

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

A HANDBOOK FOR BETTER POLICE INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT CRIMES
AGAINST CHILDREN



CONTENTS

Introduction

About this Handbook

Chapter One

The Role of the Police Officer 1

Chapter Two

Elements of the Offence 3

Chapter Three

Receiving a Complaint 8

Chapter Four

Planning the Investigation 11

Chapter Five

Obtaining Evidence from a Child Victim 13

Chapter Six

Witness Statements 21

Chapter Seven

Identification and Arrest of Offenders 25

Chapter Eight

Preparation of Child Witnesses for Court 31

Introduction

This handbook was developed in an effort to reduce the trauma to victims of child sexual exploitation, child prostitution and other forms of child abuse during the process of a police investigation.

It is designed to be a participatory and practical step by step approach to investigating crimes against children. It has been developed by a former police officer with extensive international experience in child protection investigations and training of police officers. The handbook was developed with consultation and input from Police, Prosecutors, Child Legal and Care workers from many countries in Asia, Australia and Latin America.

It emphasises the importance to police officers of planning and coordinating their efforts with childcare providers. It addresses the investigative process, interview techniques and evidence gathered from both the child victim and the suspect.

Many target countries that this handbook has been developed do not have any formal multidisciplinary child protection systems operating. Therefore this handbook seeks to give guidance to police during the investigation process when they should seriously consider the assistance of childcare organisations.

The handbook contains practical and easily applied procedures for investigating child sexual abuse without the necessity of expensive equipment.

The use of investigating procedures and guidelines will assist supervisors and operational police officers to carry out their duties in accordance with the laws that govern their role in society and the International Conventions that have been developed for the protection and rights of children.

The recommended guidelines in this handbook will also assist police officers to investigate other types of offenses and enhance their overall level and standard of investigative skills.

The writer supports joint investigation processes conducted through the coordination of a Police Service, Child Protection Agencies and Medical Practitioners. This multidisciplinary approach has been proven in many countries to provide the best protection of children that are victims of crime, without disregarding the lawful pursuit of those persons who harm children.

Michael Kearney

Chapter 1

The Role of the Police Officer

- The basic role of the civilian police officer is to:
 - ✓ Protect persons against any form of harm or loss to life;
 - ✓ Protect property from loss, damage or destruction;
 - ✓ Investigate offences committed against persons and property; and
 - ✓ Bring offenders before an appropriate court to be dealt with according to the law.
- In practical terms, this generally involves taking complaints, investigating the facts and initiating the prosecution of suspected offenders.
- In addition, police officers have a duty to potential victims of offences. That means that preventative measures should be developed to ensure an active police presence within the community where officers are assigned to identify, intervene and deter any potential criminal intentions or activities.
- Police activity is governed by legal and procedural considerations. If the particular activity being carried out has the potential to result in a prosecution, then the investigating police officer's actions should be in accordance with the laws which govern the offence, the laws of evidence, the rules of criminal procedure, and any formal police orders or instructions.
- The existence and increase in the discovery of child sexual exploitation and trafficking in many countries has been well documented and discussed at local, national and international levels. There is existing legislation in the majority of countries that empower and provides for police officers to protect children, investigate and prosecute offenders for harming or exploiting children for commercial sexual purposes.
- It is the responsibility of senior members of the Police to ensure that the officers under their control perform their duties in accordance with any lawful orders and accepted policing practices.

List the laws in your country that prohibits child labor, child prostitution and the trafficking of children for any type of commercial purpose.

CHILD LABOR

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Title of the Offence: _____

CHILD PROSTITUTION

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Title of the Offence: _____

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Title of the Offence: _____

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Title of the Offence: _____

OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Title of the Offence: _____

Chapter 2

Elements of the Offence

2.1 Dissecting the law into elements

Every offence created by law is comprised of elements. These elements must find their way into any charge that is made against an alleged offender. Each of these elements must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt before a court can decide on the guilt of a suspect.

- In most countries, everything that is prohibited by law and declared an offence is reduced to writing into a section of legislation, regulation, rule or by-law.
- A logical starting point for any investigation into an offence is to dissect the wording of a relevant section of the legislation into its individual elements. After this is completed the police officer can proceed to seek all the evidence that is available and necessary to prove that a particular person has committed an offence.
- To use an example of dissecting a law into its elements, we can suggest that the relevant wording of a law that “prohibits child prostitution” may state that:

“Any person who buys, sells, offers or procures a child for the purposes of prostitution is guilty of a crime and is punishable with imprisonment for 20 years.”

This law can now be dissected into the following elements or facts that must be investigated and proved before a court of law.

1. Any person
2. Who buys or sells or offers or procures
3. A Child
4. For the purposes of prostitution

Dissect the laws that you identified in Chapter 1 that prohibits child labor, child prostitution and child exploitation.

CHILD LABOR LAW

Elements:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

CHILD PROSTITUTION LAW

- Elements:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

CHILD TRAFFICKING LAW

- Elements:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY LAW

- Elements:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN: e.g. Illegal Adoptions; Using Children for Begging,

- Elements:
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

2.2 Defining the elements of an offence

- The *first element* refers to the offender, a human being, either male or female.
- The *second element* of this offence is the action element. That is the act that the offender does to commit the offence. In this sample offence we must prove that the offender *bought, sold, offered or procured* a child. Evidence must be collected to prove at least one of these acts. The types of evidence that may prove this element include:
 - ✓ A statement from an eyewitness to the act.
 - ✓ A statement from the victim describing the act in detail.
 - ✓ Documentary records like a loan agreement, banking records or receipt.
- The *third element* refers to the victim of the offence and we need to be able to define what is a “child”. Specific definitions or interpretations of certain words or terms used in law are usually found in the front section of the written law.

