

Exposed 2

เมื่อคลิปห้องนรก

🔔 ฉบับรับแจ้งเหตุ



INTRODUCTION

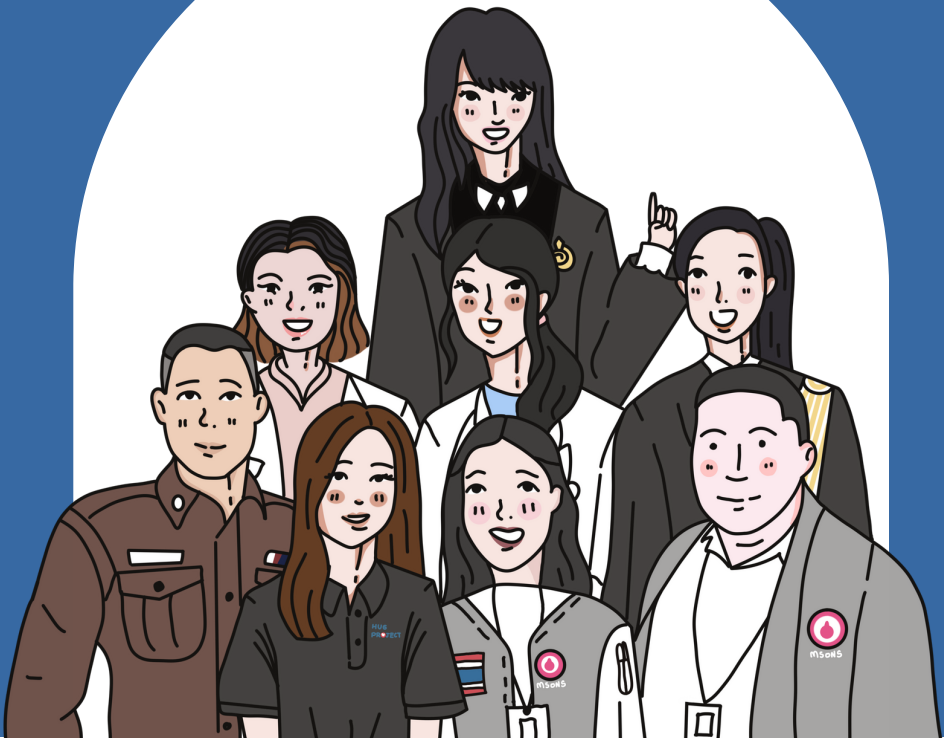
The Guidelines on Providing Protection to the Victims of OSEC is written from the experiences of government officials who are responsible for the investigation and prosecution of online child exploitation cases and those working in the area of victim protection. The author consists of representatives from the Court of Justice, the Office of Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital Mahidol University, and the HUG Project.

The primary purpose of this guideline is to share our best practices with all multi-disciplinary practitioners who are working in this area. The concepts of this guideline can also be applied for practical training in the future.

Due to the evolution of online technology, the modus operandi of the perpetrators is constantly changing. This forces the practitioners to adapt and adjust their work to respond effectively to these criminal acts. This guideline is therefore a living document.

We are grateful for the sponsorship from the World Childhood Foundation, Sweden and the HUG Project.

THE AUTHOR



“

Every child who comes to us is carrying
heavy problems on their shoulders.

Some of them have nightmares and traumas.

Our main job is to help them.

If you imagine that one problem is one heavy rock put
inside a backpack, the backpack with a full load of rocks
must be heavy. To help them, you must unload those
rocks and make sure not to add any new rocks.

But instead, you should fill that backpack with
rewards, and smiles and provide them with
a child-friendly justice system.

”



สารบัญ

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TIPS

We would like to introduce some common technical terms used in the area of online child sexual exploitation investigations, as follows;

1

Online Grooming

the process or tactics the abusers deploy through the internet to trick or force children to make sexual materials.

2

Sextortion

Forms of coercion through the internet to extort sexual favors, such as video materials, from the victims, in the exchange for money or doing something.



