1. **To what extent has there been an increase of violence against women, especially domestic violence in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns? Please provide all available data on the increase of violence against women, including domestic violence and femicides, registered during the COVID-19 crisis**.

During 2019, at national level, the police[[1]](#footnote-1) issued 7,986 provisional protection orders, of which 2,958 were transformed into protection orders. 66% of the provisional protection orders were issued for acts committed in urban areas. According to statistics from the General Inspectorate of Police requested by Centrul Filia[[2]](#footnote-2), in 2019 there were 79 murder cases (49 in the rural area and 30 in the urban area) and 25,968 cases of beatings or other types of domestic violence (51,4 in the rural area and 48,6 in the urban area).

The National Agency for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men informed that from the perspective of providing social services in the field of domestic violence, according to reports made so far by the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC), in the first quarter of 2020, a total of 2023 beneficiaries of social services in the field of domestic violence were registered and centralized at national level. The Agency informed that according to the data from the General Inspectorate of Police, in the first months of 2020, there were 10,428 acts of beatings and other violence committed between family members, of which: 5459 committed in urban areas , 4969 committed in rural areas; 8285 committed at home, 2143 committed in public space.

Compared to the situation in 2019, in the first three months of 2020 acts of violence in urban areas increased by 2.02%, in rural areas by 2.2%, those committed at home by 133.6%, and those committed in the public space, due to restrictive measures, decreased by -7.27%.

Anais Association, an NGO which is part of the Romanian Institute for Human Rights’ working group on combating violence against women, informed us that from March 13 to April 13, 2020, the Association received 45 telephone calls requesting for legal or psychological assistance, while for January and February 2020 less than 50 such calls were received.

Following the state of emergency and restriction measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, according to information provided by the National Agency for Equal Opportunities[[3]](#footnote-3) to local media, the number of calls for cases of domestic violence has doubled. The National Agency states that the increase in the number of domestic violence situations since the beginning of 2020 is an alarm signal on the resurgence of the phenomenon of domestic violence in our country and on how these acts directly affect the safety and often even the lives of women and of other family members.

1. **Are helplines run by Government and/or civil society available? Has there been an increase in the number of calls in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?**

The helplines were also available during the state of emergency. The National Agency for Equal Opportunities provides victims with a HELPLINE hotline with a unique **number 0800 500 333** to increase the quality of services for victims of domestic violence, human trafficking and sex discrimination. So far, the number of calls on the domestic violence hotline has increased significantly compared to the same period last year. The National Agency for Equal Opportunities informed[[4]](#footnote-4) that at the national emergency telephone line for victims of domestic violence, during the state of emergency between March 16, 2020 - April 30, 2020, 436 calls were registered, thus highlighting an increase in the number of calls by 255, compared to those from the same period last year (181 calls). Callers also requested information on the content of military ordinances and the possibility of movement under the conditions of the emergency provisions, on legislation in the field of domestic violence (procedure for obtaining a Protection Order and obtaining a Provisional Protection Order, or filing a complaint with the police), questions on social services for victims of domestic violence, conditions for admission to centers, and information on services provided to victims of domestic violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. The intervention capacity of HELPLINE operators is also strengthened with the support of civil society, but the telephone line is operated by the National Agency for Equal Opportunities. Cases of domestic violence can also be reported at the **emergency line 112**.

Between January 1 and April 20, 2020, 955 calls were received at the 24/7 emergency telephone line operated by ANES. Of these calls, 365 were in the field of domestic violence, including calls on the functionality of the line, questions about the centers for victims of domestic violence existing in certain territorial areas, information on shelters where the relatives of the appellants' relatives are, on the services provided to the victims during the COVID-19 pandemic. 407 calls were in related areas: violent conflicts between neighbors, establishment of a visit program for minors, psychological counseling for minors, and information on support for people affected by COVID-19, information on obtaining certain documents, information on military ordinances, information on travel under the conditions of the establishment of restrictive measures, calls received from people with mental health problems.

On May 7, 2020, the **Bright Sky Ro**[[5]](#footnote-5) mobile application was launched in Romania by Vodafone Foundation. This digital tool is functional in several countries and supports victims of violence.

