.E. 2558 (2015) Issued under The Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998)
- The Regulation of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare on the Criminal Proceedings and Fines (No.3), B.E. 2559 (2016) Issued under The Labour Protection Act, B.E. 2541 (1998)

Topic 2 Victim Impact Statement

The Victim Impact Statement is a written statement with an aim to explain how criminal acts have negatively impacted the victim's physical and mental health, or properties.

The Victim Impact Statement can reflect the voice of the victim to the criminal justice system. It allows the victim to describe how the criminal acts, committed by the offender, have impacted his/her life.

Impact on the victim's mental health

- Mental impact, such as fear of interaction with people, fear of other people's knowledge of the case, being made fun of by school friends and being forced to change their name and surname or being forced to relocate.
- Depression or tending to commit suicide.
- Use a mask or bandana to cover his/her face every time before going out.
- Impact on family members. In some cases, the parents become depressed too.
- Loss of opportunities. For example, some victims have to quit their jobs, lose the opportunity to be an actor/actress, or cannot pursue their preferred career.
- Lose relationships with people. For example, some victims have a problem with their boyfriend/girlfriend who doubts them.
- Feel embarrassed or humiliated
- Other.

Impact on the victim's physical health

- Insomnia, nightmares, or oppression in the chest.
- Stress or Migraines.
- Good appetite or bad appetite.
- Excretory system.
- Other.

How to Prepare information to be used for the victim impact statement.

- Explain to the victims what the Victim Impact Statement is and how it is beneficial to the case.
- A social welfare worker or NGO staff, whom the victim knows and trusts, can help to gather and prepare the victim's information to be included in the statement.
- Based on the preference of the victim, professionals can help the victim prepare the statement by either sitting and working together or chatting via social media.
- While preparing the statement, a social welfare worker or NGO staff should ask the victims open-ended questions so they have an opportunity to give a narrative description of the events.
- Certain victims still have difficulty recalling stressful events, so they should be carefully and closely assessed by the professionals.
- Give the victims adequate time to prepare themselves. Relevant agencies and their roles and responsibilities
- Inquiry officers can include the Victim Impact Statement into the victim's statement.
- In cases where the Victim Impact Statement is not included in the investigation file, a social welfare worker or NGO staff, who works on the drafting, can submit it to the social welfare worker, who is arranging the victim's reparation.



A Sample of the Victim Impact Statement

The incident made me become very stressed and depressed. I can't sleep but cry all the time. When I decided to tell my mother, she blamed me for that first. This made me feel even more stressed. I am a school cheerleader and a lot of people know me because of that. The incident that I appeared on the released clip made me lose my reputation. I was gossiped by friends and that clip was further forwarded to other friends. My boyfriend broke up with me and disappeared from my life. After that, I cannot join any school activities. I was rejected because many people knew that I am in that video clip. They don't want their group to be looked down on so they didn't want me to join the group. This event has changed my life. The teacher summoned me because of this too. I'm worried about my future and reputation. And the thing that I'm always scared and worried about is that if one day my father finds out about this, he won't forgive me for the rest of my life. My father has been strict in discipline and I always have to follow his words. If he knows about this, he will be disappointed in me and very sad. Even today, I feel a little better, but it doesn't completely go away because I have to recall it every time when someone repeats this or sends me that clip.

Every time it happens, my stressful feelings haunt me back and I feel like I'm dead.

It reminds me

I cannot get over it for the rest of my life.