3 “Child Pornography”



To avoid victim stigmatization, practitioners should use the term “Child Sexual Abuse Material” instead. “When involving a child victim, that material is not for sexual pleasure. It is a crime” (INTERPOL)

4 OSEC



Online Sexual Exploitation of Children, CSAM:
Child Sexual Abuse Material

Proper attitudes at work while working with child victims are very important.

All practitioners should adhere to the child-centric approach.

The child-friendly justice in criminal proceedings should also be applied at every step when possible. As such, this guideline is to serve the best interests of a child.

Examples of Child-Friendly Justice



Child-Friendly 

Adhere to the child-centric approach

Respect the best interests of children and be aware of their mental states

Not So Child-Friendly 

Ask “Why” questions, such as, Why did you run away? , or Why did you shout for help?

Make decisions without children’s participation. Give instructions without listening.

Child-Friendly

Provide a safe and child-friendly environment when conducting child interviews or talking to the children.

Do not judge the child. Be aware of the children's mental states and feelings.

Conduct risk assessments in all dimensions around the children.

Use open-ended questions, such as, Please tell me about... or allow telling a story freely.

Intervene when seeing improper practices.

Not So Child-Friendly

Create unnecessary retraumatization.

Victim blaming

Focus on prosecuting the perpetrator. Ignore possible risks that might be harmful to the children.

Use closed-end questions or leading questions when conducting a child interview.

Ignore when facing improper practices.

1

Criminal Complaint Filing and Victim Protection



Criminal complaint filing is considered the first and the most crucial stage of the justice process. This stage, the onset of the criminal justice proceedings, can reflect or set the tone of the victim's participation.

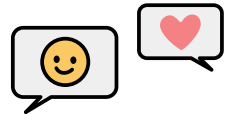
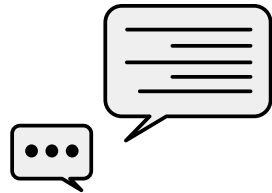


Chapter 1

Criminal Complaint Filing and Victim Protection

Who Is a Victim?

A child victim of sexual exploitation can be anyone of any sex. Anyone who has a mobile phone with an internet connection can fall victim to exploitation. According to the statistics in Thailand, most victims range from 12 to 18 years old. Recently, younger victims have been reported.

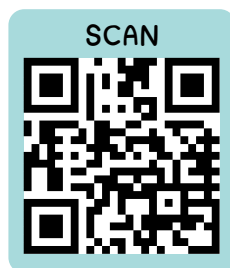


Where to Find a Consultation ?

Expertise and experience in investigating online child sexual exploitation are always needed for the successful prosecution of these complex crimes. Currently, two law enforcement agencies are dealing with this type of crime.



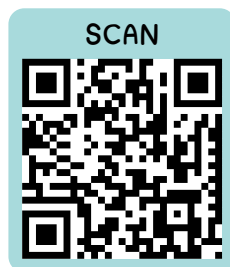
- ① TICAC: Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children, the Royal Thai Police



www.facebook.com/TICAC2016



- ② Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Unit, High-Tech Crime Division, Cyber Crime Investigation Bureau, the Royal Thai Police



www.facebook.com/CybercopTH





Roles of the Inquiry Officials or the Practitioners who Received a Complaint

- 1** Coordinate with the professionals or the case manager who will be presented alongside the victim until the end of the justice process (MSDHS, NGO, social worker, psychologist)
- 2** Help victims communicate with their family members or parents if the victim feels uncomfortable speaking to their families directly.
- 3** Assist and provide consultations and basic knowledge in evidence collections that may unavoidably intrude on the victims' privacy.
- 4** Provide information and assist victims in coping with the exposure of their private video clips.
- 5** Assist in coordinating with educational establishments or agencies that can prevent the victim from being re-victimized.
- 6** Help the victim access the treatment process, remedy program, and rights of the victim from the beginning until the end of the justice process.

- 7 If the victim is intimidated or threatened by the perpetrators, the practitioner should assist the victim immediately and coordinate with authorities to provide safety protection.
- 8 Assess the risks of suicide attempts and self-injurious behavior.



