



CRC Coalition

CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON THE
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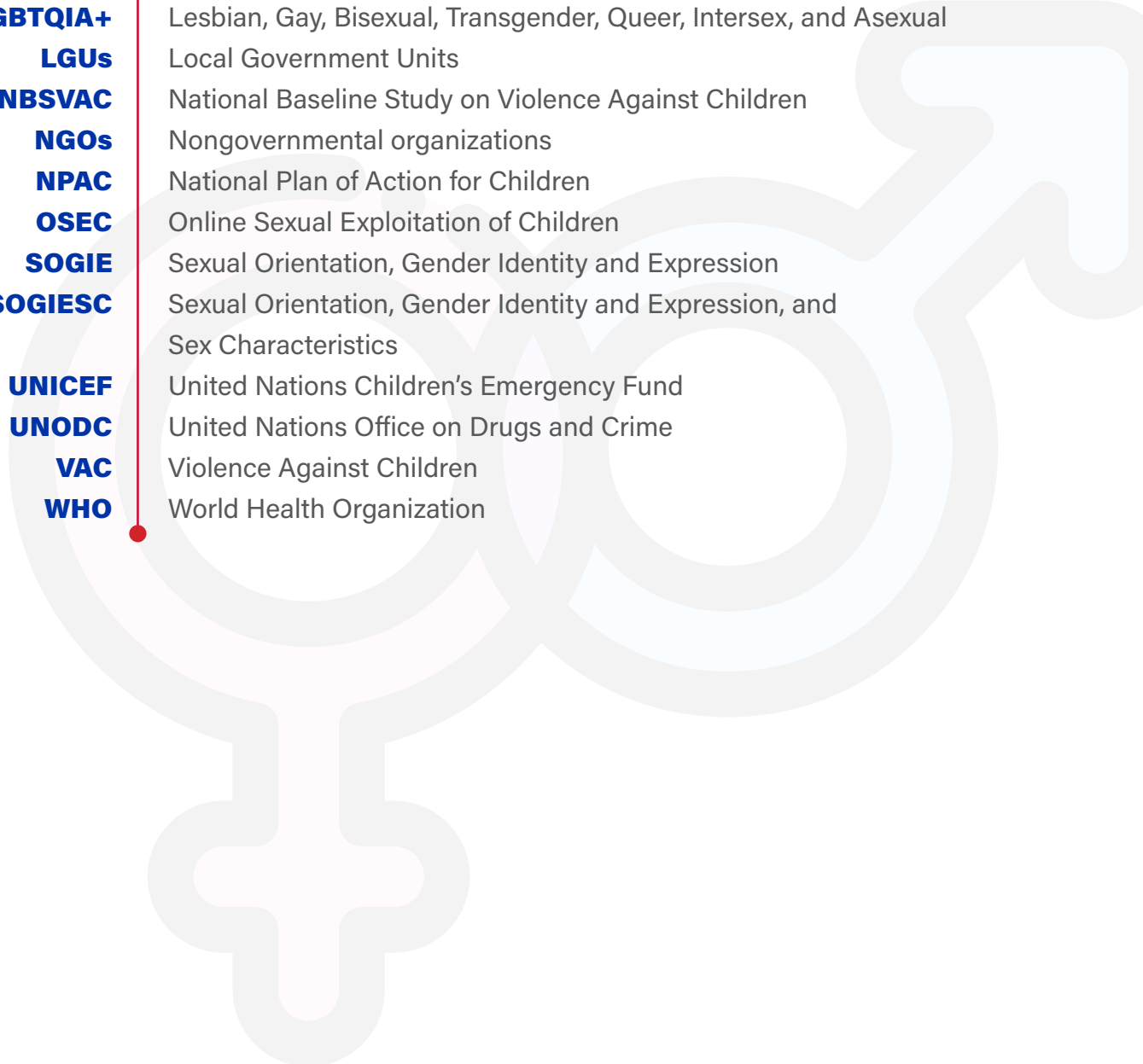
VAC Experiences of
Self-Identified Children of Diverse
SOGLIE
during the COVID-19 Pandemic



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Acronyms



BCPC	Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
ECQ	Enhanced Community Quarantine
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCPC	Local Council for the Protection of Children
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual
LGUs	Local Government Units
NBSVAC	National Baseline Study on Violence Against Children
NGOs	Nongovernmental organizations
NPAC	National Plan of Action for Children
OSEC	Online Sexual Exploitation of Children
SOGIE	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
SOGIESC	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAC	Violence Against Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

In an effort to monitor the cases of violence against LGBTQIA+ children during the COVID-19 pandemic, CRC Coalition conducted an exploratory study on the violent experiences of children of diverse SOGIE and on how the pandemic changed their lives and affected their well-being. The study utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, particularly online rapid survey, key informant interviews, and focus group discussion. The study assessed how the pandemic affected LGBTQIA+ children and examined the forms of violence or abuse they experienced or are continually experiencing during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, the study presents specific needs, issues, and concerns of the children brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. It looked into the LGBTQIA+ children's experience of violence and abuses during this time of the pandemic and also presents issues that need to be immediately addressed.

The study found out that children continue to experience various forms of violence and abuse, even with the community quarantine or lockdown as a response to the pandemic. The pandemic has also affected their lives in various ways: from adjusting to the new mode of learning, issues on their mental health and well-being, and financial challenges during the pandemic.

Interesting insights were shared by children, both on their unpleasant and positive experiences during the pandemic.

With the results of the study, recommendations of children were presented along with the recommendations of the CRC Coalition which are specifically addressed to concerned stakeholders. Adjusting to the new normal, children seek for better connectivity and job opportunities for families, and the Coalition suggests for the government to ensure provision of services to address children's mental health issues and to improve their well-being. In responding to experiences of violence, children urge the government to act on complaints of LGBTQIA+. The Coalition pointed out the need for capacity building on quality and gender-sensitive responses among service providers. To widen the inclusion and deepen the participation of LGBTQIA+ children, children call for the passage of the SOGIE Equality Bill and for the government to conduct consultations with them. This will provide policymakers and decision-makers an idea to give special attention to the issues and concerns of this vulnerable group of children and to highlight their voices and opinions.

Introduction

The experience of violence among vulnerable Filipino children needs to be further heard and understood. Violence against children, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), is **“the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a child, by an individual or group, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity”** (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi, & Lozano, 2002, p. 5). With the evidence gathered from the National Baseline Study on Violence Against Children (NBS-VAC Study) in the country, the 3rd National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) of the Philippines considers the experiences of violence among vulnerable groups as among the issues that need further research. Vulnerable groups of children include those who are affected by armed conflict (CAAC), children who are members of the indigenous communities, children with disabilities, children in conflict with the law, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual (LGBTQIA+) children, among others.