In this case, we will use the following example of a definition for “child”:

“The term Child means any person under the age of 18 years”

Therefore we now know that it must be proved that the victim of the offence is a person, male or female, under the age of 18 years. The types of evidence that can prove this element may include:

- ✓ An original or certified copy of the victim’s birth certificate; or
 - ✓ A statement from the mother of the victim stating the victim’s date and place of birth; or
 - ✓ A report of a qualified medical practitioner’s who has examined the victim and determined their approximate age.
- The *fourth element* of the offence describes the purpose for or the intentions of the offender’s actions of buying, selling or procuring a child. The term “purpose of prostitution will require some defining. An interpretation of this term may be located in the written law. In this example we will use the following definition:

“The term Purpose of Prostitution shall include any sexual act that is exchanged for payment of any kind.”

Therefore, you must prove that a sexual act involving the victim occurred and that a payment was exchanged between persons to ensure that the victim performed the sexual act. The type of evidence that is required to prove this element may include:

- ✓ A statement from the victim describing the sexual act.
- ✓ A statement from the victim describing any payments or gifts given to them by the suspect to prove a payment was exchanged for the sexual act.
- ✓ A medical examination of the victim by a qualified medical practitioner to prove that the victim was involved in a sexual act.
- ✓ A medical examination of the person who is alleged to have had or attempted to have sex with the victim.

- ✓ Scientific examination of clothing worn by the victim and the other person involved in the sexual act, condoms used by the male participant, the bed sheets or other items where the sexual act occurred.
- ✓ Business records from a brothel where the sexual act took place to prove the receipt of payment from customer/s who paid to have sex with a child.
- ✓ A statement from witnesses giving evidence about their knowledge and observations of any sexual act between the victim and the suspect, or of any type of payment given to the victim by the suspect or to a person representing the victim, e.g. pimp, brothel manager, parent, relative or friend.

Give the definitions for the following words and terms that appear in the laws of your country.

CHILD _____

PROSTITUTION _____

TRAFFICKING _____

WITH OR WITHOUT THE CHILDS CONSENT _____

SEXUAL PURPOSE _____

List those persons that the laws identify as committing offences against children.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Chapter 3

Receiving the Complaint

This Chapter will assist the police officer to collect all the relevant information that he should acquire when he receives a complaint of abuse from either a child or another source. This information will assist the police officer to determine the priorities for the next steps that should be taken to ensure the immediate protection of the victim and to reduce the risk of the suspect escaping either alone or with the child. Following these first steps the investigating police officer can use the information collected to effectively plan the strategies for the investigation. (Planning the investigation is dealt with in Chapter 4)

3.1 When a complaint of child abuse or exploitation is received

- The police officer that receives a complaint of alleged child abuse or exploitation should complete a detailed criminal offence report and immediately notify his/her supervisor about the complaint.
- The supervisor should ensure that any allegations of child abuse are, where possible, investigated by an experienced police investigator.
- The initial information obtained from a child or any other person who complains is critical in the investigation and later prosecution processes. The following details should be recorded in writing when taking a complaint of suspected child abuse:
 - ❑ Time, date and place the complaint or information is received.
 - ❑ Name, address, telephone and any other information to later locate the person who provides the complaint or information.
 - ❑ The names, addresses, ages and any other information that may assist to identify the child and their parents.
 - ❑ Any information about the relationship between the child and the alleged offender.
 - ❑ Details about the alleged child abuse and if another person reports the complaint, how they learnt about the abuse of the child.
 - ❑ Details about the current location of the child and the parents.
 - ❑ The identity of the any person that a victim of a sexual offence may have first told about the sexual abuse and accurately record the words that the victim used to complain to that other person of the sexual abuse. Evidence from this other person can assist to give credibility to the victim's complaint.
 - ❑ Any other relevant information including details about any other children that may be at risk at the same the same offender/s at the same location or another.
- The police officer receiving the complaint of suspected child abuse should instruct the person making the complaint not to discuss the allegations with the child or any other person.

- All information obtained should be treated with complete confidentiality.
- A detailed and signed statement should be obtained from the person making the complaint as soon as practicable.

3.2 After you have received a complaint, your initial inquiries should include the following when appropriate:

- Determine the urgency of the complaint. The following matters should be fully considered to assist in determining the urgency and priorities for planning the investigation:
 - ❑ The current welfare and protection required by the child.
 - ❑ The age and development level of the child.
 - ❑ Any potential loss of evidence.
 - ❑ The likelihood of the abuse continuing without intervention.
 - ❑ The relationship of the child to the suspect abuser.
 - ❑ The likelihood that the child may be moved from the known current location either to new premises or over an international border.
 - ❑ The seriousness of the alleged abuse.
- Check police records for any similar criminal activity and especially violent crimes previously committed by the identified suspect.
- Check the police "Missing Person" records if the full identity of the child and his/her parents are unknown.
- Contact any specialized unit assigned to policing prostitution and gather information about the brothel including its ownership, management, security, exact location.
- Contact border and/ or immigration police and notify them in relation to any possible movement over a border by the suspect or child. Supply these police with a detailed description of the suspect and child.
- Contact the head of your nearest government agency responsible for child welfare to gather any information that the agency has in relation to the child, its family or the alleged suspect.
- Contact the child's parents and notify them about the complaint received, but do not give any details about your investigation plan or the alleged suspect's identity or the current whereabouts of the child, unless the child is in a safe location.
- Remember that the parents themselves may be the abuser or a knowing party to the alleged abuse or exploitation. A parent may be responsible for selling their child into prostitution or other types of labor that is harmful to the child's physical and mental health.

Tick the boxes in this Checklist to ensure that you have obtained all the relevant information from the person making the complaint.

- Recorded the time, date and place where the complaint is received by you.
- Name, address and telephone of the person making the complaint.
- Name and residential address of the child at risk of harm.
- Description of the child including its age, development level and so on.
- Description of the clothes worn by the child.
- Description of any known or observed injuries or sickness suffered by the child.
- Identity of the school that the child attends.
- Identity of any friends of the child
- Name, address, and telephone of the child's parents, relatives or guardians.
- Current location of the child.
- Identity of any other children that may be at risk of similar harm.
- Description of the circumstances relating to the reported incident involving the child.
- Times and dates relating to the reported incident.
- The location where the incident occurred or was observed by the person reporting.
- The identity and a detailed description of the alleged offender/s.
- The current location of the alleged offender/s.
- Description of how the person reporting the complaint came to know about or observe the incident.
- Identity of any other person who may assist the police investigation.
- Identity of the first person that the child victim notified about the abuse.
- Other relevant information.