Talking with the Victim of Online Sexual Exploitation and Conducting A Risk Assessment of Potential Suicide Attempt and Self-Injurious Behavior



Before an Interview

Victim



The inquiry official should explain to the victim the benefit of the disclosure to the criminal justice process as well as the topics and the objectives of an interview. Also, the official must make sure the victim is ready and willing to talk.

Interview Venue

An inquiry official should organize a child-friendly environment for an interview. Since a child interview frequently involves sensitive discussion, an interview room should be private and comfortable. Drinking water, napkins, and toys (for young children) should be provided. Sometimes, an interview should take place at the shelter where the victim lives because this familiar place can help the victim relax.



Inquiry Official

Check the readiness of both your physical and mental health of yourself before starting to talk. The official should be aware of their negative values or attitudes that may affect the victim's feelings.

Be careful that the facial or verbal expression of the practitioner can have an impact on the relationship and trust towards the victim. The cooperation of the victims in the justice process relies heavily on the good relationship between the practitioner and the victim.





During an Interview

Apart from the questions prepared for the investigation, the inquiry official should observe the victim's body language throughout the interview. For example, if the victim bows their head, cries, has difficulty speaking, has a trembling voice, has their hands clenched, shows anxiety, sweats, and has rapid breathing, then the inquiry official should stop talking and attend to the victim's emotions. The state of mind of the victim should be assessed periodically.

When the topics of discussion are sensitive or can create embarrassment for the victim, the inquiry official can express their compassion and give moral support but do not exaggerate the information received.

The inquiry official should always allow opportunities for victims to share information freely but should not intervene or judge their information as right or wrong. If you want to get back to an important point, you should find the right moment and ask permission to resume smoothly.



Examples of Good Conversation



“

Can you tell me in detail about the day you made a video of yourself ?

The victim nodded “I had a meal with a guy who is a friend of my friend. Later that guy invited me to join a dinner party at my friend’s place. It was stupid of me to go there with him” Then looked down and cried.

”

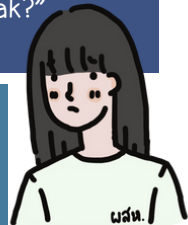


“

(Short pause the conversation... or give her tissue paper) “Are you ok right now? Do you want to take a break?”

”

“I’m very sad ... he did this to me.”



“

I know it is hard to talk about what happened again but I just want you to know that everyone is willing to help you. Your disclosed information can help protect yourself. The officers will use that information to bring him to justice and make sure he cannot harm anyone in the future.

”





After the Interview

There should be a clear summary of the interview for the victims to review or clarify major points as necessary to minimize information errors. The official should allow the victim to ask questions or share additional information before saying goodbye.

“

Thank you for your cooperation.

”

It's something that can be done to give moral support and show sympathy for the situation the victim is facing.



Conducting Risk Assessments of Potential Suicide Attempt and Self-Injurious Behavior

The incident can cause many victims to develop a “wish to die” feeling and self-injurious behavior that the people around them might not see. As a practitioner, it is imperative to be vigilant and to be able to assess the problem promptly to bring the victim into the treatment process with a psychiatrist.

The practitioners should start by observing the non-accidental wounds on the body, such as cuts on wrists, arms, legs, and bruises around the neck. Those wounds represent an attempt at self-injury.

Watching the body language, looking for the tone of the conversation, and listening to emotional content can help identify the state of mind of the victim. These signs can reflect the current emotion of the victim, such as depression or despair.

“

“ I don’t want to live because I always
make my parents worry about me”

“ I’m tired. I want to sleep
and never wake up again.”

“ If I wasn’t born into this family,
everyone would be happy.”

”



Specific questions regarding the suicide attempt should be asked by following normal topics of conversation. These specific questions should not be used at the start of the conversation. For example, ask these specific questions after detecting some signs of depression, such as hearing them talking about being the cause of the problems.

“

Have you ever had the thought of not wanting to live ?

Have you ever planned or tried to kill yourself ?

”

If you hear, “Yes, I have had... I have planned ... I have tried ... ”

You should explain to the victim that such feelings can happen when people have traumatic experiences and that it requires evaluation and treatment from a psychiatrist as soon as possible.