The COVID-19 pandemic is said to have increased the risk of violence against children. In the Philippines, a state of public health emergency was declared on March 9, 2020 due to the increasing threats of the COVID-19 in the country (Tomacruz, 2020). Classes in both public and private schools were consequently suspended. The surge in the number of COVID-19 cases led to the imposition of enhanced community quarantine (ECQ)—a community lockdown—in Luzon which started in March 16 and later expanded to the rest of the country. During the ECQ, everyone is ordered to stay at home, especially children, while schools and offices are forced to adopt the work-from-home setup. This new state of the country has caused major problems in all sectors, leading to a record-high unemployment rate of up to 17.7% in April 2020 wherein 1 in every 5 Filipinos (7.3 million Filipinos) were unemployed (Dancel, 2020).

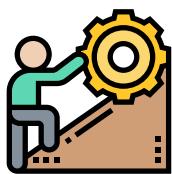


As part of the Civil Society Coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child's (CRC Coalition) vision that all children enjoy their rights to survival, development, protection and participation in a peaceful, safe, gender-fair, and sustainable environment, the conduct of a study on the violence against children (VAC) experiences of selected self-identified children of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE) was pursued. The study identifies the specific needs, issues, and concerns of the children brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and experiences of violence against LGBTQIA+ children in the Philippines. The survey questionnaire, key informant interview guide, and focused group discussion guide contains questions about the LGBTQIA+ children's experience of violence and abuses during the pandemic, the specific quarantine/lockdown regulations that are being implemented in their community, and how these have affected their current living situation.

It is imperative to assess the current living situation of the LGBTQIA+ children to be able to identify and address the issues they are facing, particularly their experience of violence and abuse in this time of the COVID-19 pandemic. Recommendations raised by children and based on the results of this study were presented at the end of this report with the aim towards upholding the rights and for the betterment of the lives of children.

Objectives of the study

This study aims to describe the experiences of violence of children of diverse SOGIE in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, it aims to:



- a. **IDENTIFY THE CHALLENGES AND ISSUES** confronted by children and young people during the COVID-19 pandemic; and,



- b. **PRESENTS POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS** expressed by children and based on the results of the study.

Methodology

This research is an exploratory study on violence against LGBTQIA+ children. It conducted a rapid online survey, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) to assess how the COVID-19 pandemic affected LGBTQIA+ children and to examine the forms of violence or abuse they experienced or are continually experiencing during the pandemic. This study was conducted in the fourth quarter of 2020 when the country was still in strict lockdown due to the pandemic which posed limitations to data gathering activities.

Remote data gathering through an online survey and online KIIs and FGDs were done to ensure the safety and security of the researchers and the participants during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey questionnaire used for this study consisted of 26 multiple-choice and open-ended questions, excluding the sub-questions, on the current situation of the LGBTQIA+ children during the pandemic, lockdown regulations being implemented in their community and how they are affected by the said regulations, their experience of violence during the lockdown, pandemic response and availability and access to preventive measures in their community, and issues and concerns they experienced during lockdown in their community.

The items on the demographic variable for Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) were adapted from the ongoing work of Winlove P. Mojica, MD, FPDS, FPSVI and Jan Gabriel M. Castañeda (Program Associate, ASEAN SOGIE Caucus). The questions on the lockdown regulations and pandemic response and preventive measures being implemented in their community were adapted from the previous survey conducted by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) to assess the situation of children with disabilities in the context of COVID-19.



Meanwhile, the questions on specific forms of violence experienced during the pandemic were based on the list of the different forms of physical, sexual, psychological, collective violence and neglect that were collated by the researchers from previous studies and reports on the topic of violence against children (see CWC and UNICEF, 2016; UNODC, 2019; “Violence against children,” 2020; Ortiz-Ospina, and Roser, 2019; Save the Children, n.d.; Finkelhor, Turner, Ormrod, Hamby, and Kracke, 2009; World Vision, 2017; Coram International, n.d.; Pinheiro, 2006; UNICEF, 2017; Musinguzi, 2018; and University of the Philippines Manila, The University of Edinburgh, Child Protection Network Foundation, and UNICEF Philippines, 2016; and “Types of child abuse,” 2018).

Limitations of the Study

The gathering of data for the purpose of this study was coursed through partners of CRC Coalition’s member organizations; hence, the number and demographic profile of the respondents of the online rapid survey and the participants in the key informant interviews and focus group discussion were limited to the membership of CRC’s Coalition’s partners. The number of participants for the study is limited as they are selected purposively from the community partners. In this regard, the findings of this study is not representative of the opinion and feelings of self-identified children of diverse SOGIE in the Philippines.

Ethical considerations

The questionnaire for both the quantitative and qualitative methods went through a risk assessment conducted by the Child Protection Committee of the CRC Coalition to ensure that the data gathering process follows the child protection policy. This was made to ensure that the researchers who will be conducting the data gathering are trained and well-equipped in dealing with children, and are aware of the ethical requirements when working with children. This entailed tailoring the questionnaire to be age-appropriate and identifying potential risks of conducting an online survey among children. An online survey link was disseminated to target participants through organizations that specifically work with LGBTQIA+ children. For the selection of the KII and FGD participants, CRC Coalition sought help from its members to connect with their local partners to identify possible participants. The main criteria in selecting participants is that children should be self-identified as members of LGBTQIA+.

Before proceeding with answering the survey and conducting the KII and FGD, the participants were asked to give their consent by reading and signing a consent form. The consent form contained the topic of the study, its main objectives, the topics tackled in the questionnaire, and the participants’ right to withdraw from the study at any time without a cost, considering that the topic may elicit feelings of discomfort.

Furthermore, participants were also given assurance that their identity will not be associated with any of the information they provided in the survey by assigning them code names, and that it will remain confidential except in cases when they reported to have experienced any form of violence or abuse. In cases when violence or abuse was reported, the researchers are entitled to respond to these reports immediately and in accordance with the local laws and regulations by reporting or referring these to appropriate social support services. The researcher's contact number and email-address was also provided in the consent form in case the participants have any concerns and/or issues.

A child-friendly briefing process was also employed to ensure that any concerns and issues faced by the participants were adequately addressed. This included following a protocol to provide the necessary follow-up support to those children who experienced adverse psychosocial consequences of recalling distressing experiences, particularly from questions concerning their experience of violence and abuse. After finalizing the results of the study, a validation workshop is conducted with the same children who participated in the study. The results were presented to the children in order to check if the interpretation of the results are in line with what the children wanted to convey.

Participants

As shown in the table below, the online survey respondents are within the age group of 14-17 years old. Majority of the respondents are 17 years old.

Figure 1. Age of Participants

Age	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
14 years old	1	4.8
15 years old	5	23.8
16 years old	5	23.8
17 years old	10	47.6
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	21	100%

For the assigned sex at birth, majority of the respondents are male comprising 66.7% while the female represents 33.3% of the total number of participants.

Figure 2. Assigned Sex at Birth

Assigned Sex at Birth	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	14	66.7
Female	7	33.3
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	21	100%

Violence Against Children (VAC)

Violence against children has become a global problem with more than half of the children worldwide or at least 1 billion children aged 2 to 17 years old are experiencing violence every year (Hillis, Mercy, Amobi, & Kress, 2016). The experiences of violence of children take many forms but are mainly physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect in nature. A more exhaustive and defined list of the different forms of violence by the WHO also included maltreatment, bullying, youth violence, and intimate partner violence ("Violence against children," 2020). This shows how violence against children is a multifaceted and multi-contextual issue given its diverse nature of being a human rights and public health issue and a social problem as it occurs in different contexts, such as at home, in schools, and in the community.