Tick the boxes in this Checklist to ensure that you have commenced the appropriate steps to initiate the investigation process.

- Made a record of all the information obtained from the person reporting the complaint.
- Notified your supervisor as to the circumstances of the complaint.
- Requested the assistance of any specialized police investigation officer.
- Notified the parents, relatives or guardians of the child.
- Checked any Missing Persons that may relate to the child.
- Searched any criminal records relating to the alleged offender/s.
- Contacted any specialized police units that may assist in the investigation. Example: Fingerprints, Scientific, Vice, Photographs, and/or Crime Scene units.
- Made inquiries with any relevant government child welfare organization and requested any necessary assistance.
- Made inquiries with any relevant non government children care organization and requested any necessary assistance.
- Notified any Border or Immigration Police at airports, border crossing points.
- Prepared a statement for the person who has reported the incident.
- List any other action you propose to take:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Chapter 4

Planning the Investigation

- The central aims of any investigation includes:
 - ✓ Collecting all available Primary, Physical, Forensic, Fingerprints, Scientific, and Medical Evidence to prove that an offence has been committed.
 - ✓ Proving that the suspect is the person responsible for or a party to committing the offence.
 - ✓ Taking the offender before a Court to be dealt with by the law.

- Coordinating the investigation is the role of the police officer in charge of the investigation.
- This police officer should determine any assistance that he will require gathering evidence from the victim, witnesses, crime scene and the suspect.
- This police officer is responsible for the protection and safe keeping of any evidence that has been collected. This may include coordinating with appropriate childcare organizations to provide adequate protection and welfare of any child victims.
- The police officer should plan his investigation. This is best achieved by writing down your plan covering all your strategies for gathering any necessary evidence to meet the aims of an investigation. Refer to the Investigation Plan Schedule on the following page. This schedule may assist in drawing your own *investigation plan*.
- The investigation should proceed according to those priorities determined by the officer in charge of the investigation. An example of prioritizing might be when priority is given for a victim to have a medical examination before conducting a detailed interview with the victim to ensure that any critical medical evidence is not lost.
- When planning an investigation, consideration should also be given to the following:
 - ❑ Arranging for the participation of a suitable person to comfort and provide support to a child victim during the investigation process, especially during the interview and medical examination phases.
 - ❑ Coordinating with childcare organizations for the care and protection of the child victim to ensure adequate attention is given to their physical and emotional needs. Examples may include the arrangement of safe shelter and trauma counseling for the child.

EVIDENCE TYPE	VICTIM	CRIME SCENE	WITNESSES	SUSPECT	OTHER INQUIRIES
PRIMARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identity of person first notified about allegations by victim ✓ Suspect's location ✓ Crime Scene location ✓ Identify other victims abused by the same offender 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fresh Complaint ✓ Eyewitness ✓ Victim's identity and location ✓ Suspect's identity and location ✓ Crime Scene location 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fresh Complaint ✓ Eyewitness ✓ Victim's identity and location ✓ Suspect's identity and location ✓ Crime Scene location
PHYSICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evidence to confirm victim's allegations ✓ Evidence to place suspect and/or victim at the crime scene ✓ Evidence to identify suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evidence to confirm victim's allegations ✓ Evidence to place suspect and/or victim at the crime scene ✓ Evidence to identify suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evidence to confirm victim's allegations ✓ Evidence to place suspect and/or victim at the crime scene ✓ Evidence to identify suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Search suspect to locate any evidence in possession ✓ Match any prints found on physical evidence with that of Suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of any evidence removed from the scene
MEDICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evidence to confirm victim's allegations ✓ Evidence to link suspect to victim ✓ Evidence to identify suspect ✓ Determine current health of victim ✓ Establish Age of victim ✓ Establish blood type of Victim 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Evidence to confirm victim's allegations ✓ Evidence to link suspect to victim ✓ Evidence to identify suspect ✓ Supply blood sample to match with Forensic Evidence ✓ Establish Blood type of Suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obtain statement from the Medical Practitioner who examines the victim and the suspect
SCIENTIFIC/FORENSIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Match any human fluids found at scene or on physical evidence with blood type of victim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Test any physical evidence to locate any traces of human fluids e.g. Bed linen, condoms, etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Match any human fluids found at scene or on physical evidence with blood type of victim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obtain statement from Scientist who examines physical evidence and test specimens.
FINGERPRINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Take sample of victim fingerprints to match at scene and on any physical evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Victim's identity ✓ Suspect's identity ✓ Confirm presence of victim and/or suspect at location 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Match any file fingerprints of suspect with those located at scene or on physical evidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish the identity of any other person at the crime scene ✓ Establish if any other person has handled any of the physical evidence
PHOTOGRAPHIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Record of any visible injuries to victim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Record of Crime Scene ✓ Record of location of physical evidence at the crime scene 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Photograph of suspect used in a photo line-up to identify the offender 	

INVESTIGATION PLAN SCHEDULE

Chapter 5

Obtaining Evidence from a Child Victim

In many cases of child abuse, child prostitution and child trafficking, the child victim will be the prosecution's most valuable piece of evidence. Therefore, as you would protect any recovered stolen property in a theft case; you must provide all due care and protection to the child victim of a crime.

The basic method of gaining evidence from a child victim is by means of interviewing the child and obtaining a detailed statement. In many cases it will be necessary for a qualified medical practitioner to gather evidence by means of examining the victim and taking various types of specimens.

This chapter deals with those methods of evidence gathering and provides guidelines that are aimed at reducing the trauma that is naturally experienced by a child victim during these processes of evidence gathering.