Up to present, the number of calls for cases of domestic violence increased significantly compared to the same period last year- a number of 251 calls were received on the telephone line from victims of domestic violence.

1. **Are protection orders available and accessible in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?**

In accordance with the measures adopted by the National Committee for Special Emergency Situations to limit the risk of spreading Coronavirus infection, starting with 11 March 2020 the public relations activities or the Romanian Police, as well as filing of petitions took place by email, phone or by mail.[[6]](#footnote-6) The staff of the Romanian police could intervene in accordance with national law and issue a provisional protection order in cases of domestic violence even if the aggressor is in self-isolation, being suspected of coronavirus or of contact with an infected person, as the police officer has the possibility to check if they are listed in the Public Health Department records, the police having a permanent collaboration with this institution. Provisional protection orders are only valid for a few days, during which time victims often give up resorting to court. Also, lawyers from ANAIS Association informed from practice that if a family aggressor, in solitary confinement at home, has to be evacuated on the basis of a temporary protection order, they are placed in a quarantine center, and in no case will they be left at home with the victim.

According to the provisions of the Military Ordinance no. 3/2020, the movement for medical assistance, which could not be postponed or carried out remotely, was one of the exceptions to the lockdown measures limiting the movement of all persons outside their homes.

According to the provisions of Military Ordinance No. 8/2020 on measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the activity of social services for victims of domestic violence organized in residential regime was neither temporarily suspended nor terminated.

The National Agency for Equal Opportunities informs that at the level of public authorities there had not been cases in which the accommodation of victims of domestic violence was not possible. Accommodation was also available for women accompanied by children and the situation of the protected shelters is permanently monitored.

1. **What are the impacts on women's access to justice? Are courts open and providing protection and decisions in cases of domestic violence?**

The women’s access to justice and counseling can be limited during the state of emergency considering that the victim has to stay at home with the aggressor and therefore it is difficult to communicate with those outside, to call for help, to ask for advice or support.

The courts judge the requests for issuing protection orders even if they have suspended their activity during the state of emergency and online communication is used extensively and in some cases the parties were advised not to take witnesses to court. Therefore, although during this period the courts are not open to the public, the documents can be submitted by electronic communication, e-mail, fax or by mail. During this period, the judicial activity of the courts in non-criminal matters is strictly limited to trial on merits or to appeals of cases of special urgency and the protection orders have been categorized as emergency cases, according to the two decisions adopted by the Superior Council of Magistracy: Decision no. 257 of 17.03.2020 and Decision no. 417 of 23.03. 2020.

During the state of emergency, the activity of justice was regulated by Decree no. 195/2020 on the establishment of the state of emergency on the territory of Romania of March 16[[7]](#footnote-7), as follows

„Article 42 -

 (1) During the state of emergency, the court activities continue in cases of special urgency. The list of these cases is established by the management board of the High Court of Cassation and Justice for the cases within its jurisdiction and, respectively, by the management boards of the courts of appeal for the cases within their jurisdiction and for the cases of the courts operating in their territorial district, which may be updated according to the circumstances. The Superior Council of Magistracy gives guidance, in order to ensure a unitary practice, to the management boards of the aforementioned courts regarding the way of establishing the cases that are judged during the state of emergency.

(2) During the state of emergency, for the judgement of the cases provided in par. (1), the courts, taking into account the circumstances, may set short deadlines, including from one day to the next, or even on the same day.

(3) In the cases provided in par. (1), when possible, the courts shall order the necessary measures for the hearing by videoconference and shall communicate the procedural documents by fax, e-mail or other means that ensure the transmission of the text of the document and confirmation of receipt.

(6) Pursuant to the present decree, the judgment of civil proceedings, other than those provided in par. (1) shall be suspended by right during the state of emergency established by it, without the need to carry out any procedural act for this purpose.

(8) After the termination of the state of emergency, the judgment of the processes provided in par. (6) is resumed ex officio. Within 10 days from the end of the state of emergency, the court will take measures to set the deadlines and summon the parties.