Early exposure to violence is becoming more common worldwide. According to the 2017 report of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), nearly half of the children as young as 12 to 23 months old worldwide are already exposed to corporal punishment and verbal abuse at home. The same report shows that 3 in 4 children or almost 300 million children aged 2 to 4 years old worldwide regularly experience violent discipline or corporal punishment, in the form of physical punishment or psychological aggression, at the hands of their caregivers at home.

Risk and Exposure to Violence

As children age and physically mature, their risk of experiencing other forms of violence also increases. As they become socialized to new environments, they become exposed to new forms of violence, including school violence. According to the 2018 report by UNICEF, almost 150 million students aged 13 to 15 years old worldwide experience school violence.

In effect, this often causes children to feel unsafe at school as demonstrated in the study



[BACK](#)

on violence wherein nearly half of the respondents among students aged 11 to 15 years old felt unsafe in schools (Ribeiro et. al, 2015).

Respondents of the said study also reported physical violence as the most frequently experienced form of violence, followed by psychological violence. More than a third of the respondents also reported having experienced sexual violence. This shows that children are also at risk of experiencing sexual violence even at an early age. Girls are at an even heightened risk for sexual violence after puberty, with 1 in 5 women as compared to 1 in 13 men worldwide who experienced sexual violence as a child ("Child maltreatment," 2020). About 120 million girls aged 20 years old below worldwide also reported to have experienced sexual violence (UNICEF, 2014).

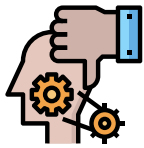
In the Philippines, existing data on violence against children suggests it already has become a serious problem in the country. According to the 2016 NBS-VAC in the Philippines by the Council for the Welfare of Children and UNICEF, 78.8% of children aged 13 to 18 years old have experienced some form of violence. Among the 3,866 respondents of the study who are aged 13 to 24 years old, 66.3% experienced some form of physical violence. Of those who experienced physical violence, 60% experienced it at home and 12.5% experienced it in the community. The study further showed that 59.2% of the respondents experienced some form of psychological violence, wherein 1 out of 3 respondents experienced it at home and in school, and 1 out of 4 respondents experienced it in the community. Of the respondents aged 13 to 18 years old, 17.1% reported to have experienced some form of sexual violence, wherein 13.7% experienced it at home, 5.3% experienced it in school, and 7.8% experienced it in the community.

Effects of Violence to Children's Well-being

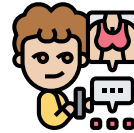
The prevalence of violence among children poses grave concern on children's welfare with previous studies proving that exposure to violence has serious detrimental effects on their well-being. The findings of the meta-analysis study by Norman et. al. (2012) for example, present evidence showing children's experience of violence has a negative effect on both of their mental and physical health. In particular, children's experience of physical and emotional abuse and neglect were found to increase their risk of developing various mental disorders, such as depressive and anxiety disorders, suicide attempts, engaging in drug use and risky sexual behavior, and contracting sexually transmitted infections.

Children who experienced higher levels of violence were also seen to have poorer academic achievement than those who had little or no experience of violence (Baker-Henningham, H., Meeks-Gardner, J., Chang, S., & Walker, S., 2009).

Effects of Violence to Children



Poor mental health



Risky sexual behavior



Drug and alcohol abuse



Neglectful and abusive parents

The risk of children to violence and abuse is further exacerbated in times of emergencies and natural disasters. In a systematic review of literature of Seddighi, Salmani, Javadi, and Saeideh (2019), it was revealed that cases of violence against children have increased after emergencies, such as natural disasters and military conflicts.

In particular, there is an observed increase in cases of sexual violence against girls after conflicts and in cases of physical violence against boys after emergencies. With the current global public health emergency, it is reasonable to expect a surge in the number of cases of violence against children especially with the governments concentrated on their response to the public health emergency that has shifted their focus away from other issues that are concurrently happening. The stringent lockdown regulations in the Philippines is another factor to the children's increased risk of abuse and violence.

VAC amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic

Data from the Philippine Commission on Women also shows that in the first one and a half months of the lockdown, particularly from March 15 to April 30, there were already 804 reported incidents of gender-based violence and violence against women and children in the country (Ranada, 2020). In Quezon City, for example, the Quezon City's women and children's desk received at least 12 complaints of domestic abuse per week (Calleja, 2020). This is at least double the number of complaints they received prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This appears to not only be the case in the Philippines after reports on domestic violence cases in other countries also indicate a similar trend of increase in cases of domestic violence.

Aside from domestic abuse, the COVID-19 pandemic also placed children at increased risk for online sexual exploitation. According to the findings of the Philippine Kids Online Survey, 2 in 10 Filipino children are "vulnerable to be victims of child online sexual

exploitation and abuse” (UNICEF, 2020). With the schools’ closure and the shift to online classes, children now spend more time online. Without their parents’ close monitoring of their online activity, children are easily targeted by traffickers. According to the 2015 study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), information communication technologies (ICTs), such as mobile devices with cameras and internet, help make child sexual abuse materials more accessible. The internet helps facilitate the fast transmission of age-inappropriate materials to children in the same way it becomes a platform where sexually explicit materials are made readily available to sexual predators.

Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines is already a hot spot for online child sexual exploitation (“Study: Philippines A global Hot Spot for Online Child Abuse,” 2020) and considered to be the top source of child pornography (Hallare, 2020). In 2018 alone, at least 600,000 sexualized photos of Filipino children were commercialized (Abad, 2020). As the country struggles through the COVID-19 pandemic, the country observed a 264% increase in its reports of online child sexual exploitation (Pulta, 2020). This is comparatively a lot higher than the 106% increase in the number of reports of suspected online child sexual exploitation worldwide during the COVID-19 pandemic (“COVID-19 Conversations: The Crisis of Online Child Sexual Exploitation,” 2020). A study by the Anti-Money Laundering Council (2020) also showed a surge in online sexual exploitation (OSEC)-related transactions during the lockdown. From 369 OSEC-related transactions last year, the number of OSEC-related transactions in the country escalated to a total of 5,902 transactions from March to May of 2020. Evidently, many Filipino children become victims of online sexual exploitation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The massive unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic left affected parents no choice but to resort to alternative and often illicit ways to earn money. A study by the Washington-based International Justice Mission (2020) revealed that most of the traffickers of child sexual abuse materials are parents or close relatives of the children being exploited. With the stay-at-home measure, children’s risk of online sexual exploitation is actually heightened by getting locked in their homes with their traffickers.

Increased number of cases of illegal arrest, detention, and punishment of violators of the lockdown regulations are also observed in the first few months of the total lockdown. Some of the most controversial media reports on human rights violations that transpired during the COVID-19 pandemic involved children below 18 years old.