5.1 Interview with a Child Victim

5.1.1. Methods of recording an interview with a child victim

- There are numerous methods that are available to record an interview with a child. These methods can include:
 - ❑ Video tape recording;
 - ❑ Cassette or Reel tape recording;
 - ❑ Typing questions and answers simultaneously; and
 - ❑ Writing questions and answers simultaneously or extensive notes.
- The first two methods will provide the most accurate means of recording an interview.
- Many police in countries that can afford modern recording equipment consider the last two methods as being out-of-date. Unfortunately, there are more police services around the world that cannot afford the most up-to-date equipment.
- The writing and typing methods do not reduce the effectiveness of the interview or investigation, but do require more care to ensure that a high standard of accuracy is achieved. Note that a written or typed record of the interview can be subject to cross-examination during a court hearing the same as for any modern recording system.
- Remember that all those persons present during the interview must sign each page of the written or typed interview.

5.1.2. Who should be present during an interview with a child victim?

When a police officer is required to interview a child who is a victim of a crime or a witness, that officer should ensure that:

- The interview is conducted in a manner aimed at reducing any trauma to the child.
- The interview should have a maximum of three persons plus the child present. These persons should include the 2 investigating police officers and an independent support person that the child agrees to and is comfortable with their presence.
- An independent person may include one of the following persons:
 - ✓ A support person from a government or non-government childcare agency.
 - ✓ A parent or close relative, unless that parent or relative is suspected of being a party to the abuse or exploitation of the child.
- The addition of an independent translator should be the only exception to the three-person rule if the child does not have a good command of the language to be used during the interview.
- All persons participating in the interview must clearly understand their roles.
- Under no circumstances should the suspect offender or any other person associated with the suspect be allowed to participate in the interview or be held within view of the child whilst being interviewed.
- The child should be completely shielded from any member of the media.

5.1.3 Location of Interview

The location of the interview can significantly affect the responsiveness of the child. Ideally the interview room should assist you to conduct a free and open conversation with the child in a comfortable supportive environment.

- The location should ideally be:
 - ✓ Comfortable, friendly and inviting for the child and the police officers.
 - ✓ Attractive to children with things that will not be too distracting for the child. These things may include dolls, puppets, paper, pencils and books that are all easily accessible.
 - ✓ A private area, free from interruptions and the presence of other persons or police officers that may distract or cause the child to feel embarrassed.
 - ✓ Free from as much external noises as possible. These include traffic and ringing telephones.
- Avoid interviewing the child at their home, as this may be the place where the abuse occurred and they may not feel safe or free to talk about their experiences.
- If your police office is not adequate, perhaps arrangements can be made with a local child care organization to provide a suitable room to conduct the interview.

5.1.4. Preparation for the interview with a child victim

Before an interview with a child victim commences, the police officer should:

- Arrange a suitable place to perform the interview as suggested in Section 5.1.3. Other police officers not participating in the interview should be instructed that the interview is not to be interrupted and they should give you any telephone messages after the interview has been completed.
- Make contact with the child's parents and request them to attend the place where the interview is to be conducted.
- Arrange for a suitable person to be present during the interview to comfort and provide support to the child as required. A parent who may be suspected of abusing or exploiting their child should not be invited to participate in any interview with the child.
- Obtain some background information about the child to discuss at the commencement of the interview to build trust and to gain some understanding of the child's character.
- The interview should be planned by writing down notes to follow during the interview and to ensure that all elements of any allegations are addressed to assist in continuing the investigation further.

Case Sample: A male child 9 years of age has complained to you that he was sexually assaulted by an adult male person whilst he was swimming at the local public swimming pool.

Write down your interview plan notes.

(Hint: First dissect the potential offence into its elements. Secondly, use the questioning technique suggested below to follow and ensure that all relevant points of each element are covered with the victim child during the interview.)

Name of law _____
Section Number _____
Title of the Offence _____

Element 1. _____
Notes _____
 Who? _____

 When? _____

 Where? _____

 What? _____

 How? _____

Element 2.

Notes

- Who? _____
- When? _____
- Where? _____
- What? _____
- How? _____

Element 3.

Notes

- Who? _____
- When? _____
- Where? _____
- What? _____
- How? _____

Element 4.

Notes

- Who? _____
- When? _____
- Where? _____
- What? _____
- How? _____

Element 5.

Notes

- Who? _____
- When? _____
- Where? _____
- What? _____
- How? _____

AVOID ASKING THE VICTIM ANY "WHY" QUESTIONS AS THIS MAY CAUSE THE CHILD TO FEEL RESPONSIBLE THEMSELVES FOR BEING HARMED OR EXPLOITED.

5.1.5. Guidelines for interviewing a child victim

A police officer that is assigned to interview a child victim about any allegations of abuse or exploitation should:

- Use any of the background information that you have learnt about the child in a manner aimed at assisting them to feel comfortable and safe to disclose and talk to you about any sensitive matters.
- Always show a caring and kind attitude to the child, but avoid touching them. The person in the interview whose role it is to support and comfort the child can do this.
- Do not prejudge or show any displeasure to the child when they tell you about any details of the abuse or exploitation. Your role is to investigate and not be a moral judge.
- Introduce each person participating in the interview to the child.
- Explain to the child the role of each person participating in the interview.
- Ask the child if they understand the reasons why you wish to talk to them.
- Ask the child if they are comfortable to talk about sensitive and perhaps taboo matters in the presence of those persons participating in the interview.
- Use a level of language that the child will understand.
- Do not attempt to induce or promise the child with any reward for talking to you.
- Explain to the child the method that you will record the interview. Ask them to speak slowly and clearly so that you may be able to record the interview accurately.
- Ask the child to describe in as much detail as they can remember about the circumstances of the incident including the periods before, during and after the incident.
- Try not to interrupt the child except when you need to clarify any particular piece of information the child tells you.
- Avoid asking the child any leading or suggestive questions. Allow the child to tell you their story in their own way and pace.
- Before finishing the interview, explain to the child that you will continue the investigation. Inform them of any arrangements that are planned for their protection and when they may be required to give evidence in a Court.
- Allow the child to ask you any questions that they may feel are important to ask and to know the answer. Be honest with the child as much as possible. This will assist to ease any tension or fear that the child may be feeling at the time.