Chapter 3

Child Protection

***(Concepts of Social Service for
Law Enforcement Officers).***

Protection, Consultancy, Rehabilitation, Remedy, and Reintegration

Objective

- To treat mental conditions of a child and his/her family.
- To help a child return to society and normal living as much as possible.
- To prevent revictimization

Child Protection Act, Section 40

In cases where children fall victim to torture, exploitation, or risk of such wrongdoing, it is commonly found that detail and sensitivity of the case can severely harm both the physical and mental health of the children. With an aim to provide welfare protection to the children, officials authorized by the Child Protection Act, B.E.2546 should therefore consider separating the children from the parents or letting them continue to be under the guardianship of the parents. In this regard, the police officers must realize the competent authority of the social protection agency so the best interest of the children will be delivered in both short term and long term processes. Criteria to be considered for the guardianship of the children are as follows:

Cases of Guardianship by parents

- The family and parents are able to provide security to the child.
- The family and the child are cooperating with the professionals.
- The family and the child have positive attitudes.
- The family and the child understand the problems.
- The family and parents are able to provide an overall safe and healthy environment for the child

Section 40. Children who shall receive welfare protection are as follows:

- (1) Tortured Children;
- (2) Children at Risk of Wrongdoing;
- (3) Children in a state warranting a welfare protection pursuant to the Ministerial Regulation.

Cases of Removing Children from Their Parents for Children Welfare Protection.

- The child does not have security.
- The child is not provided proper nurture/care.
- The family has negative attitudes towards the child.
- The guardian of the child is either inefficient or does not cooperate with professionals.
- The child requests to do so.

***If professionals have reasonable grounds to believe that a child is in need of welfare protection, a competent official under the Child Protection Act, B.E.2546, can immediately remove the child from the parents.**

A fact-finding process is designed for information collection to find an appropriate way to protect the child's welfare. (In cases where the facts of the cases are unclear) the child can be removed from the parents and stay at a welfare protection center for a period no longer than 7 days. However, if it is necessary, the competent official may submit a petition to the court to order an extension(s), but not exceeding 30 days in total (according to section 42 of the Child Protection Act). Fact-finding activities are as follows:

1. Investigate and gather facts about the child and the child's family.
2. Initial examinations of the physical and mental health, and the intelligence quotient (IQ) of the child.
3. Organize a meeting of the interdisciplinary team to plan an initial assistance.

In cases where reasonable grounds indicating the need for a child's welfare protection are found, the competent official can escort the child to a welfare protection center. Investigations and observations will continue, as follows:

1. Further investigate and gather facts about the child, the child's family, and other persons involved in the case.
2. Further examine the physical, mental health, and the intelligence quotient (IQ) of the child. (performed by a child psychologist or expert)
3. Visit the child's residence and locate other persons involved in the case.
4. Coordinate the child protection efforts and provide legal consultancy to the child.
5. Organize a meeting with the interdisciplinary team to create the child protection plan for each case.
6. Develop short-term and long-term plans to protect the child for each case.
7. Propose the child protection plans of each child to the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the competent governor.

Please refer to the guidelines for competent officials under The Beggar Control Act, B.E. 2559 (2016), <http://ebooks.m-society.go.th/ebooks/detail/356>, when dealing with child beggar.

Child Protection

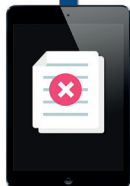
Cases of Guardianship by parents

- Family and parents are able to provide security to the child.
- The family and the child are cooperating with the professionals.
- The family and the child have positive attitudes.
- The family and the child understand the problems.



Cases of Removing Children from Their Parents.

- The child does not have security care.
- The child has no proper nurture/care.
- The family has negative attitudes towards the child.
- The guardian of the child is either inefficient or does not cooperate with professionals.
- The child requests to do so.



Reasonable grounds are well-founded.

The competent official escorts the child to a welfare protection center. Investigations will be continued, as follows:

- Further investigate and gather facts about the child, the child's family, and other persons involved in the case.
- Further Examine the physical, mental health, and the intelligence quotient (IQ) of the child. (perform by a child psychologist or expert)
- Visit the child's residence and locate other persons involved in the case.
- Coordinate the child protection efforts and provide legal consultancy.
- Organize a meeting of the interdisciplinary team to plan the child protection for each case.



The facts of the cases are still unclear.

The child can stay in a welfare protection center for 7 days. the court can order an extension(s), but not exceeding 30 days in total.

- Investigate and gather facts about the child and the child's family.
- Initial Examine the physical, mental health, and the intelligence quotient (IQ) of the child.
- Organize a meeting of the interdisciplinary team to plan an initial assistance.