In March 2020, there were at least 3 incidents where children were inhumanely punished after violating curfew. In Laguna, two minors were held inside a dog cage together with 3

other individuals after violating curfew (“Barangay captain faces raps for locking curfew violators in dog cage,” 2020). In a later investigation, it was found out that the barangay chairman allegedly threatened to shoot the 5 individuals when they resisted to go inside the dog cage. In Binondo, Manila, 4 boys and 4 girls were arrested after violating curfew (“Philippine Children Face Abuse for Violating COVID-19 Curfew,” 2020). One of them was forced to walk home naked after resisting to get the haircut as a punishment for violating the curfew while the rest were forced to have their hair cut. In Cavite, two children were locked inside a coffin after allegedly violating curfew Wurth and Conde, 2020.

While many Filipino children have become frequent victims of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, LGBTQIA+ children are at an even heightened risk for abuse and violence. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, LGBTQIA+ children are already among the most vulnerable to violence mainly because of their “gender nonconformity” (Roberts, Rosario, Corliss, Koenen, & Austin, 2012) and the stigma in their gender identity (Hatzenbuehler, & Pachankis, 2016).

The findings from the 2016 NBS-VAC in the Philippines by the Council for the Welfare of Children show as high as 75% prevalence rate of physical violence, 78.5% prevalence rate of psychological violence, and 33.8% prevalence rate of sexual violence among Filipino LGBT children. With the COVID-19 pandemic happening and the stay-at-home measure in place, they are exposed to higher risk for violence and abuse. Although there are no much available reports about the experiences of LGBTQIA+ children during the COVID-19 pandemic, a media report about three LGBTQIA+ curfew violators in Pampanga who were forced to perform sexual acts in front of a 15-year-old child is just a glimpse of some of the horrendous experiences of the LGBTQIA+ community during the COVID-19 pandemic (“Barangay captain makes LGBTQ+ quarantine violators do lewd acts as punishment,” 2020). The lack of data on violence against LGBTQIA+ during the COVID-19 hinders a close assessment and monitoring on how the pandemic is affecting the LGBTQIA+ community, particularly the children who are most vulnerable at this time.

Findings

Challenges brought by the pandemic

Adjustments during the pandemic

Children were forced to stay at home during the pandemic with the imposition of the community quarantine or lockdown. According to 3 out of 4 key informants, from being outgoing and adventurous, they had very minimal contact with friends and followed quarantine protocols of staying at home. One respondent expressed, “From being an adventurous person, kasi dati lagi akong umaalis, ngayon nag-e-stay na lang ako sa bahay, nagfo-follow na rin ako ng protocols, and parang na-minimize na yung places na napuntahan ko (From being an adventurous person since I often go outside, now I’m confined to staying at home, I follow protocols, and I have very minimal places that I go to).”

The aspect of children’s life that is severely affected is their education. Most participants expressed that the majority of the adjustments they made is in connection with their education, especially with the shift to modular and blended learning. One of the children even mentioned that they are experiencing difficulty with online learning and are allocating more time in studying than they used to. (*“Nawala yung karapatan naming maglaro sa labas, hindi na maayos ang komunikasyon ng mga tao dito kasi hindi na kami nagkikita-kita, mas inaasikaso namin ang pag-aaral dahil mahirap ang pagmo-module at online learning. (We lost our right to play outside, communication between people is also not okay because we don’t see each other anymore.*

We focus more on studying because answering and online learning is hard for us).” Children also weigh in on submission of school requirements, whether they are actually learning from it or it is only for compliance. They raise questions on the quality of education that they are receiving with the new mode of education. In the exact words of a child,



There’s this wall kung gagawa ka ba ng gawain dahil deadline o gagawa ka ng gawain dahil gusto mong matuto. Diyan humihinto yung tanong naming mga kabataan kung ginagawa ba namin ‘to para matuto o dahil deadline. Parang doon po natatapos yung katanungan na may natututunan ba kami o wala? Kaya this modular learning really hits us students to have the quality education that the government is imposing (There’s this wall if I will do tasks because of the deadline or I will do tasks because I want to learn. That’s where we children stop in questioning if we are really learning or not. Which is why this modular learning really hits us students to have the quality education that the government is imposing).”

It should be highlighted that the issue of education is closely related to children's mental well-being towards the new mode of learning and the weak motivation to study and perform school work and activities. Children also expressed difficulty in time management with the need to juggle doing household chores and accomplishing school modules and other requirements. With the uncertainty brought about by this pandemic, children's mental health has also been badly affected in coping up with changes in their situation and daily lives.

Mental health and well-being

The mental health and well-being of children were drastically affected not only due to change in mode of education but due to limited or almost no interaction with friends, financial problems within the family, family members losing their jobs, and children losing their right to play outside. One even expressed, *"Yung mga financial needs namin at needs namin sa bahay di namin napupunan. 'Di namin nabibili lahat because nga of the pandemic nagkaroon ng limitations lalo na sa work kasi isa lang naman yung nagtatrabaho sa bahay kaya malaki rin yung effect ng pandemic kasi wala masyadong nakakapagtrabaho sa amin.* (We are not able to fulfill our financial needs and needs at home. We are also not able to buy everything because of the pandemic, especially because of limitations in work. Only one member of the household has work which is why the pandemic has affected us massively since not all of us can work)". Three out of four children expressed various issues and problems they encountered that affect their mental health. One of which is when a family member lost his job which put a weight on the financial situation of the family. The child expressed,



"Yung nawalan ng trabaho yung tatay ko, sobrang laking epekto rin po yun sa amin kasi yung financial po namin, hindi po namin natutustusan yung mga pangangailangan namin (When my father lost his job, it had a lot of impact on us financially because we are not able to fulfill our needs)!"

Despite the issues and problems these children faced during the COVID-19 pandemic, they are still able to identify good and positive things that occurred during the pandemic. Most of them expressed that during the pandemic, it allowed them to get to know and take care of themselves better. One of the participants expressed, *"Mas nakilala ko yung sarili ko, mas nagka-time ako for my family, time for myself (I get to know more about myself, I spent more time with my family, and time for myself)".* It also gave them the opportunity to spend more time with their families and some even mentioned that it has allowed them to get closer to God and serve the church.

Issues encountered in the community

Interview participants observed that their local government had a weak implementation of the community guidelines and protocols. They have observed that some of the members of the community are not following quarantine protocols. One of the participants mentioned, *“Marami yung hindi sumusunod sa protocols tulad na lang ng bawal lumabas. Kahit bawal lumabas pa rin sila kasi makukulit. Isa pa po ‘yung issue ng curfew. Hindi kasi kami sanay sa curfew. (Many do not follow protocols like not going outside of their homes. Even if the protocol says that we should stay at home, people still go out because they’re stubborn. Another issue is the curfew because we are not used to it)”*.

In particular, they also noticed that many people still insist on going out of their homes because some have lost their jobs and they have families to feed and establishments are closing. These are all happening while the system stays crooked and corrupt.

Children faced various issues in the implementation of community guidelines and restrictions. Results of the online rapid survey also showed that ECQ has affected children’s access to education, particularly disruption in education and other basic social services, and has triggered violations of social distancing and curfew regulations and inadequacy of food and other basic needs of families.