5.2 Medical Examination of a Child Victim

- The aims of a medical examination for a child who has been sexually or physically abused are:
 - ✓ To locate any further evidence that will confirm the allegations of abuse and assist to identify the offender.
 - ✓ Establish the current health and physical well being of the child to assist you and any child care workers to determine the best type of care and protection that should be arranged for the child.
 - ✓ To establish the age of the child when no other evidence is available.
- A medical examination of the child victim should be conducted by a qualified medical practitioner when:
 - ✓ The physical or sexual abuse of the child is recent, or
 - ✓ Violent or continuous abuse may have caused internal injury and/ or scarring to the child.
- The medical examination should usually be performed at a government-operated hospital. If a government hospital is unavailable the police officer should obtain approval from his senior officer to transport the victim to the nearest medical center.
- You should explain to the child that the medical examination might cause them to feel uncomfortable and embarrassed. Also explain to the child the reasons and importance that the examination may have for your investigation.
- Do not force the child against their will to be medically examined. A decision by the child not to allow a medical examination may not necessarily destroy your investigation.
- Inform the doctor about the general circumstances of the alleged abuse and the aims for the examination as set out at the commencement of this section.
- An independent person that the child is comfortable with should remain with the child during the examination. Ideally, the same independent person who participated in the interview with the child should continue giving emotional support to the child.
- Obtain a statement from the doctor detailing:
 - ✓ His medical qualifications.
 - ✓ His observations of the child's physical appearance and emotional state at the commencement of the examination.
 - ✓ The types of examination that he performed and the reasons for conducting those examinations.
 - ✓ Any findings from his examination that may confirm part or all of the allegations of physical or sexual abuse to the child.
 - ✓ Any specimens of blood, body fluids, skin, hair or other matter that the doctor located and removed from the child and what he did with those specimens.

5.3 Other methods of gathering evidence from a child victim

Other methods that may assist in proving the elements of any allegations of child abuse or exploitation include:

- Photograph any visible injuries to the victim such as bruises, cuts, scratches, cigarette burn marks, skin rashes and others marks. Ensure the child describes during the interview how each of these injuries or marks were sustained.
- Request the victim to change their clothes over a drop sheet laid on the floor so to collect any loose matter that may have attached itself to the body or clothes. These items may include hair specimens of the offender or soil that may link the child to the place where the abuse occurred.
- During a medical examination of a victim, request a blood sample to be taken for testing of alcohol or narcotic consumption. The kidnapper, pimp or brothel owner may have drugged the victim to reduce any resistance whilst they are sexually abused by a client.
- Take possession of any gift or photograph given to the child by the offender. Ask the victim about any places the offender took them to eat, buy clothes, process photographs or be entertained like a cinema or park. Obtain a detailed statement from any person at these places that can recall the offender and the victim.

List the name, contact person, address and telephone number for any government or non-government organization that may be able to provide assistance to your investigation.

ACT AS A SUPPORT PERSON TO THE VICTIM DURING AN INTERVIEW

Name of Organization	_____
Contact Person	_____
Address	_____
Telephone Number	_____
Services Provided	_____

PROVIDE CARE SERVICES & SHELTER

Name of Organization	_____
Contact Person	_____
Address	_____
Telephone Number	_____
Services Provided	_____

HOSPITAL WHERE VICTIM CAN BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED

Name of Organization	_____
Contact Person	_____
Address	_____
Telephone Number	_____
Services Provided	_____

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN BE CONTACTED FOR ASSISTANCE

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Name of Organization _____
Contact Person _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____
Services Provided _____

Chapter 6

Witness Statements

Most police are familiar with the preparation and writing of witness statements. The aim of this Chapter is to provide a guide as to when a statement should be obtained from a person, the format of that statement and the information that a statement should contain.

6.1 The purpose of a witness statement

- A witness statement provides a detailed record of a witness's knowledge about a particular incident relevant to a police officer's investigation of an offence.
- A witness can use their statement to refresh their memories about the incident where a long period of time lapses before the court commences to hear a case.
- The statement is an investigative tool for the police.
- The statement is a tool to assist the prosecutor to prepare their presentation and strategies for the case before a court hearing commences.
- The original and signed statement can be provided to and accepted by a court as the evidence of a witness.

6.2 Who should provide a witness statement?

Sworn and signed statements should be prepared for:

- ✓ The victim.
 - ✓ The parents or guardians of the victim.
 - ✓ The investigating police officers.
 - ✓ Any person the victim first told about any sexual assault or abuse.
 - ✓ Any person who can provide information that may assist in proving any elements of the offence or can link elements together.
 - ✓ A medical practitioner who examines a victim for evidence.
 - ✓ Any person including police officers who may have handled or had any form of contact with any of the physical evidence for any period of time.
 - ✓ Any forensic or other expert witness who performed tests on any piece of evidence.
 - ✓ Any person who may have any association to the victim, the offender, or the scene that can be linked to the alleged incident. It does not matter whether you consider them biased or unreliable, or they state that they have no knowledge of the incident, or did not witness the incident.
- During the investigation it is better to obtain statements from more persons than may be required to prove your case.

- The prosecutor should be provided with all witnesses' statements so that he may decide which witnesses he will call to provide evidence during the court hearing.
- A statement obtained from a person who claims no knowledge about the incident will be useful to the prosecutor if that witness decides to later claim that they had knowledge about or witnessed the incident especially in favor of the offender's case.

6.3 What form should the statement be prepared?

The following is a guide to the form that a witness statement should be written or typed.

- ✓ Written in the first person, that is the same as the witness telling the information to you (e.g. "I saw..."; "I smelt..."; "I touched"...; "I heard...")
- ✓ Writing the statement using the witnesses own words and phraseology.
- ✓ No spaces should exist between each line.
- ✓ Keep paragraphs short.
- ✓ Number each paragraph. This will assist for easy referral to the evidence contained in the statement.
- ✓ Leave room at the end of each page for the witness's and your signature.
- ✓ Number each page in this format: "Page 2 of 10" Page "3 of 3" and so on.
- ✓ At the end of the statement the witness should swear to the correctness of the information given in the statement, sign (or provide fingerprint) and date it.
- ✓ The police officer or another person should also sign the statement in the presence of the witness to verify their signature.