The Process of Child Welfare Protection as Stipulated in the Child Protection Act, B.E.2546



Chapter 4

Recruitment of Professionals to Work with Children.

Dream Professionals for the Children (requested by child victims of human trafficking)

Qualifications

- Have a sense of humor when talking with children, good mood.
- Kind and loves children.
- Dare to speak, dare to act, lying, and does not give false hopes.
- Quick work and energetic.
- Not too old (should be 30-40 years of age)
- Speak gentle language and be friendly.
- Not intimidating or pressuring children.
- Female inquiry official is preferable (for a girl victim).

Law enforcement officers and legal professionals, such as police officers, prosecutors, and lawyers.

- Speak gentle language, do not raise voice/tone when interviewing or talking with children.
- Make sure the child is stabilized and ready to answer questions.
- Keep the children informed of any important issues of the case; however, this will be done with the decision of a lawyer or prosecutor (where the case may be).
- Be honest with your work and the children. Do not lie if it is not necessary.
- Speak slowly, particularly when talking with a child who cannot follow your story or pick up content.
- Avoid asking leading questions or suggesting answers. Leading questions may modify the victim's answer.
- Be open and responsive. Carefully consider the child's request and provide a proper response in that situation. Should there be any obstacle that prohibits the response, you should clearly explain to the child and prepare the answers for the questions, "How?", "What's the cause?" and "Why?". So, the child will not overthink or doubt it.
- Should not put pressure on the children by conducting long interviews. They might be stressed or scared which can risk their ongoing cooperation with the criminal justice process. This can also cause an unexpected delay. Therefore, professionals should ask the children "Are you ready to cooperate with the investigations?". It will be a productive process if they are willing and ready. In cases where they are not ready, professionals should give them more time because they may be in shock or frightened.

- Work with the child's family. Most parents are concerned about the safety of their children. At the same time the child is missing their parents and wants to go home. To alleviate this situation, professionals should inform their parents about the progress of the case, the living condition of the child, and the expected length of the criminal justice process. In case the lawyers or prosecutors cannot disclose the information on the case, they (whose experience and expertise are more than the child) have to explain the reasons.

- Do not pose denigrating behavior or be sarcastic toward the child and his parents. For example, by saying

"Why did you do this?"

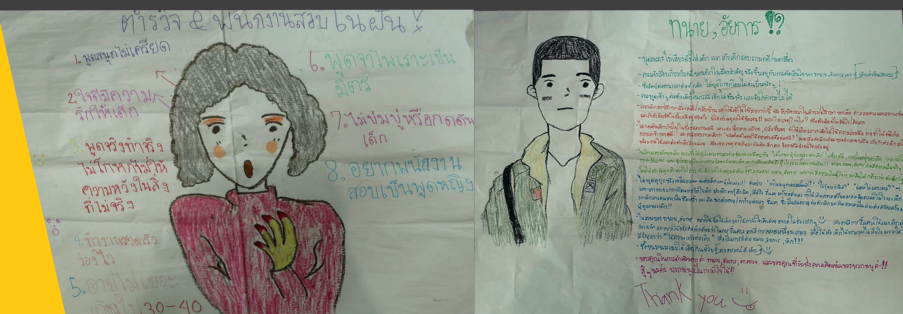
"Do you know this is wrong?"

"Did your parents tell you before?"

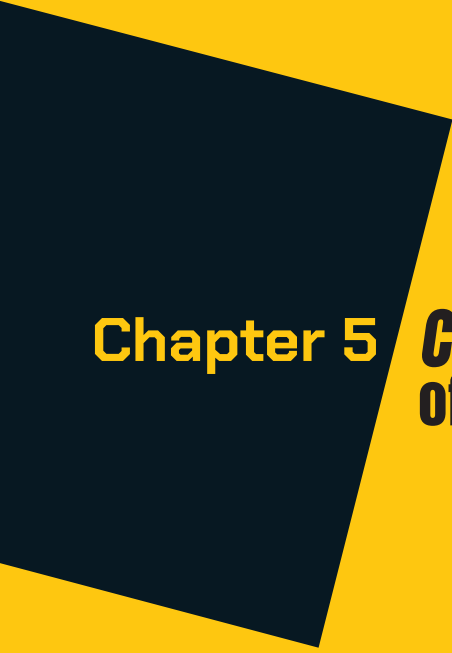
can impact the child's mental health. He/she might feel guilty or sad and blame himself/herself. In some cases, it causes cumulative stress and might lead to depression, self-punishment, and suicide potential. These consequences are very dangerous to the children and draw serious attention to their guardians.