If the victim is a child, a child's consent should be obtained to pass this important information to their parents to help monitor and bring the child into the appropriate treatment process.



Best Practices for Practitioners who Receive a Complaint



1. Collect Online Evidence Immediately.

Whether the victim is ready to participate in the criminal process or not, online evidence must be collected immediately. (Please refer to the guidelines in the diagram below.) Online technology in the modern day can automatically detect child sexual exploitation materials and remove them from the internet quickly. This can cause the loss of important evidence.



**“That’s why online
evidence must be
collected
immediately”**



Some Useful Pieces of Advice for the Victim



1 Do not block or delete any communications with the perpetrator because it can be crucial evidence.

2 Document ID, URL, and Account Name.

3 Document all chats and communications, such as images, voice, and screen captures of the text chats. (Sometimes only images are not enough.)

4 Do not interact with the perpetrator either directly or indirectly.

- 5 If the child is under 18 years old, please notify the parents/guardian or a child protection officer. (Hotline 1300)
- 6 Refrain from engaging public media or providing any information to prevent the perpetrator from escaping arrest or tampering with evidence.
- 7 Promptly refer the case to specialized agencies, such as TICAC, CCIB, ATPD, and trusted NGOs.



2. Report ID Account of the Suspect

Quickly send the URL and ID of the suspect's account to the law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation to request information from the relevant online media service provider.



3. Coordinate with Social Workers

In the event that the police officer is the first person who receives the complaint. This person should coordinate with the social work team in the province where the victim lives to provide assistance and to assess the victim's mental state.



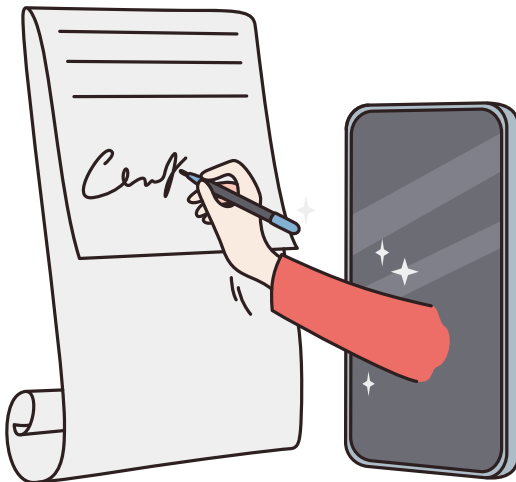
4. Work with Female Victims

From our experience, most of the time female practitioners, such as police officers and social workers, usually have better skills to work and communicate with female victims than male practitioners.



5. Access Personal Information

To access personal information of the victim or to check electronic equipment, permission with written consent must be obtained from the victim whenever access to

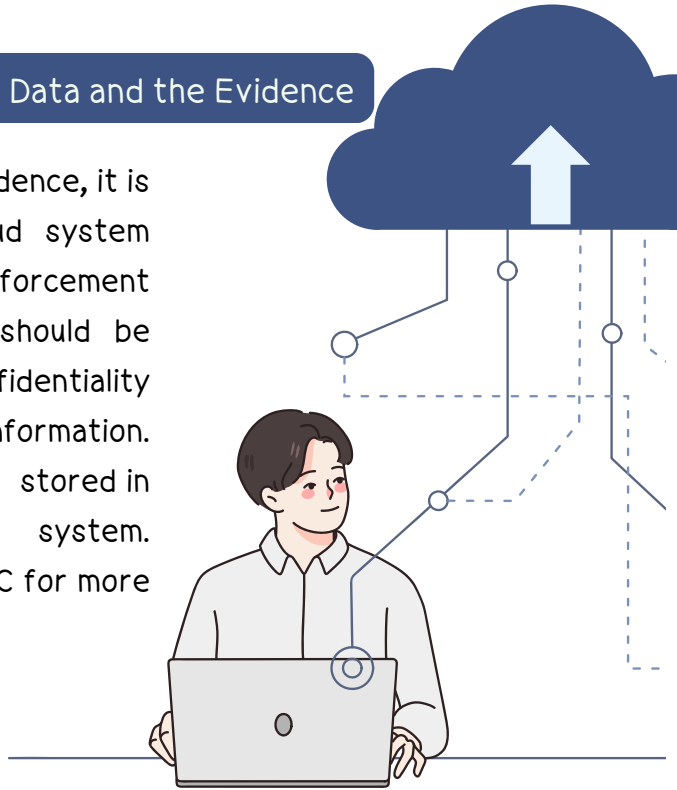


personal information is needed. All written consent needs to be signed by both the officer and the victim.