6.4 What should be contained in a witness statement?

The content for each witness's statement will vary and be dependent on the knowledge that the witness recalls about the incident and their replies to the police officer's questions about the incident. The following is a guide for what type of information should be contained in a witness's statement.

- ✓ The statement should commence with the full and correct name of the witness. Their age, date of birth, residential address, occupation and place of employment.
- ✓ If the witness is providing expert technical, forensic, medical or scientific evidence, details of their qualifications and experience in their fields should be provided in the second numbered paragraph.
- ✓ The witness should give details about their relationship or any association to either the victim or the offender or both.
- ✓ The following paragraphs of the statement should contain a description of the witness's knowledge about the incident.
- ✓ The description should be set out in chronological order.

- ✓ Any person referred to in the statement by the witness should include for identification purposes, the persons full or known names, description, age, occupation, addresses and so on.
- ✓ Establish with the witness and state all times, dates and any locations relative to the information being described by the witness.
- ✓ Establish and state how the victim and the offender met, how long they have known each other.
- ✓ Establish and state in detail any movements of the witness, victim, offender, and/or other witnesses prior to and following the incident.
- ✓ Record in detail any information that the witness or victim tells you about the incident including their personal feelings at the time.
- ✓ State as accurately as possible any conversations the witness or victim had with the offender.
- ✓ Describe in full any actions or behavior of the offender, the victim and any other person that may have been observed by the witness.
- ✓ Establish and describe with details of each and every previous or similar incident that may have occurred or that a witness knows about.
- ✓ Establish and identify the first person that the victim told about the incident after it occurred.
- ✓ Establish and state the witness or victim's knowledge about the location of any physical evidence referred to in the description of the incident.
- ✓ The witness should provide a detailed description of any physical evidence.
- ✓ Establish and describe in full any use of force, threats, promises or gifts that the offender may have used to induce the victim to submit to the abuse.
- ✓ The victim should provide a description of any pain they felt or injuries they suffered during and after the incident.
- ✓ Establish and identify any other known victims of the offender.
- ✓ Establish and identify any other persons that may be associated to the offender or who may have been involved in any way with the abuse or exploitation of the victim.
- ✓ Any other relevant information about the victim, offender, crime scene, physical evidences and so on.

WITNESS STATEMENT

1. My full name is John Albert Citizen. I am 40 years of age and I was born on 10 March 1960. I reside at house 30A Park Street, District 7, Brisbane. My home telephone number is 918273645. I am a cleaner employed at the Sheraton Hotel at 987 Queens Road, Brisbane.
2. I know the accused in this case as THOMAS BADMAN.
3. I first met the accused when I arrived at Room 3.09 at 6.30 a.m. on Thursday, 1 December 1999.
4. The accused had earlier telephoned my office and instructed me to collect his laundry and some dirty dishes from the bathroom in his room.
5. When I arrived at the room, the accused was waiting at the door and wearing a hotel towel around his waist. I said to him: "Are you Mr. Thomas Badman, I'm here to collect your laundry and dishes." Mr. Badman replied: "Yes I am, come inside and pick-up the things from the bathroom."
6. When I walked into the room I observed a male child aged about 13 years sitting at the end of the double sized bed and wearing no clothes. He had short brown hair. I also observed some marks around the front his neck that appeared brown colored and round in shape.
7. I also observed that the bed was not made-up because the sheets and cover appeared to have been slept in.
8. I walked past the bed without saying anything to the boy and then walked into the bathroom. I picked up a half-filled laundry bag and 2 dirty soup bowls. I also noticed that the bin in the bathroom was full.
9. As I bent down to pick-up the bin I observed a condom box in the bin, some torn condom packaging and two condoms that appeared to have a white colored and moist substance on it.
10. I felt disgusted about touching anything in the bin because I associated the condoms with the accused and the boy in the room. I decided not to empty the bin and left the room hurriedly carrying the laundry bag and bowls.
11. I said nothing more to the accused and closed the door as I left the bedroom.
12. After I left the room I went to the hotel kitchen on the ground floor and delivered the bowls to the Washing person. I do not know the name of this person because he worked for only a very short time at the hotel.
13. I then walked to the hotel laundry room that is located between the kitchen and the cleaner's office. My duty as a hotel cleaner is also to do the guest's laundry. I emptied the contents of the laundry bag into a large plastic container, added water and laundry detergent.
14. I did not take much notice of the clothes as I emptied them into the container. I do recall seeing a dark blue colored pair of pants, some white colored underpants and a yellow colored shirt. I thought at the time that the shirt appeared much too small for Mr. Badman and I assumed that it belonged to the boy in the room.
15. I left the clothes in the container for another cleaner to complete as I terminated my shift at 7.00 a.m.
16. I told no other person about my observations in Mr. Badman's room.

I declare that I have read this statement and the information that it contains is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am also aware that if I have stated anything in this statement and knowing it to be false or untrue that I will liable to punishment by law.

Dated this 20th day of February 1999 at Brisbane.

Signed by: John Albert Citizen

Witnesses by: Police Corporal James Thomas

Page 1 of 1.

Chapter 7

Identification and Arrest of Offenders

7.1. Crime Scene Search

- The objectives of a crime scene search are to:
 - ✓ Establish that an offence has been committed.
 - ✓ Gather evidence of the offence.
 - ✓ Find clues to assist in identifying the offender.
- Ensure that you have obtained a lawful search warrant to search any premises, vehicles or other places as required by the laws governing police searches in your country.
- Secure and protect the crime scene to ensure there is no interference with any potential evidence.
- Request the victim to accompany you to the crime scene to point out the location of any potential evidence.
- Obtain statements from a hotel manager, employee or other person who may have sighted, handled or disposed of any evidence prior to your arrival and securing of the scene.
- Record on a sketch plan and/or photograph the location where any evidence is located at the crime scene.
- Mark and place all evidence into separate bags or containers. Deliver those items requiring any testing to the appropriate Fingerprint, Forensic, or Chemical Analyst. All other items should be secured in a protective area at your office, which is commonly referred to as the Exhibit Room.

