Austria, Georgia, Malta and Slovakia posted flyers and informative posters in pharmacies and/or supermarkets on how to seek help if facing abuse.

In Poland, a fictitious online cosmetic store was set up through Facebook where VAWC survivors could request help by pretending to order goods.

The French organization "Association L’Enfant Bleu” used the gaming platform Fortnite to provide a communication route for children and young adults facing abuse to report it and access support.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Wales and the mobile telephone provider O2 worked in partnership to offer free 30-minute awareness raising webinars.

The Ukrainian television show “Early Swallows” was uploaded to YouTube to help children and young adults to find information on how they can be affected by violence and how to seek help.

Public Health Scotland worked with third sector partners and women with learning disabilities to provide easy-to-read, accessible VAWC resources.

In Croatia, the Ministry of Justice partnered with the City of Zagreb Child and Youth Protection Clinic to conduct a “Behind the Door” campaign to prevent VAWC during the pandemic.

The Irish Department of Justice Equality collaborated with frontline services to develop TV, radio and social media advertisements on their continued support for those subjected to abuse.

In Poland, NASK, a state-owned research institute under the Ministry of Digitalization, published online articles on how to stay safe online during COVID-19.

An online awareness campaign “Stopfisha” was launched in France through social media as a response to the suspected rise in revenge porn during lockdown.

The Andorran Government actively broadcasted information regarding VAWC services through its Department of Communication.

In Spain, the Ministry of Equality published guidelines for women experiencing GBV.

The Federal Office for Public Health in Switzerland launched a new platform for mental health support and information, with information on domestic violence.

In Slovenia, the city of Ljubljana distributed leaflets containing NGO contact numbers for VAWC and broadcasted violence hotline numbers on public display screens.

At the regional level, municipalities in Finland, such as the City of Tampere, launched websites to provide contact information for GBV survivors, and the Spanish regions of Gijon and Madrid conducted information dissemination campaigns.

The Union of Women Association of Heraklion in Greece ensured a constant presence on television shows, news channels and radio commercials to spread awareness on GBV.

In Wales (United Kingdom), ”Dewis Choice”, a project by Aberystwyth University focusing on elder abuse, developed an online training for professionals to support them in identifying and protecting older people at risk of or experiencing elder abuse.