- Lawyers and prosecutors should smile and comfort the children too. At the beginning of the justice process, the child might have to go to the court, so lawyers and prosecutors should notify him/her of the court appointment and its possible delay. In doing so, the child will not be sad or "lose his/her hope" if facing a delay. Also, it creates good practice for lawyers, prosecutors, and the children.

- Prepare snacks and food for the children. (They might make good moods.)
- So, lawyers, prosecutors, and police officers will hear this. "Thank you for your help and your attention to us."



Keep up your good work! We are supporting you!

A dark blue parallelogram graphic is positioned on the left side of the page, tilted slightly to the right. It contains the text 'Chapter 5' in yellow.

Chapter 5 ***Contacts*** **of Relevant Agencies.**

Address/Phone

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

 : Provincial Shelter for Children and Families

 : 1300

Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATPD)

 : Government Complex Commemorating His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary, Bldg. B, 4th Fl., Chaeng Watthana Rd, Khwaeng Thung Song Hong, Khet Lak Si, Krung Thep Maha Nakhon 10210.

 : 1191

Child, Woman and Family Protection and Anti-Trafficking in Persons Center, RTP.

 : Royal Thai Police Headquarters, Rama 1 Rd., Pathumwan District, Bangkok, 10330.

 : 191

Thailand Internet Crime Against Children (TICAC) of the Royal Thai Police

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/ticac2016>

Website : tips@ticac.org

 : 02-2053965

Fax : 02-2525020

CAC (Child Advocacy Center), Chaing Mai

 : 335 Moo 13, Ban Waen Sub-District, Hang Dong District, Chiang Mai Province, 50230

 : 053-920588

CAC (Child Advocacy Center), Pattaya, Chonburi

 : 39/3 Moo 2, Na Kluea Sub-District, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province, 20150

 : 090-017-4444 (Ms. Kwanruen Boonpranee)

CAC (Child Advocacy Center), Phuket

 : 31 Soi 3, Pattana Road, Talad Nuea Sub-District, Muang District, Phuket Province, 83000

 : 095-095-4786 (Mrs. Sookpranee Wongcharoen)

CAC (mini), Ubon Ratchathani

 : Bansangsawang 97/4, Chayangoor 40, Nai Muang Sub-District, Muang District, Ubon Ratchathani, 34000

 : 088-581-0313 (Mrs. Kanyaporn Fai)

Address/Phone

CAC (Child Advocacy Center), Sangkhla, Kanchanaburi

 : 93/1 Moo 3, Nong Lu Sub-District, Sangkhla, Kanchanaburi, 71240

 : 099-970-3209 (Mr. Kitti Laokum)

CAC, Ban Rafa Welfare Protection Center (สถานคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบ้านราฟา)

 : 391 Moo 2, Choeng Doi Sub-District, Doi Saket District, Chiang Mai, 50220

 : 052-000-3408 (Mrs. Kamolwan Wareesri)

Office of Civil Rights Protection, Legal Aid and Legal Execution (Central Area)

 : Office of the Attorney General, Government Complex Commemorating His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary, Bldg. A, 2th Fl., 120 Chaeng Watthana Rd, Khwaeng Thung Song Hong, Khet Lak Si, Krung Thep Maha Nakhon 10210