7.2 Medical Examination of a Suspect

- The aims of a medical examination for a suspect is almost the same as that for a victim but is limited to:
 - ✓ Locating and matching any evidence that will confirm the victim's allegations and identify the offender
- Only a qualified medical practitioner should perform a medical examination on a suspect.
- The medical examination should be performed at either a government-operated hospital or the place where the offender may be held in custody.

- Unless there exists lawful authority in your country for police to insist that the suspect undertakes a medical examination, the police will be required to obtain the suspect's cooperation and written authority or a relevant order from an appropriate court.
- Inform the doctor of the general circumstances of the alleged abuse and your aims for the medical examination.
- Obtain a statement from the examining doctor detailing:
 - ✓ His medical qualifications.
 - ✓ His observations of the suspect's physical appearance at the commencement of the examination.
 - ✓ The type of examinations that he performed and the reasons for conducting those examinations.
 - ✓ Any results or qualified findings from his examination.
 - ✓ Any specimens of blood, body fluids, skin, hair or other matter that the doctor located on or took from the suspect and what he did with those specimens.

Case Sample: Imagine that a male adult has paid a Brothel Owner for the sexual services of one of her female employees at his hotel room. The female employee is aged 11 years. The employee escapes the hotel room after sexual intercourse with the male adult.

List the type of evidence that you may locate at the following "Crime Scenes" and your reasons for seizing or arranging tests for any piece of evidence.

Hotel Room: _____

A Brothel: _____

A Victim: _____

An Offender: _____

A Victim's Home: _____

7.3 Interview with the Suspect

- The aim of interviewing the suspect is to:
 - ✓ Obtain the suspects own version to the victim's allegations.
 - ✓ Obtain any voluntary admissions from the suspect about the victim's allegations.
- Police officers should respect the right of the suspect to remain silent and not answer any questions. The suspect also has the right to deny the allegations and claim that he had the victim's consent for any sexual activity.
- It is the police officers duty to follow-up on any counter claims or varying versions of the incident provided by the suspect. You should advise the suspect that you intend to continue your investigations to determine the full truth of matter.
- The interview should be planned with notes you can follow during the interview and to ensure that all elements of the allegations are covered.
- Introduce yourself to the suspect and ask the suspect if he knows the reasons why he has been requested to participate in the interview.
- Explain to the suspect the method you will use to record the interview.
- The interviewing police officer must accurately record his every question to the suspect and each of the suspect's answers.
- Do not prejudge or show any displeasure to the suspect about the things that they may tell you, but do ask them their motive or the reasons for their actions and behavior.
- The police officer will need to follow a questioning technique to obtain a detailed account from the suspect about the incident and any other relevant matters. This technique involves asking questions and receiving answers that can prove:
 - ✓ WHAT A detailed account of what occurred.
 - ✓ HOW The manner by which the suspect did the act.
 - ✓ WHO Details about the victim and any other person involved.
 - ✓ WHEN Dates and times relevant to the incident and other activities.
 - ✓ WHERE Location of the incident, first meeting with the victim and so on.
 - ✓ WHY Motive for the suspect's activity and behavior.
- At the end of the interview offer the suspect the opportunity to read the record of interview, make any corrections, add more information and to sign to the accuracy of the record of the interview. The police officer should verify the suspect's signature.

7.4 Other Methods to Identify an Offender

In many criminal cases the issue as to the identity of the offender is not questioned. In most child abuse or child exploitation cases the offender has been located committing the offence or they may have admitted the offence during their interview with the police.

- In criminal proceedings the prosecution has the onus of proof to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused offender committed a particular offence.
- There are numerous ways that the police officer can determine the identification of an offender that will place them at the scene of the crime and at the time that the offence was committed. Some of these methods include identification by:
 - ✓ Eyewitnesses
 - ✓ Fingerprint matching
 - ✓ Photographs of the act or of the victim with the offender
 - ✓ Identification parades / Photograph line-ups
 - ✓ Police Artist's drawing
 - ✓ DNA matching
 - ✓ Handwriting comparisons
 - ✓ Similar acts and methods of committing those acts
 - ✓ Property found in the offenders possession
 - ✓ Blood type matching
 - ✓ Teeth and bite mark matching
 - ✓ Walking style, gait, mannerisms.
- No prosecution of the offender should be based upon any single means of identification.
- Police officers should assess any identification evidence during their investigation to ensure that it is reliable.
- The investigating police officer should include in a witness's statement details about:
 - ✓ The duration of time that the witness observed the offender.
 - ✓ The distance between the offender and the witness.
 - ✓ Anything that may have interfered with the witness's view of the offender.
 - ✓ Did the witness know the offender before the incident and if they did: How well? How long? and, How often did they see or meet each other?

7.5 Detaining and taking of an alleged offender before a Court

- The laws of a country will govern the authority that police officers are given to detain suspects and arrest offenders for committing offences. In some countries the police are given lawful authority to detain suspects for a maximum period of time without formally arresting or charging the person with an offence.

- Police officers should determine from their country's laws when they can lawfully detain a person without arrest or without a warrant. In most countries there does exist common grounds for arrest without warrant and these grounds can include:
 - ✓ When a person is reasonably suspected of committing a particular offence.
 - ✓ When the offence committed is of a classification that lawful authority exists for police to arrest without a warrant.
 - ✓ When a person is found committing a particular type of offence.
 - ✓ When a person has committed a particular offence and proceedings against that person by means of summons would not be effective. That is the offender would attempt to escape and fail to appear at a specified Court.

- It is the duty of the police officer that arrests an offender to ensure that the offender is taken before a Court without any delay. From the time the person is arrested, the police officer has the authority to detain that person until he first appears before a Court.

- The investigating police officer should provide information to the prosecutor about the case, the offender and the current welfare and protection of the victim. This information will be important for the prosecutor to oppose any bail application by the offender.