6. Encrypt the Data and the Evidence

In order to store evidence, it is best to use a cloud system controlled by law enforcement authorities, and it should be encrypted for confidentiality and security of information. Currently, the data is stored in the TICAC Cloud system. Please contact TICAC for more information.



7. Do not Forward Information through Insecure Online Platforms



Do not store evidence in Google's cloud or transmit it through insecure emails such as Gmail, Hotmail, Yahoo, One Drive, etc., as these emails or storage systems may flag (suspend), block or suspend accounts due to the automated detection system.



8. Prepare an Initial Report

The reporting agency that receives a complaint from the victim should prepare an initial report together with evidence in paper format and forward it to the responsible investigator. This initial report provided by a government agency can be used as supporting documents for requesting a search warrant.



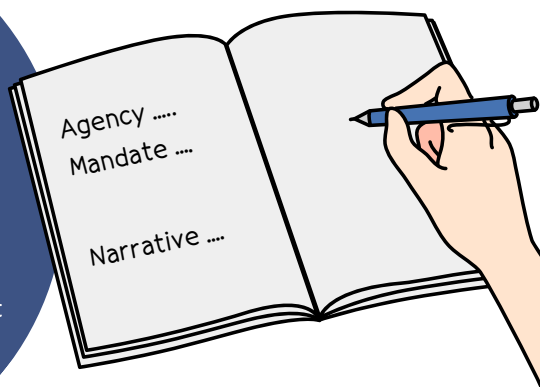
9. Cover Letter

If a civil society agency is the reporting agency, a cover letter should be attached. Documents relating to the registration of the organization and the mandates and duties of that civil society agency should be provided because requesting a search warrant from the court may request additional information about the establishment and the mandates of that agency and the narrative of the report.



The First 48 hours

It's a critical time after the victim realized that their private video clips were exposed. The victim will need strong support and someone to talk to. The practitioners who work with the victim should not judge the situation but should take good care of the victim and prevent them from self-harm.





How to Communicate with the Victims (Focusing on frequently asked questions from the victims)

1

Friendly Communication with the Victims

Friendly communication with the victims helps them encounter current situations and reality. For example, in the event of exposure of private video clips, do not tell the victim

“we can delete them soon” or “no worries” or “you will forget it” or “soon no one will care about them”

Instead, they should communicate honestly and truthfully in a friendly tone and reiterate that the victim is not going through this matter alone. What the victim needs most is to lead a normal life. Talking or doing normal activities can let go of their thoughts and help them feel that they can go on with their lives and can overcome this problem.

“We are always with you and we can overcome this together”



2

Arrest the Perpetrator as Soon as Possible



Most victims want the police to arrest the suspect as soon as possible, so it is important to communicate with the victim that the process of issuing an arrest warrant usually takes at least 1 - 2 months because sometimes the information or evidence must be requested from foreign agencies. In some cases, the inquiry official neither knew the turnaround time of the request nor confirmed that the obtained information was enough for establishing reasonable grounds to request an arrest warrant. Putting these burdens aside, the practitioners should stand by the victim and be ready to support them both physically and mentally.

3

Want to Remove Their CSAMs

Most victims keep asking repeatedly about link removal requests. (Their CSAMs). In these circumstances, the practitioners are able to provide information that it is not possible to completely remove all links. Certain links can be removed only if social media platforms or websites of those links cooperate.



4

Give Advice to the Victims

The practitioners should advise victims not to post or disseminate information in any public media both directly and through friends. The victim should refrain from giving information to the press because the perpetrators can freely access this important information/evidence, so they can delete or tamper with it.