 : 0-2142-5128 , 0-2142-2076-77 , 0-2142-2099

Legal Counselor : 0-22142-2034

Fax : 0-2143-9169

ZOE International Foundation, Chiang Mai

 : 88 Moo 4, Pa Miang Sub-District, Doi Saket District, Chiang Mai 50220

 : 089-257-7633 , 052-000-181 , 080-131-8108 (Mr. Arthit Rooraksapana)

Labour Rights Promotion Network

 : 25/17-18 Mahachai Muangthong Village, Sahakon Road, Bang Yah Preak Sub-District, Mahachai District, Samut Sakhon, 74000

 : 034-434-726

Homeland Security Investigation (HSI), U.S. Embassy Bangkok

 : 120-122 Wireless Road, Bangkok 10330

 : 02-205-4000 (If after-hours dial "0" for operator who can connect to HSI personnel 24/7)

Chapter 6

Child's Report Book **(for TICAC network)**



Attached photo

Registration Code: Jan 18/1/00001.nan
[Month Year].[Region].[Number].
[Nickname]

Date of Creation

Profile Summary

Name.....Nickname.....Surname.....

Personal Identification Number.....Tel:

Date of Birth.....Age..... Religion.....

Height.....cm. Weight.....kg. Blood Type.....

Diseases and Conditions.....

School/Educational Institution.....

Birthplace.....

Current Address.....

Father.....Tel:

Mother.....Tel:

Guardian.....Tel:

Organization/Foundation.....Tel:

Case Manager.....Tel:

Relation to the case.....[victim, offender (accused person),
witness, other (please notify)]

Initial Physical Assessment.....

Initial Mental Assessment.....

Comments.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Record by.....

(Print Name)

Position.....

Phone.....

Activity Log (sample)

Date/Month/Year Time	Activity Detail	Responsible Person
12 Jan 2018 At 10:00	- TICAC officer receives information related to the case at CAC, Chiang Mai	Pol.Lt.Col. Singsap Taweemuang Cell: 081 234 5678
12 Jan 2018 At 14:00	- Physical check-up at Chiang Mai hospital	Pol.Capt Ek Nampong, Inquiry official Cell: 089 889 7897
13 Jan 2018 At 11:00	- Official child interview at Chiang Mai Prosecutor's Office.	
15 Jan 2018 At 09:00	- Child Protection Staff visit and assess physical and mental health.	Ms. Jitdee Mungtrong, Child Protection Staff Cell: 078 889 7865
		

Appointment Schedule

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Appendix

Samples of questions for
the victim identification process.

**Especially for the case of
human trafficking related to child labor.**

Questioning and Clarification

Evidence Collection

● Use 'mapping' techniques. For example, a victim should be asked to draw a route map to the places where he/she had been selling garlands or eyeglasses.

● Collect electronic evidence from a child. For example, with the victim's permission, professionals can request him/her to log on his/her Facebook account and disclose chats/conversations.

● Collect electronic evidence from suspects, such as phone, financial records, and data from social media with proper forensic handling.

● Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) footage to prove whereabouts of a child.

● Photographically document the child's residence.

● Measure and document the child's height, waistline, and chest and take a photograph on the first day he/she arrives at the children's shelter. Continue doing so once or twice a week to monitor his/her development.

● Find evidence of drug use or drug addiction.

Samples of questions for (clarification of act, method, and purpose).

”

**Methods of operations as to how an offender convinces, grooms, contacts, or escorts a child*

01

Who convinced the child to work here? In cases of multiple victims, continue asking. Does the child have any friends coming to work with? If so, Can he/she tell all friends' names and who they are?

02

When did the child come to work here? Did the father, mother, grandmother, or other related persons tell the child about the type and place of work? Who will the child be working with? And why does the child have to come to work?

03

Before the child came to sell garlands/eyeglasses here, the family (or persons of concern to the professionals) told the child about a place to stay and a person he/she will be working with.

04

What was the mode of transportation the child used when traveling across provinces? Did the child hold any travel documents while traveling? Who did the child travel with? Who received the child here?

05

Does the child know (the offender)? If so, How does the child know him/her? What kind of relationship the child has with him/her?

* Go into detail about the child's work.