Article 43

1. The activity of criminal prosecution and that of judges of rights and freedoms shall be carried out only for:

a) the cases in which the **taking of preventive measures or those of protection of victims** and witnesses have been ordered or proposed, those regarding the provisional application of medical safety measures, those with minor injured persons;

b) acts and measures of criminal investigation whose postponement would jeopardize the obtaining of evidence or the apprehension of the suspect or defendant, as well as those regarding early hearings;

c) the cases in which the urgency is justified by the purpose of establishing the state of emergency at national level, other urgent cases assessed as such by the prosecutor supervising or carrying out the criminal investigation.

(2) The criminal proceedings pending before the courts, including those pending in the preliminary chamber, shall be suspended automatically during the state of emergency, except for those described in paragraph (1) letter. c) assessed as such by the judge or the court, as well as the following cases: those regarding flagrante delicto, those in which preventive measures have been ordered, those related to appeals against precautionary measures, those regarding international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, those which include **measures to protect victims** and witnesses, those on the provisional application of medical security measures, those on offenses against national security, those on acts of terrorism or money laundering”.[[8]](#footnote-8)

1. **What are the impacts of the current restrictive measures and lockdowns on women's access to health services? Please specify whether services are closed or suspended, particularly those focusing on reproductive health.**

In terms of access to health and reproductive health, pharmacies remained open during the state of emergency and pregnant women who needed tests, diagnosis or gynecological treatment receive adequate medical care. Medical staff and patients wear protective equipment. The rules of access to maternity hospitals have changed, establishing epidemiological triage points for all patients and medical staff. For cases of suspicious or infected persons, special equipment measures are taken in accordance with the provisions authorized by the Public Health Directorate. For emergencies of pregnant patients infected with COVID-19 the so-called "White Plan" is activated, which consists of special measures, hospitalization in an isolated space and then transfer to a maternity hospital specially designated to deal with cases of coronavirus infection.

In Romania there are Maternal Centers[[9]](#footnote-9) that offer specialized residential services and are organized on a family model. Mothers in difficulty can call these centers in their area of residence. Mothers with children, pregnant women in the last semester of pregnancy or young mothers who are going through a difficult period are at risk of separating their child from their family and have nowhere to take shelter or are physically abused, can call the maternal centers in the home areas. In the Centers, both mothers and children benefit from safe accommodation and assistance for a period of 6 months, with the possibility of extension, depending on each case. Maternal centers aim to prevent the separation of the child from the mother and to provide a chance for family, social and professional reintegration. The centers offer accommodation, care, food, medical and social assistance, as well as counseling. In Bucharest there are six such Centers, two in district 1 and one Center in each of the other districts, except for district 5. Maternal Centers can also be found in Constanța, Brașov Bârlad and Slatina. Acceptance in such a Maternal Center is made on the basis of a written request from the young mother or on the basis of minutes from the police, which means that although the Centers offer their services, accessing them becomes difficult in the context of lockdown measures imposed by authorities and the temporary restriction of work with the public by the police. But if a police officer issues the provisional protection order, minutes could be also drafted.

1. **Please provide examples of obstacles encountered to prevent and combat domestic violence during the COVID-19 lockdowns.**

In the context of the national state of emergency, lockdown measures have made advocacy work and meetings more difficult, but as an alternative, webinars and online trainings have been organized. Also, the reduced court schedule and the impossibility to work directly with the public made it difficult to manage the phenomenon of domestic violence. Due to isolation, many victims stoped filing complaints or going to courts being under the permanent supervision from the aggressor.

Women working in the health system, doctors and nurses may be at risk of violence either at home or at work. Given that the health system is under pressure, psychological or physical violence makes it even more difficult to manage the pandemic. Front-line workers risk being stigmatized and excluded by society for fear of spreading the virus. Such manifestations are rare, but when they occur they are strongly publicized in order to combat such attitudes. In the town of Galați there was a case of a nurse who was blamed by the neighbors and who was denied access to a store. The owner of the store was later fined by the authorities.

In the context of the national state of emergency to combat the spread of COVID-19, national institutions and civil society are constantly communicating via social networking websites and e-mails with victims informing them of possible ways to react to violence and discrimination, posting case studies, interviews and examples of viable solutions. Also, communication with collaborators and partners in the field of promoting and protecting women's rights and combating violence is maintained through these channels. The pandemic has prevented the rapid and concrete implementation of measures to manage violence and victims are now much more exposed to this scourge. The lockdown measures added pressure on all vulnerable categories. Now is a time when the most acute problems facing women will be identified and new strategies will be developed based on reality, mainstreaming gender equality.