Experiences of violence

VAC Experiences of LGBTQIA+ children

One of the children during the focused group discussion expressed that *“Verbal abuse kasi kahit bata pa lang po, inaasar ang mga batang parte ng LGBT community at nagcacall name. Yung term na ‘150’ is used to mock members of the LGBTQIA+ community (Verbal abuse because even as a child, we are already bullied and called names for being part of the LGBT Community. The term ‘150’ is used to mock members of the LGBTQIA+ community)”*. For one of the participants as well, not being able to express themselves in schools due to some school guidelines and regulations hinder them to be who they really are. Identified as well as a form of abuse/harassment are stereotypes or standards a child must perform or manifest.

Forms of violence experienced by children

Online rapid survey results showed that 5 out of 12 children experienced various forms of abuse/violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. By definition, physical violence may include kidnapping, child trafficking, recruitment by violent extremist groups, corporal/physical punishment, forced and unauthorized physical restraint, forced labor, genital mutilation/cutting, and organ removal; psychological violence includes discrimination,

emotional manipulation, cyber violence, verbal aggression, rejection, social exclusion, and denial in contact with family members and/or friends; sexual violence can be commercial sexual exploitation (e.g. cybersex, child prostitution, child pornography, sexual slavery), sexual assault/abuse (kissing, grabbing, pinching, fondling, unwanted/attempted sex, physically forced sex), and sexual harassment (received sexual comments, sweet talking, catcalling, threatened of abandonment to coerce you to do sexual act, forced you to enter a room or somebody went into your room without your permission and coerced you to do sexual act); abuse or violence by police, government, or violent groups includes attacks on schools during conflict (e.g. school bombings and shootings), forced disappearances, forced displacement, gang violence, illegal arrest/imprisonment, and destruction of homes (e.g. bombing); and, identified forms of neglect are physical neglect (you were deprived of your basic needs such as sleep, food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities), psychological/emotional neglect (e.g. you're not given adequate time and attention, threat of abandonment), neglect of your mental and physical health (you were not provided with proper medical care), educational neglect, and abandonment.

The participants were also asked what kind of physical violence they experienced during the pandemic.

One of the children in the survey responded that he/she received corporal/physical punishment, while two respondents indicated that they experienced force and unauthorized physical restraint. The rest expressed that they did not experience any physical violence/abuse.



Figure 1. Experiences of Violence during the time of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Many of the respondents experienced physical neglect among others. Additionally, they also expressed that they experienced neglect of their mental and physical health, as well as psychological/emotional neglect, educational neglect, and abandonment.

Three out of four of the interviewees expressed that there were no violent experiences that took place during the pandemic. However, in particular, one participant shared the experience of going through bullying, catcalling, and sexual harassment. In relation to the findings of the online rapid survey, children have experienced forms of psychological violence. One of them expressed that he/she is denied contact with family members and/or friends. While two respondents expressed that they experienced discrimination and verbal aggression. The most evident form on the other hand is cyber violence. While the rest noted that they did not have any experiences of abuse/violence.



In terms of children's experience of sexual violence, the most commonly experienced is sexual assault/abuse. This is followed by commercial sexual exploitation and sexual harassment. While the other children expressed that they did not experience any forms of sexual abuse/violence. These findings from the online rapid survey support what participants of the KII and FGD expressed that verbal aggression is also the most common form of psychological violence they experienced.

To be specific, VAC experiences that occurred most often were perceived by perpetrators and enablers as a joke. Bullying from peers in school, the bullies perceived the activity as not offensive for they believe they are close friends with the victim despite it being a spiteful event for the victim. In the exact words of the interviewee, "I always get bullied ng mga classmates ko pero they don't see it as bullying kasi friends naman daw kami pero I don't allow them, I don't consent them. (I always get bullied by my classmates but they don't see it as bullying because they think that we are friends.

But I don't allow them, I don't consent to it)". Moreover, the sexual harassment incident was done by a family relative which was again deemed as a joke by the perpetrator but offensive for the victim.

Two children during the focus group discussion also disclosed that they are somehow thankful for the pandemic since it kept them away from the school and the streets where they commonly experience bullying and verbal abuse. Children expressed that VAC experiences among them were more rampant before the pandemic. They believed that the need to stay at home has kept them away from people who are judging them because of their SOGIE.

In terms of experiences of abuse or violence by police, government, or violent groups, children expressed in the survey that they have experienced forced disappearances, attacks on schools during conflict, and illegal arrest/imprisonment among the many forms presented in the survey.

Figure 2. Experiences of Children on Abuse or Violence by police, government, or violent groups



Awareness of services available to LGBTQIA+ children

We also asked these children what facilities or agencies they are familiar with that can provide them help in cases of abuse and harassment. The facilities/agencies identified by the children are the Department of Social Welfare and Development, women's desk in every barangay, volunteer desks in communities, NGOs which inform them how victims may approach to seek help, barangay officials, Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC), and Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC).

Conclusion and Recommendations

Challenges in the 'new normal'

Majority of the changes experienced by children due to the pandemic is in relation to their access to education, mental health and well-being, and financial and economic challenges to their families. With the shift from face-to-face classes to modular and blended learning, learning and complying with school requirements do not necessarily go together and become challenging for children. More than the violent experiences children of the LGBTQIA+ community go through during the COVID-19 pandemic, the pandemic has also affected the mental health and well-being of children, a finding that is consistent with the experiences of children in other researches. The new normal also restricted their movements and hampered their right to play, especially outside of their homes. Apart from the challenges of the new mode of learning, there were also financial and economic challenges in the family, some whose family members lost jobs.

Recommendations:

1. Children seek help for a better internet connection in their community that will valuably help them cope up with the new normal learning as well as to gain access to relevant information regarding COVID-19.
2. Children also hope that more job opportunities will be available in their community to help their families.