- Important considerations that a Court will give to determine whether or not to authorize bail for the offender includes:
 - ✓ The likelihood and means that the offender has to escape the district or country to avoid prosecution and hearing of his case.
 - ✓ The likelihood of the offender approaching, intimidating, threatening or bribing any prosecution witnesses, including the victim to have the case withdrawn or evidence changed.

- It is important if the Court grants the offender bail that the prosecutor immediately applies to that Court for bail conditions to be imposed on the offender. These conditions are aimed at providing future protection to the victim, their carers and any witnesses, and, to reduce the risk of the offender avoiding prosecution. These conditions should include:
 - ✓ Having the offender regularly report to a police station;
 - ✓ The offender seeking the Courts permission to leave the District;
 - ✓ The offender handing over his passport to the Court; and,
 - ✓ Not making any attempts to contact the victim, their carers or any prosecution witnesses

- The investigating police officers should maintain regular contact with the victim, their carers and any prosecution witness to:
 - ✓ Determine and report to the Court any attempted interference in the case by the offender or any other person associated with the offender.
 - ✓ To ensure the continued care and protection of the victim.
 - ✓ To keep up to date on the current whereabouts of all witnesses.
 - ✓ To advise all witnesses when they are required to attend the court hearings.

List the laws and sections of the law relating to offences against children that give you the authority to arrest a person without a warrant and with a warrant.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Brief Description of Law: _____

ARREST WITH WARRANT

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Brief Description of Law: _____

List the laws and sections of the law that give you the authority to search and seize property.

FROM A PERSON

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Brief Description of Law: _____

FROM PREMISES

Name of law: _____

Section Number: _____

Brief Description of Law: _____

Chapter 8

Preparation of Child Witnesses for Court

When a child is required to appear before a Court as a witness, the investigating police officer should:

- Notify the child, the parents or carers with the date of court hearings for the case.
- Before the hearing date take the child to the court room where the case will be heard before a judge.
- Give the child the opportunity to sit in the witness box. Talk to the child while the child is in the witness box to assist them to become familiar and confident about being spoken to in that position.
- Indicate to the child where each person will sit when the court is hearing the case.
- Explain to the child the roles of each of those persons including the Judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, court recorder and so on.
- The investigating officer should not indicate the location where the offender will sit, as this will unfairly allow the child to locate and identify the offender when asked to do so during the hearing.
- Inform the child that whilst giving evidence they may:
 - ✓ Ask the Judge permission to have a drink of water.
 - ✓ Ask the Judge to leave the witness box to attend the toilet.
 - ✓ Ask the prosecutor or defense counsel to repeat a question or say that they do not understand the question.
 - ✓ Take a reasonable amount of time to think about the question before answering it.
- Encourage the child to respect all officials of the Court and to refer to them with their official title.
- Introduce the child to the prosecutor and request the prosecutor to repeat to the child his role in the court hearing.
- Explain to the child what may occur during cross-examination.
- Where an Organization is available to assist a child witness in preparing for a court hearing, the investigating police officer should arrange for their assistance. The police officer should work together with the person representing the Organization and not attempt to avoid the responsibility of preparing the child witness.

References

- Archavanitkul, Kritaya, *Trafficking in Children for Labor Exploitation including Child Prostitution in the Mekong Sub-region*, (support from ILO-IPEC), Bangkok, 1998.
- Constituent Assembly of India, *Constitution of India*, India, 1949
- Congress of the Philippines, *Republic Act No. 7610 – An Act for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination*, Manila Metro, 1991.
- Caouette, Therese M., *Needs Assessment on Cross-border Trafficking in Women and Children – the Mekong Sub-region*, UN-Working Group on Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-region, Bangkok, 1998.
- Derks, Annuska, *Trafficking of Cambodian Women and Children to Thailand*, IOM/CAS, Phnom Penh, 1997.
- Derks, Annuska, *Trafficking of Vietnamese Women and Children to Cambodia*, IOM/CAS, Phnom Penh, 1998.
- Fernanda, Basil, *Problems Facing the Cambodian Legal System*, Asian Human Rights Commission, Hong Kong, 1998.
- ILO-IPEC, *Framework for Action to Combat Trafficking for Labor Exploitation in the Mekong Sub-region*, Bangkok, 1998.
- Kenya Parliament, *The Children Bill, 2000*, Nairobi, 2000.
- Legal Aid of Cambodia, *Cambodian Laws Related to Children*, Phnom Penh, 1998.
- Office of Women’s Affairs, *Supporting a Rape Survivor*, Brisbane, 1996.
- Parliament of Sri Lanka, *Penal Code of Sri Lanka - Amendments*, Colombo, 1996.
- Queensland Department of Justice, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Victim Support Service), *Violent Crimes – The Legal Process*, Brisbane, 1999.
- Queensland Police Service, *Preventing Violence Against Women (1987) and Procedures for Police in Child Abuse Cases (2000)*, Brisbane.
- United Republic of Tanzania, The, *The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act (1998), Penal Code, and Criminal Procedures Act (1985)*, Dar Es Salaam, 2000.
- Radda Barnen, *Training for Police Trainers (Child Abuse and Commercial Exploitation) End of Project Report* (Project Consultant: Mick Kearney), Hanoi, 1998.
- Royal Kingdom of Cambodia, *Law on Suppression of the Kidnapping and Trafficking and Sales of Human Persons and Exploitation of Human Persons*, Phnom Penh, 1996.
- Royal Thai Government, *Criminal Code (1908), Book V (Family) of the Civil and Commercial Code (1934), and Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Bill (1996)*, Bangkok.
- UNICEF, *A Review of Child Labor, Street Children, Child Prostitution and Trafficking, Disability, the Family*, (undertaken by Tim Bond and David Hayter), Hanoi, 1998.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Stockholm, 1989.
- World Vision International Cambodia, *Phnom Penh: “Regaining Honor” in Urban Cambodia*, Phnom Penh, 1996.
- World Vision International Cambodia, *Legal Protection of Children Against Exploitation Police Assistance Project – Work and Needs Assessment* (Project Consultant: Mick Kearney), Phnom Penh, 1999.