- When does the child start and finish selling each day? How many days does the child work in a week?

- Who prepares the product for selling?

- What does the child sell? How much does the child sell? How much does the child and his/her boss get? What happens if the child cannot sell them all?

- Where does the child sell? Is the child selling on the road? If so, How about the car traffic when he/she is selling? Does the child have to cross the road by himself/herself?

- Who drove and dropped the child to work?

- Has the child been in an accident while working?

- When did the child start selling garlands/eyeglasses? (Date/Month/Year) Why does the child have to sell? Does the child know when he/she will stop selling? At what age? Does he/she know anything about how to stop selling?

- Are the child's parents in debt? Does the child know how much is it? Did the parents tell the child when he/she will stop selling or how much he/she must earn in total in order to quit being a worker and go home? The objective of these questions is to gather information on the work contract and check whether it is related to forced extortion or exploitation.

- How long has the child been working? (months or years) How much has he/she earned so far? How much has he/she settled parent's debt so far? How much left? What will happen if he/she can settle all of the debt? Has his/her boss made any condition on the settlement? It is worth noting that the offender might not threaten the child but the parents instead.

- Has the child felt tired or giving up? Has he/she thought about quitting selling garlands/eyeglasses or thought about resting? Has he/she ever told anyone, parents, boss, or sister/brother?

- If the child can choose, what does he/she want to do? For example, going somewhere, playing some sports, going to funfairs, studying, having fun like other children, or playing with friends.

- Are there any of the child's friends, around the same age, working like this? If they are not working like this, what are they doing? Does the child want to be like them?

- Did anyone, including the child's boss, family, or friend at work, hurt him/her? If so, how and when?

* Go into detail about child development and well-being.

1. Has the child attended school?
2. Has the child had time to play? Did he/she have any fun activities? If so, what's that?
3. Has the child been to anywhere? If so, where? And Who brought him/her there?
4. Where is the bedroom of the child? Has he/she shared the bedroom with anyone?
What time does the child wake up and go to bed?
5. Is the child free to go out? Can the child go out of the house after being back from work?
6. How many meals does the child have in a day? What kind of food? How does he/she eat when working outside the house?
7. Can the child contact his/her parents? If so, how often?
8. Who took care of the child when sick? Who brought him/her to a doctor?
9. What happens if the child cannot go to work or gets sick?
10. Has the child been bodily searched before and after selling garlands/eyeglasses?

* Other facts.

1. Has the child ever tried to flee? If so, what happened?
2. Has anyone offered drugs to the child?
3. Has the child been sexually abused while working at the night clubs/bars?
4. Has the suspect ever threatened (or put any pressure on) the child, or said something like "if you do not obey, the police will arrest your parents or your family will get trouble" (because of the debt)?
5. Is there any other child that fled or tried to flee?



NOTE:

- **Threatening is not limited to verbally threatening to harm a child directly. It may include compelling and using any other illicit means to others. For example, the suspect is threatening by making a child afraid of his/her parents' safety: the police will arrest the parents, the suspect will use black magic on them.**

Sample of questions for interviewing human trafficking cases related to

Sexual Exploitation.

1. When did the victims start working? Who approached them to work?
2. How many days the victims work in a week?
3. What time do the victims start and finish working?
4. What is the job position and the job description? (narrative)
5. Details about the victims' wages. How do the victims get paid? Daily or Monthly?
And How much do they get paid?
6. Are there any unpaid wages left? Did the victims receive the latest payroll on time?
If so, was it on time?
7. Have the victims paid for social security?
8. How did the victims dress for work? Who designed the clothes?
9. Do the victims have to perform exotic dances (Coyote dance)?
10. How is the accommodation? Who arranges accommodation for the victims?
Who do they stay with?
11. How are tips/drink fees shared?
12. Did the victims' work include sexual intercourse?
(Or just hugging, kissing or touching.)



THANK YOU



**ASEAN-Australia
Counter Trafficking**

THAILAND INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN



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Second Edition January 2021

NOTE

Date.....

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