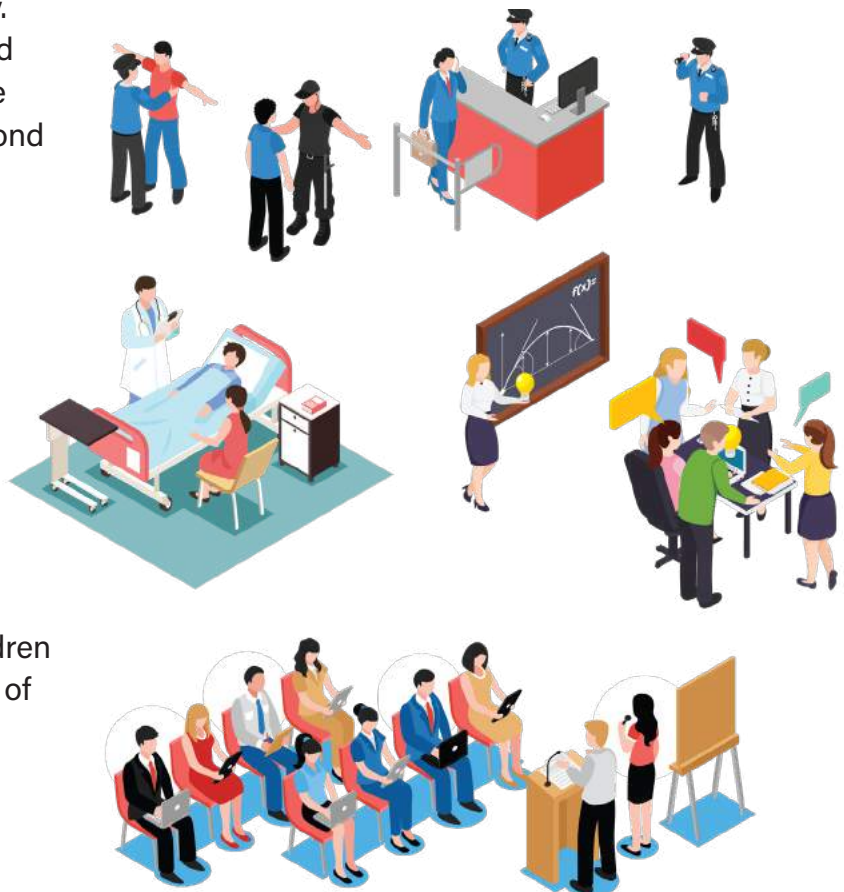


Protecting children against violence

During the pandemic, survey participants who experienced violence and neglect have experienced corporal punishment, forced physical restraint, physical neglect, and psychological neglect. Those who were interviewed who experience violence were victims of online or cyber violence, discrimination, and verbal aggression. Some children who participated in the study felt that the pandemic spared them from the threat of bullying and verbal abuse in schools and streets and being judged or not being able to fully express their SOGIE. These children expressed that they are somehow thankful for the pandemic for keeping them at home, allowing them to get to know themselves better, spend quality time with their families, and be able to freely express themselves and their identity through deciding on the hairstyle they wish to have.

Recommendations:

1. Children urge the government and other stakeholders immediately act on complaints of violence against members of LGBTQIA+ community. According to children, they have observed that their complaints are disregarded or put aside just because it came from someone who is a member of the LGBTQIA+ community.
2. Philippine National Police and Department of Social Welfare and Development must respond to complaints filed by our children and youth who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community.
3. All agencies, departments, and offices should consider conducting capacity building activities with personnel and service providers to ensure that quality and gender-sensitive services are provided to children and youth who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community.



- Children wish that they are allowed to express themselves in schools. In particular, they hope that schools will allow them to grow their hair as a form of self-expression and also a way for schools to respect their identity. They appeal for the availability of comfort rooms where they can freely use without having to deal with the prejudice and judgement of other people. The Department of Education and Commission on Higher Education may consider crafting and adopting school policies that allow children and youth who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community to freely express themselves.

Push for greater inclusion

The children mentioned multiple times that it would be helpful for them if civil society organizations and other stakeholders can lobby for the passage of the SOGIE Bill. They also believe that educating the community about the experiences and struggles of children who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community will be helpful. In the exact words of the participant, *“Educate everyone about sa mga nararanasan ng mga kabilang sa LGBTQIA+ community (Educate everyone about the experiences of the members of the LGBTQIA+ community)”*. In connection to this, seminars and information dissemination may be conducted. But the children specifically stressed the importance of translating plans into real actions. They reiterated that the government and stakeholders should not stop at education and dissemination of information, but rather translate these to actions.

Children see consultations as a great opportunity for government and stakeholders to understand themselves and learn more about issues being faced in the society.



Consultations can be conducted to ensure that the reports and policies passed can contribute to improving the situation of children. According to one participant of the focus group discussion, *“Sana magsagawa rin ang LGUs ng consultation like this. Base sa gagawing consultation, makakagawa ng report para makapagpasa ng batas para mas ma improve ang estado o kalagayan ng mga bata sa community (Hopefully, LGUs will conduct consultations like this. Based on the consultation that will be conducted, a report may be produced and ordinances may be passed to improve the state and situation of children in the community)”*.

Recommendations:

1. Children call for the passage of the SOGIE Bill which they believe will protect and fight for their rights. Legislators must pass relevant laws, ordinances, and regulations that will protect and preserve the rights of children and youth who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community.
2. Children recommended for their voices to be heard and for local government units to conduct consultations to be able to write reports and come up with laws/policies that will improve the current situation of children in the community.
3. Another way to increase participation of children and not be limited to consultation is to maximize the local councils for children. The participants specifically mentioned that adult representatives in the BCPC/LCPC are considerably functional, but children members of the said councils are not as active.
4. Government and other relevant stakeholders should conduct consultations and dialogues with children as an avenue for them to be heard, to express themselves, and to learn more about timely and relevant issues in the community. Information dissemination regarding the struggles and issues faced by children and youth who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community can be done at all levels of governance to inform the general public of their current situation and how we can provide them a safe space in the community.



Findings of this research highlights that it is necessary for the government and all stakeholders to give attention and efforts towards the issues and problems faced by children who are members of the LGBTQIA+ community. Stakeholders must recognize that children who are part of the marginalized sector must be given attention and spaces for participation and deserve prioritization in programs and policies. Inclusion can only be attained through multi-stakeholder approach and recognition of the gaps that should be addressed. The pandemic has only highlighted the need for better and appropriate plans and solutions to uphold and protect the rights of children.

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CRC Coalition

CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION ON THE
CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

June 2021

VAC Experiences of
Self-Identified Children of Diverse
SOGIE
during the COVID-19 Pandemic

ANNEXES

Annex A

Key Informant Interview Guide

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Experiences of VAC among children of diverse SOGIESC in the COVID-19 Pandemic
Civil Society Coalition on the Convention of the Rights of the Child

Name of Respondent (optional):

Email Address:

Contact No.:

Date/Time of Interview:

Interviewer:

Reminders:

1. Explain the background of the proposed study and the purpose of the interview.
2. "Kami ang CRC Coalition at binubuo kami ng iba't-ibang NGOs sa buong Pilipinas. We commit to lead civil society efforts towards strengthening government accountability for children's rights through systematic monitoring of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Most importantly, ang vision namin ay sana lahat ng bata ay na-eejoy ang kanilang rights to survival, development, protection and participation in a peaceful, safe, gender-fair and sustainable environment. Sa pagsisikap na mamonitor ang mga kaso ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa mga batang LGBTQIA+, kami ay nagsasagawa ng pag-aaral upang masuri kung paano nakakaapekto ang pandemya sa mga batang LGBTQIA+ at para matukoy din ang mga uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasang naranasan at patuloy nilang nararanasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19. Ang kalalabasan ng pag-aaral na ito ay lubos din na makakatulong upang matukoy ang mga importanteng isyung hinaharap ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa bansa at para sa pagpapalano ng mga maaaring stratehiya at polisiyang makakatulong sa kanilang sitwasyon."
3. Informed Assent
4. Ask permission to document/tape the interview and if they would like to remain anonymous.