Crucial Information

The following crucial information should be documented by the investigator team during the complaint filing process:



Date of Complaint Filing.

Reporting Channel



Name, Date of Birth, and ID number of the Complainant

Contact Number of the Complainant



Name of Parents/Guardians in Case the Complainant is a Minor

Address of the Complainant



Names of the Educational Establishment, Year/Class





Basic Information
of the Incident
(Who, What,
Where, When,
and How)

Provide
Assistance



Relationship of
the Victim's
Family.



Concern

Coordinating
Agency



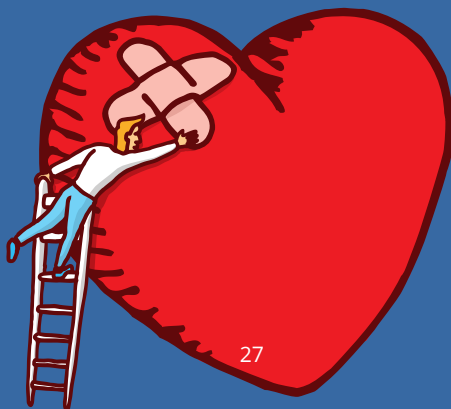
Information or
Evidence that Can
Be Gathered for the
Investigations,

such as channel of communications between the perpetrator and the victim, URL/ID or online account of both the perpetrator and the victim, and the phone number or bank account of the perpetrator.

The victim should write a description under the picture
of the evidence and sign on every picture.

2

LIFE OF VICTIMS AFTER THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS



Chapter 8

Life of Victims After the Criminal Proceedings

Impact

Many victims of online sexual abuse cases have endlessly experienced retraumatization or traumatic events. This is because it is difficult or almost impossible to completely remove the child sexual abuse materials from the online world so CSAMs may be republished, criticized, or the victim may be threatened. Because of this, there is a need to prepare the victim after the completion of the judicial process and the functions of the multidisciplinary team. The practitioners should support the strength of victims and help them have a normal and happy life. The practitioners can also suggest ways to deal with problems, introduce channels of communication, and provide access to a psychiatrist. At the same time, recommendations such as refraining from using social media accounts that were threatened, or changing the online account, should be made.



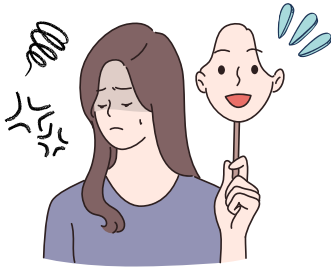
What Might Trauma Look Like In Children



Changes in sleeping
and/or eating



Aggressive or
inappropriate behavior



Mood swings



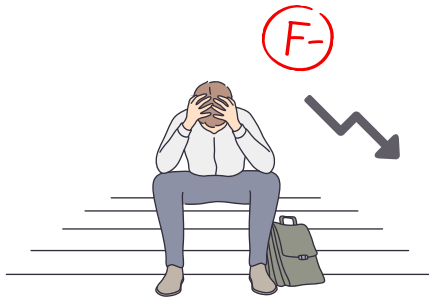
Depression, anxiety,
helpless, hopeless



Nightmares



Difficulty concentrating



Decline in school performance, absences



Withdrawal from friends



Physical symptoms



Intrusive thoughts



Startle response



Avoidance

You may not see any symptoms at all, as children try to maintain some sort of control in their lives.