One of the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic is the economic pressure on the functioning of civil society. Romanian NGOs that did not cease their activity and offered all the support to the authorities and citizens during the state of emergency started to face financial blockages and even the danger of cessation of activity. 130 NGOs from Romania and 80 non-profit organizations drafted a position paper made public by the Foundation for the Development of Civil Society[[10]](#footnote-10), requesting the support of the government to continue its mission and actively contribute to solving the social problems generated by the pandemic.

1. **Please provide examples of good practices to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence and to combat other gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by Governments**

In the context of the state of emergency generated by the pandemic there are a series of recent best practices in the field of combating violence against women and domestic violence from the part of both government institutions and NGOs active in the field.

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the adoption of Law no. 23/2015 for declaring May 8, as the Day of Equal Opportunities between Women and Men in Romania, the National Agency for **Equal Opportunities between Women and Men under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection,** launched onlinea Plan of Measures/Security Plan to prevent and combat forms of gender discrimination, including gender-based violence. The Plan is drawn up on the basis of the measures imposed by the establishment of the state of emergency at national level, in the context of combating the spread of COVID-19. As the Agency informed us, this document is used in providing adequate answers for callers at the emergency telephone line 0800 500 333 and is transmitted to the public and advertised in the campaign carried out by Avon Foundation.

The information provided by the above-mentioned hotline for preventing and combating domestic violence has been expanded and diversified, providing information on teleworking, working from home, the possibility of staying at home for mothers with children under 12, technical unemployment, as well as information for Romanian women abroad.

At the same time, the National Agency for Equal Opportunities initiated a series of online actions to increase the visibility of measures for preventing and combating discrimination, gender violence and stereotypes, as well as to raise awareness on the respect for the principle of equal opportunities and treatment between women and men. These events were carried out at national level during the "Equal Opportunities Week" with the support of the presidents of the County Commissions and of the Bucharest municipality in the field of equal opportunities between women and men (COJES). Among these events we mention the National Awareness Campaign "We see you, we respect you, we act together!" in cooperation with the Institute for Social Studies of Gender, with the aim of highlighting the work done by women in the front line of fighting with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Regarding the existence of alternatives to shelters for victims of violence, if some of them are closed or do not have sufficient accommodation capacity, the National Agency for Equal Opportunities informed that starting on March 4, 2020 through the VENUS project "together for a safe life” which it implements, the following new types of free services have been created at national level in support of victims of violence:

- 42 protected shelters (one in each county) for victims of violence that require separation from the aggressor and support for the transition to independent living. These homes provide accommodation, food, personal care, hygiene and cleaning products, home security monitoring, TV subscription and, depending on the victim's needs, social assistance, and legal advice.

- 42 support groups that provide psychological counseling and personal development programs.

- 42 vocational counseling offices through which the beneficiaries are supported by vocational guidance and training in order to find a job.

A model of good practice and partnership between authorities and NGOs was the launch on May 7, 2020 of the digital application **Bright Sky Ro** by the Vodafone Romania Foundation in partnership with the **Romanian Police**, the Necuvinte Association and the Code for Romania Association. This free of charge digital tool is intended to support victims of domestic violence by providing assistance and useful information to people in abusive relationships or to those who are interested providing helping in such cases. The Bright Sky Ro application has an educational and informative role because it describes the types of violence and combats justification myths of gender discrimination and prejudices. It is available on Apple Store and Google Play Store in Romanian, English and Hungarian. The user can self-assess or assess the security of a relationship by filing an electronic questionnaire. The application also provides a database of social assistance services, so that the user can contact the nearest available service in the area. The application menu allows access to information on causes and consequences of abuse, the safety plan and the legislation in force that protects victims of domestic violence (the provisional protection order issued by the police and the protection order issued by the court). Bright Sky Ro also offers the possibility to record incidents in a confidential digital diary, at an email address chosen by the victim, through a function that uses text, audio, video or photo content. The information gathered by the victim in this diary can become evidence in courts. The application provides useful information and advice on violence, abuse and harassment, as well as case studies that exemplify common types of abusive behavior.