Questions:

1. Kumusta ka ngayon?
2. Maaari mo bang ikwento ng bahagya ang mga adjustments na iyong ginawa simula noong nag lockdown?
3. Ano ang naging epekto ng pandemya sa pang araw-araw mong buhay?
4. Anu-anong mga isyu ang mga nakita mo habang ipinapatupad ang community guidelines and restrictions noong lockdown?
5. Anong magandang nangyari noong lockdown? Maaari mo bang ikwento?
6. Mayroon bang hindi nangyaring maganda noong lockdown? Maaari mo rin bang ikwento?
7. Anong uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19 ang naranasan mo? Kung hindi ganoon kabigat sa iyong pakiramdam, pwede mo bang ikwento ang nangyari?
8. Mayroon ba kayong kakilala na nakaranas ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa gitna ng pandemyang ito?
9. Mayroon ba kayong narinig sa mga kaibigan o kasamahan niyo tungkol sa mga hindi magandang karanasan nila ngayong pandemic?
10. Sinubukan mo bang humingi ng tulong patungkol sa karanasan mo? Kung oo, saan ka humingi ng tulong? Kung hindi, ano ang naging hadlang para humingi ka ng tulong?
11. Ano ang mapapayo mong paraan kung paano kami makakatulong sa iyong sitwasyon?

Annex B

Focus Group Discussion Guide

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Experiences of VAC among children of diverse SOGIESC in the COVID-19 Pandemic
Civil Society Coalition on the Convention of the Rights of the Child

BEFORE YOU START THE SESSION:

Ask participants to sign the attendance sheet (to know their age and SOGIE). Give the Informed Assent and Heart Contract and discuss the relevance of these documents to the conduct of the focus group discussion.

Facilitator's welcome, introduction, and instructions to participants

Welcome at maraming salamat sa paglahok ninyo sa focus group discussion na ito. Ang partisipasyon niyo ay malaking bahagi ng pag-aaral na ito kaya't lubos kaming nagpapasalamat sa paglaan ninyo ng oras na makausap kami. Kami ang CRC Coalition at binubuo kami ng iba't-ibang NGOs sa buong Pilipinas. We commit to lead civil society efforts towards strengthening government accountability for children's rights through systematic monitoring of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Most importantly, ang vision namin ay sana lahat ng bata ay na-eeenjoy ang kanilang rights to survival, development, protection and participation in a peaceful, safe, gender-fair and sustainable environment.

Introduction: Sa pagsisikap na mamonitor ang mga kaso ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa mga batang LGBTQIA+ , kami ay nagsasagawa ng pag-aaral upang masuri kung paano nakakaapekto ang pandemya sa mga batang LGBTQIA+ at para matukoy din ang mga uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasang naranasan at patuloy nilang naranasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19. Ang kalalabasan ng pag-aaral na ito ay lubos din na makakatulong upang matukoy ang mga importanteng isyung hinaharap ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa bansa at para sa pagpapalano ng mga maaaring stratehiya at polisiyang makakatulong sa kanilang sitwasyon. Ang pag-uusap na ito ay hindi lalagpas ng dalawang oras. Okay lang ba sainyo kung i-record ko ang pag-uusap natin ngayon araw? (if yes, record the meeting)

Anonymity: Kahit na recorde

Ang pag-uusap na ito, nais kong tiyakin sa inyong lahat na kayo ay mananatiling anonymous. Ang recording ng pag-uusap na ito ay itatago sa isang ligtas na pasilidad hanggang sa matranscribe ito at sisirain o buburahin din pagkatapos. Ang transcription ng pag-uusap na ito ay sisiguraduhing hindi mag-uugnay sa kahit na anong pagkakakilanlan sainyo. Ang pag-uusap na ito ay isang safe space, maaari kayong maging bukas at matapat sa inyong pagsagot at umasa kayong walang huhusga sa anumang inyong ibabahagi. Mas maa-appreciate rin namin kung ang pag-uusap nating ito ay matatapos dito at hindi na makakalabas pa. Kung may mga katanungang hindi kayo kumportableng sagutin, kayo ay may karapatang hindi sumagot. Umaasa kami sa inyong pagbabahagi at pakikilahok dahil ang kwento ng bawat isa sa inyo ay mahalaga.

GROUND RULES

- Ang pinakamahalagang house rule ay one person speaks at a time. Maaari kayong mag raise ng hand kung may nais kayong sabihin.
- Hindi ito exam kaya't walang mali o tamang sagot.
- Kung may nais kayong sabihin, wag kayong magdalawang isip na magsalita o gamitin ang chatbox upang ipahayag ang iyong nais sabihin. Mahalagang marinig namin ang boses ng bawat isa sa inyo.
- Hindi niyo rin kinakailangang mag agree sa pananaw ng ibang kasama ninyo dito sa grupo.
- May mga katanungan ba kayo?
- Kung wala na, magsimula na tayo.

WARM UP

- Para lang mayroon tayong mas relax at magaan na pag-uusap, okay lang ba na magpakilala kayo? Ano ang inyong pangalan at ano ang pinagkakaabalahan niyo ngayong pandemic?

Introductory question

Bago tayo magsimula, kumusta naman kayo ngayon?

Guide questions

- Anong alam ninyo tungkol sa COVID-19?
- Pano niyo nalaman ang mga ito? Saan galing ang impormasyon ninyo tungkol sa COVID-19?

- Maaari niyo bang ikwento ng bahagya ang mga adjustments na inyong ginawa simula noong nag lockdown?
- Ano ang naging epekto ng pandemya sa pang araw-araw ninyong buhay?
- Mayroon ba kayong naranasang pang-aabuso o karahasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19?
- Anong uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19 ang naranasan ninyo? Kung hindi ganoon kabigat sa inyong pakiramdam, pwede ninyo bang ikwento ang nangyari?
- Ano sa tingin ninyo ang pinaka talamak na uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasan ang nararanasan ng kapwa ninyo mga batang members ng LGBTQIA+ community?
- Mayroon ba kayong kakilala na nakaranas ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa gitna ng pandemyang ito?
- Mayroon ba kayong narinig sa mga kaibigan o kasamahan nyo tungkol sa mga hindi magandang karanasan nila ngayong pandemic?
- Kanino kayo humingi ng tulong? May alam ba kayong mga facilities na maaaring magbigay tulong sa inyo? Kung oo, anu-ano ang mga ito?
- Ano sa tingin ninyo ang maaaring gawin ng komunidad, barangay, gobyerno, at NGOs na katulad namin upang makatulong sa sitwasyon ninyo?
- May nais ba kayong sabihin sa gobyerno o sa mga katulad naming NGOs patungkol sa mga karanasan ninyo?
- May mga importanteng bagay o isyu ba na patungkol sa karanasan ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19 ang hindi pa natatalakay sa pag-aaral na ito na sa tingin ninyo ay dapat ding pag-aralan o pagtuonan ng pansin?

CONCLUSION

- Maraming salamat ulit sa inyong oras. Napaka successful ng discussion na ito at sana kayo rin ay maraming natutunan ngayong araw.
- Ang inyong partisipasyon sa pag-uusap na ito ay malaking tulong sa pag-aaral namin para malaman kung anong mga nararapat na solusyon at plano ang dapat naming gawin upang mabigyang solusyon ang inyong mga problema.
- Kung may komento kayo mula sa pag-uusap na ito o kahit anong nais sabihin, maaari niyo akong lapitan at kausapin after ng session na ito.
- Gusto ko lang ulit kayong paalalahanan na lahat ng impormasyong nakalap namin ngayon ay hindi makakalabas at malalaman ng publiko.