Impact on Mental Health

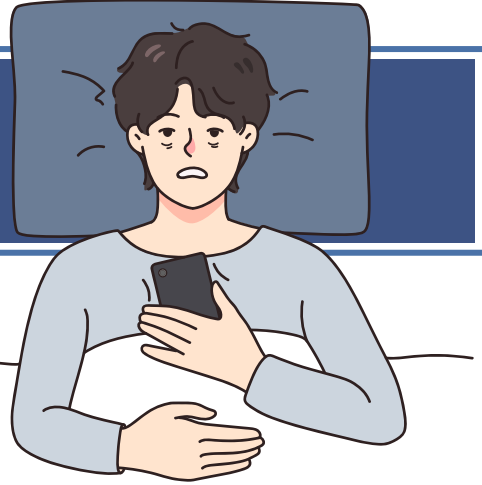
- 1 Fear, such as fear of interacting with people, embarrassment, anti-social, and fear of being made fun of by school friends. The victim might act out or manifest aggressive, unruly, defiant behavior.
- 2 Feeling stigmatized or impure, seeing yourself as unworthy, blaming yourself, lack of confidence, feeling inferior, embarrassed, wanting to hurt yourself, depressed, or attempting to commit suicide.
- 3 Losing relationships with people. For example, some victims have a problem with their boyfriend/girlfriend who doubts them. In some cases, the victims have relationship issues with their family members.



4 Feeling embarrassed. Some victims had plastic surgery so that other people could not remember their faces. Some had to move away to start their new lives.

5 Others.

Impact on the physical health



- ⦿ Insomnia, nightmares
- ⦿ Tightness of the chest
- ⦿ Stress or Migraines.
- ⦿ Good appetite or bad appetite
- ⦿ Irregular excretory system



- ⦿ Medical conditions become more severe.
- ⦿ Lethargy
- ⦿ Gastritis
- ⦿ Memory disorders
- ⦿ Memory loss
- ⦿ Others

Basic Healing

♥ Make Yourself Feel Safe.

♥ Live with Hope

♥ Make Friends

♥ Active Listening

♥ Empower Yourself

♥ Empower Family Members to Put the Mechanisms of Long-term Care in Place.

♥ Always Listening to the Children Even if they Are not Ready to Disclose or Tell the Truth.

♥ Focus Conversation on the Impact Instead of the Past Incidents.





Assessments of the Risks and the Needs of the Victims.

To successfully reintegrate back into society, practitioners should assess the risks/needs of the victims as well as assess the resources that will come to support the victims physically, mentally, educationally and professionally, whether it is a government agency, civil society, family, and community by allowing victims to participate in decision making/planning for reintegration which takes into account the best interests of the victims.



The Impact of Online Sexual Exploitations.

The impact of online sexual exploitations is complex and diversified. Not only do victims have a detrimental impact on the physical, mental, and social dimensions, but also the exploitations can inflict wounds on the families of the victims. Therefore, it is necessary to rehabilitate the victim/affected person to return to normal life and build immunity from re-trafficking. In some cases, although the physical assessment of the victim/affected person appears to be normal, the rehabilitation assessment by an expert might not yield the same result. As such, both assessments must be done in order to find the all-dimension impact which contributes to the ways to rehabilitate appropriately.



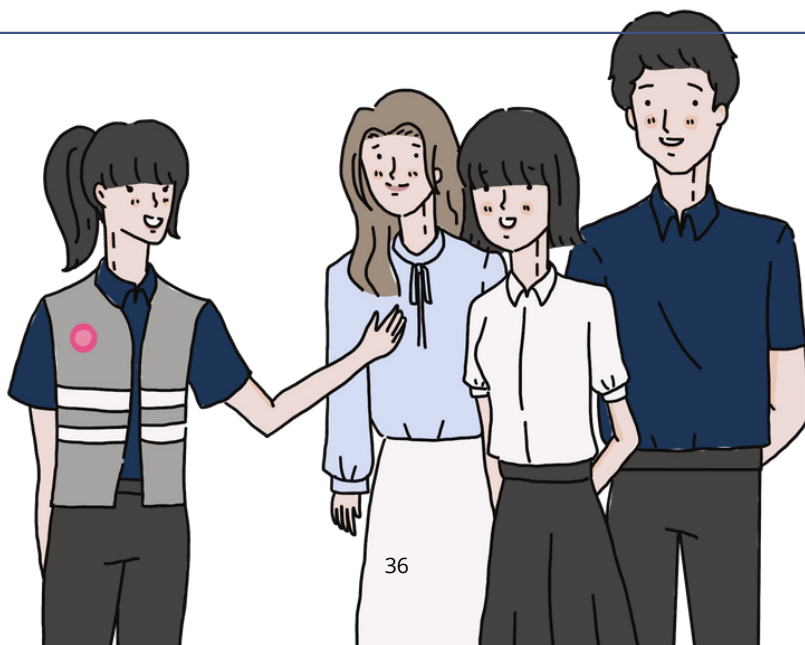
Remedies for Victims Provided by Law.