**The National Agency for Equal Opportunities** contributes to supporting the platform by providing information on existing social services in the field and popularizing the national hotline. Being functional in several countries, the Bright Sky Application is an example of unified global intervention in combating domestic violence with a unique number 0800 500 333.

1. **Please provide examples of good practices to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence and to combat other gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by NGOs and NHRIs or equality bodies**

During the isolation period, the ANAIS association initiated the platform [www.izoleazaviolenta.ro](http://www.izoleazaviolenta.ro) (Isolate violence). Useful information is centralized through the platform. Experts together with specialized collaborators of the Association offer psychological assistance and legal advice. Victims and their relatives have access to information on intervention services, medical and social services, legal advice and practical advice extremely useful in the context of compulsory isolation at home. The platform also includes messages of encouragement from women who have managed to escape from various cases of violence or toxic relationships. The platform was launched through the #IsolateViolence Campaign.

[ICAR Foundation](https://www.facebook.com/icarfoundation/?__tn__=K-R&eid=ARCfH-Fb4K2omy_74q39_ArE8FTopZk9db9rKZCKJRsCtDJU6m9j1JrUhDhZ3DCXRYT38uFGwGD7Mft8&fref=mentions&__xts__%5B0%5D=68.ARC7l4oQEcJ-QkjIX1yvldePjn7qnbroftaZXmmHBi_ecNLkt8stJfi99pNXQADmlL8XrsCYHMNPOqy6KZ26TeZmeYq2HkWd5gbR695PosCNV-1AY30M5sdfLoNfgUCHNoq69_wIZ7peFJI5ncjmDFt418bDU1eIFQ4qOb3dfvjF8iZ2YOI8us45it-ULP9vAy9dceVEA3wS94qGOBbQ39Ig5BKLXWZWknzNn1bMZRiHazgJ2fXbZgVRchrlKiN5c8YvI1iqToTsPITqu05cA34lvYlBHaqDbVul6rPNsoh4cjX2tbs235eZv5-tv_H3sDvoJPna3W84YapL31GV5Xd5dg) and [Terre des hommes - Romania](https://www.facebook.com/TdhRomania/?__tn__=K-R&eid=ARDkY7wS0ZQ__UDU08HsnwZrwItc1EnZOdxZIYjXtX3RRY8eHyEgWx7_e-w861JTxCfCFTqd0_BWVcDK&fref=mentions&__xts__%5B0%5D=68.ARC7l4oQEcJ-QkjIX1yvldePjn7qnbroftaZXmmHBi_ecNLkt8stJfi99pNXQADmlL8XrsCYHMNPOqy6KZ26TeZmeYq2HkWd5gbR695PosCNV-1AY30M5sdfLoNfgUCHNoq69_wIZ7peFJI5ncjmDFt418bDU1eIFQ4qOb3dfvjF8iZ2YOI8us45it-ULP9vAy9dceVEA3wS94qGOBbQ39Ig5BKLXWZWknzNn1bMZRiHazgJ2fXbZgVRchrlKiN5c8YvI1iqToTsPITqu05cA34lvYlBHaqDbVul6rPNsoh4cjX2tbs235eZv5-tv_H3sDvoJPna3W84YapL31GV5Xd5dg) organized 3 free webminars[[11]](#footnote-11) on how gender-based violence affects young women, children and young migrants in Romania. A social counselor and a therapist presented three case studies. The 3 webinars were organized within the BRIDGE project – ”Building Relationships through Innovative Development of Gender Based Violence Awareness in Europe”. The issue of gender-based violence against children and young people is increasingly encountered in assisting vulnerable people in general and migrants in particular. Based on this premise, Terre des hommes organization has identified the need for training of specialists working in this field and proposes a course to support them. The training consisted of 3 learning sessions (webinars), each of them being built around a case study. All three presented cases are real, while maintaining the confidentiality of individuals’ identities, the trainers being involved in their identification and assistance activities.