Annex C

Online Rapid Survey Form (English Version)



Scan QR Code to
be directed to the
Google Form

Experiences of VAC among children of diverse SOGIESC in the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a serious impact on all the sectors in the whole world. In the case of the Philippines, this caused major economic and political disruptions and exposed the vulnerability of the current healthcare system of the country. The imposition of the total lockdown all over the country starting on March 16 has also resulted in numerous reports of human rights violations.

The implemented curfew regulations, schools' closure, and the policy prohibiting individuals aged 18 and below from going outside of their homes have even increased the risk of Filipino children to all forms of domestic violence. Although government data show there is a decrease in the number of cases of violence and abuse in the country, this could still mean many cases go unreported. In fact, reports show Filipino children are largely the victims of online sexual exploitation during this time of the pandemic.

In an effort to help monitor the cases of violence against children of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) and examine the forms of violence or abuse they experienced or are continually experiencing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the survey will specifically help us identify the specific needs, issues, and concerns of the children brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey results and analysis will help determine the key issues faced by self-identified children of diverse SOGIESC in the country and help in planning possible strategies and policies that will help address their current situation.

The survey specifically contains questions about the specific quarantine/lockdown regulations that are being implemented in the community they live in and how these have affected their current living situation. The survey will also look into incidents of violence and abuse experienced by children of diverse SOGIESC during this time of the pandemic.

Annex D

Online Rapid Survey Form (Filipino Version)



Scan QR Code to be directed to the Google Form

Mga karanasan ng pang-aabuso at karahasan ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa panahon ng pandemya ng COVID-19

Ang pandemya ng COVID-19 ay nagkaroon ng malaking epekto sa lahat ng uri ng sektor sa buong mundo. Sa Pilipinas, ito ay nagresulta sa malawakang pagkagambala sa ekonomiya. Napakita rin ng pandemya ng COVID-19 ang kahinaan ng sistemang pangkalusugan sa bansa. Ang pagpapatupad ng total lockdown sa buong bansa simula noong March 16 ay nagresulta rin sa pagtaas ng kaso ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao.

Ang ipinapatupad na curfew, pagpapasarado ng mga eskwelahan at ang panuntunang hindi pinapayagan lumabas ng bahay ang mga may edad na labing walong taong gulang at pababa ay nagdala ng mas mataas na peligro sa mga bata sa pang-aabuso at karahasan. Sapagkat pinapakita ng datos mula sa gobyerno na bumababa na ang kaso ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa bansa, maaari pa ring ito ay dahil marami sa kaso ang hindi naiuulat. Sa katunayan, may mga ulat na nagsasabing ang mga batang Pilipino ang kadalasang nagiging biktima ng online sexual exploitation ngayong pandemya ng COVID-19.

Sa pagsisikap na mamonitor ang mga kaso ng pang-aabuso at karahasan sa mga batang LGBTQIA+, kami ay nagsasagawa ng survey para masuri kung paano nakakaapekto ang pandemya sa mga batang LGBTQIA+ at para matukoy din ang mga uri ng pang-aabuso at karahasang nararanasan at patuloy nilang nararanasan sa gitna ng pandemya ng COVID-19. Ang kalalabasan ng pag-aaral na ito ay lubos din na makakatulong para matukoy ang mga importanteng isyung hinaharap ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa bansa at para sa pagpapalano ng mga maaaring stratehiya at polisiyang makakatulong sa kanilang situwasyon.

Ang survey na ito ay naglalaman ng mga katanungang patungkol sa mga regulasyon at panuntunang ipinapatupad sa mga komunidad ng mga bata at kung papaano ito nakakaapekto sa kanilang pang-araw-araw na pamumuhay. Nais ding suriin ng survey na ito ang karanasan ng mga batang LGBTQIA+ sa pang-aabuso at karahasan sa gitna ng

Annex E

Informed Consent Form



Scan QR Code to
be directed to the
Google Form



Sali ako!

Ang Civil Society Coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child Inc. Philippines (CRC Philippines) ay magsasagawa po ng isang konsultasyon sa mga bata ukol sa kanilang sitwasyon sa panahon ngayong ng COVID-19 Pandemic at sa mga possibleng karahasang kanilang nararanasan.

Ang ating konsultasyon ay tinawatawag nating "Kuwentuhang Kabataan." Pagkukuwentuhan lang natin ang mga bagay-bagay na alam nyo tungkol sa sitwasyon ngayong may COVID-19 at may mga naganap/nagaganap na quarantine sa Pilipinas.

Wag kayong mahiya o matakot sa pagsagot dahil itatago namin ang inyong personal na inpormasyon o ano mang detalye na makakakilala sa inyo. Halimbawa, ang napili nyo lamang palayaw ang aming ilalagay sa report na aming gagawin. Kung kayo ay papayag na magpa-picture sa gitna ng ating Kuwentuhan, aalisin din namin ang mga bagay na maaring makapagsabi ng inyong katauhan.

Kahit ikaw ay nauna nang naimbitahang maging bahagi ng Kuwentuhan, maari ka pa ring tumanggi na sumali kung hindi mo gusto :) Sa kahit anong bahagi o oras habang tayo ay nag-uusap, okay lang din na magbago ang iyong isip kung ayaw mo nang ipagpatuloy ang pagsali sa Kuwentuhan o kung hindi ka na komportable sa usapan. Okay din kung may mga tanong na di mo bet sagutin sa kahit anong dahilan, sabihin mo lang sa amin :) Ikaw at ang mga kasama mong bata ang bida sa Kwentuhang ito! Kami ay nadito lamang para maatanong at makinig sa inyo :)

Annex F

Informed Assent Form



Scan QR Code to
be directed to the
Google Form



Informed Consent Form para sa Magulang/Guardian ng mga Kasali sa Kuwentuhang Kabataan

Ang Civil Society Coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child Inc. Philippines (CRC Philippines) ay magsasagawa po ng isang konsultasyon sa mga bata ukol sa kanilang sitwasyon sa panahon ngayon ng COVID-19 Pandemic at sa mga posibleng karahasang kanilang nararanasan.

Ang diskusyon na ito sa pagitan namin mga Consultant ng CRC at ng mga bata ay sa pamamagitan ng isang simpleng kuwentuhan na maaring tumagal ng mula 1 hangang 1.5 na oras. Ang pag-uusap ay gagawin gamit ang video call ng Zoom. Bago magsimula ang aktwal na Kuwentuhan, magkakaroon muna ng isang pagtalakay ukol sa Online Safety o pagiging ligtas habang gumagamit ng internet para sa proteksiyon ng mga kasaling kabataan.

Ang pagsali sa Kuwentuhang Kabataan ay voluntary; ibig sabihin, kahit ang mga bata ay napili bilang isang member bilang sila ay kilalang Child Leader, maari pa rin silang maluwag na tumangging makibahagi sa aming activity. Ipapaliwanag din sa mga bata na sa kahit anong bahagi o oras habang isinasagawa ang pag-uusap, ay maari silang magbago ng isip kung ayaw na nilang ipagpatuloy ang pagsali sa diskusyon o kung hindi na sila komportable