Remedies in accordance with legal rights, such as a multidisciplinary team meeting to consider compensations and remedies by enforcing the offender to pay the injured person. The team can also help victims access Anti-Human Trafficking in Person Fund so that they receive a proper remedy in accordance with their rights to compensation for the damage. This is another way to provide assistance to victims.



Helping Families Understand Victims of Sexual Exploitation

Practitioners should help families understand that their children are victims of sexual exploitation. They are not the offenders, so families should understand, sympathize, and encourage their children instead of blaming or punishing them. Practitioners should talk to the family, make plans and solve problems together as well as provide counseling to heal psychological wounds for family members. Outreach and training programs targeting educational institutions and victims' communities should also be conducted to accommodate the reintegration process of victims. In some cases, a periodic assessment after the reintegration should be put in place.



ADDENDUMS





For every stress, there is always a story behind that, especially for practitioners working in the child protection area. What is the impact of cumulative stress that may affect us?

Physical Symptoms



Insomnia



Weight Loss



Exhaustion



Headaches



Irritable Bowel Syndrome



Irregular Heart Rhythms



Heart Palpitations, Hyperhidrosis



Nail Biting, Hair-pulling disorder



Smoking, Drinking, Drugs Abuse



Hair Loss

Psychological Symptoms



Social Anxiety



Inability to Concentrate



Anger, Irritability



Weariffulness



Depression



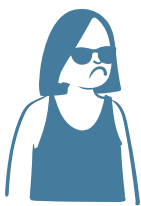
Anxiety, Fear



Repression, Avoidance



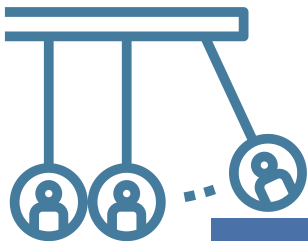
Misery



Agitation



Self-Inflicted Abuse



Examples of Impact on Practitioners

1 Being teased by friends or police colleagues, bullied, or accused of sexual deviation.

2 Feeling worried or afraid when viewing CSAM images, and afraid of having sexual feelings

3 Cannot sleep well or have nightmares after finishing the case sometimes.

4 Feel worried about your own children and fear that your own children might fall victim.

5 Blame yourself that you rescued the victims too late.

6 Take the case as a personal matter. In doing so, it affects your mood, including pity, sympathy, anger, frustration, and burnout.

7 Encounter and have some conflicts with many agencies who obstruct the victim assistance process.

8 Have a serious concern because handling multiple cases affect personal life or family time.



How to Deal with Stress from Work



At the time when stress from work and negative impact is surrounding you, how can you cope with these life problems?

- 1 Be aware of your own emotions.
- 2 Understand the root causes and structure of the problems you are facing.
- 3 Analyze the problems and find the solutions:
 - Live with it until the situation passes?
 - Correct your perspective on that?
 - Design, arrange, cut, choose the right lifestyle?
 - Welcoming reality and adapting?
- 4 Explore coping options and choose the one that is most comfortable for you.
- 5 Find friends to talk to or do other activities to relieve tension.
- 6 Consult with a professional psychologist.

Special Thanks to  Facebook Page :
A Psychologist: ดร.สุวฤดี วงศ์ทางสวัสดิ์

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Submitted by



SPECIAL THANKS

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Every child who comes to us is carrying heavy problems on their shoulders. Some of them are having nightmares and traumas.

Our main job is to help them.

If you imagine that one problem is one heavy rock put inside a backpack, the backpack with a full load of rocks must be heavy. To help them, you must unload those rocks and make sure not to add any new rocks. But instead, you should fill that backpack with rewards, and smiles and provide them with a child-friendly justice system.

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