*Webinar 1 - “Stockholm Syndrome and How to Identify Abuse”*

In the first webinar (May 7), specialists were guided to identify vulnerable cases among migrant children and young people, of abuse and neglect. The psycho-emotional consequences that these traumatic situations produce on the personality of those involved were also be highlighted and discussed. The Stockholm Syndrome, very common in children abused in the long run by parents or other close people, was addressed through practical examples.

*Webinar 2–”From intervention to solution”*

In the second webinar (May 11), models of inter-institutional and multidisciplinary intervention in the case of sexual abuse were presented and participants were invited to identify new solutions to overcome the difficulties of day to day practice.

*Webinar 3 \_”Cultural differences - how they change social intervention”*

In the third webinar (May 14), the specialist described a situation of genital mutilation that brings to light the cultural differences that sometimes make social and medical intervention difficult.

**Avon** **Foundation** donated 1 million USD in support of victims of domestic violence in the context of the pandemic.[[12]](#footnote-12)

As mentioned above, the NGOs **Vodafone Romania Foundation**, **Necuvinte Association** and **Code for Romania Association** launched in partnership with the authorities the mobile application Bright Sky Ro - a premiere in Romania and an effective tool in the fight against domestic violence

The Romanian Institute for Human Rights has initiated a research study on the impact of COVID-19 on human rights.

On the occasion of the European Action Week Against Racism, during the period 23-29 March, IRDO launched the online event "Solidarity against discrimination” in collaboration with its partners, the “Regina Maria” Highschool, Ploiești and the Middle School no. 113, Bucharest. IRDO's message at the launch of the event was the following: “In trying to protect ourselves and our families, we must also keep in mind that difficult situations such as the one caused by the COVID-19 pandemic can fuel or provoke negative traits in people: violence, abuse, discrimination, hate speech, racism and prejudice. They can spread exactly as the new virus, becoming a viral phenomenon, which makes us more vulnerable both individually and in society.” The participants sent essays, poems and drawings of their own creation on the event page via Facebook and Zoom platform. All their messages were of human solidarity and of urge to combat violence, discrimination and hate speech during isolation. The IRDO event was covered on the European Action Week Against Racism page.

1. <https://www.politiaromana.ro/ro/stiri/aproape-8-000-de-ordine-de-protectie-provizorii-emise-de-politia-romana-anul-trecut> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://violentaimpotrivafemeilor.ro/statisticile-anului-2019-in-domeniul-violentei-de-gen/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://anes.gov.ro/cresterea-numarului-de-situatii-de-violenta-domestica-de-la-inceputul-anului-2020-reprezinta-un-semnal-de-alarma-asupra-recrudescentei-fenomenului-violentei-intra-familiale-din-tara-noastra-si-asupra/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.facebook.com/egalitatedesanse/posts/1661818587308110?__tn__=K-R> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://fundatia-vodafone.ro/bright-sky-ro-aplicatia-mobila-in-sprijinul-victimelor-violentei-domestice/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://www.politiaromana.ro/ro/comunicate/masuri-pentru-limitarea-riscului-de-raspandire-a-infectiei-cu-coronavirus [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Decree](https://www.presidency.ro/ro/media/comunicate-de-presa/decret-semnat-de-presedintele-romaniei-domnul-klaus-iohannis-privind-instituirea-starii-de-urgenta-pe-teritoriul-romaniei) on the establishment of the state of emergency on the territory of Romania

   <https://www.presidency.ro/ro/media/comunicate-de-presa/decret-semnat-de-presedintele-romaniei-domnul-klaus-iohannis-privind-instituirea-starii-de-urgenta-pe-teritoriul-romaniei> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://initiativa-mamelor.blogspot.com/2008/11/centrele-maternale-ajutor-pentru-mamici.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://www.stiri.ong/assets/files/document_de_pozitie_ong-urile-au-nevoie-de-masuri-de-suport-in-contextul-covid-19_fdsc.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/event/webinar-series-romania-gender-based-violence-and-effects-on-migrant-children-and-youth> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <https://www.galasocietatiicivile.ro/resurse/companii/funda-ia-avon-doneaza-1-milion-de-dolari-in-sprijinul-victimelor-violen-ei-domestice-in-contextul-pandemiei-19659.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)