

# Advocating for the Rights of Domestic Abuse Victims

End of term report for 2011: January to December 2011  
A project supported by the Open Society Institute Budapest



## **1. Monitoring the implementation of existing legal instruments**

### *1.1. Monitoring the implementation of the civil restraining order*

In the first half of the reporting period we focused mainly on the practice of the preventive restriction order and also started a co-operation with the Hungarian branch of the Association of Women Judges on this issue.

In 2011 we conducted the statistical collection and analysis of the restraining orders issued in 2010. A summary of the findings is placed on the website of the project (<http://nokjoga.hu/alapinformaciok/statisztikak>). Based on the evaluation, police are very careful to hand out restraining orders. However, there seems to be an even more serious problem on the part of courts (in Budapest, for example, 60 out of 95 temporary restraining orders issued by police were revoked by the courts in 2010), which shows in the direction that we will have to intensify our training and professional lobbying efforts towards judges. We hope to partly be able to pursue this goal through the Manual.

Neither we nor the Association of Women Judges have been able to secure usable statistical data for 2011 as yet, because the office of statistics in the National Council of Justice provided data that do not reflect the number of upheld vs. rejected cases. This may be due to specifics of their data collection system, or a need to obscure data, which we are in no position to determine. The data shows that up to November 21, 2011 2091 civil restraining order cases (including legal redress cases related to restraining orders as well as violations of restraining orders) arrived at the courts throughout Hungary, out of which 2068 were completed by the same date. However, the data do not show the outcome of these cases. As can be seen, it turns out to be more difficult to obtain reliable statistics for 2011 than it was for 2010. Thus, a thorough evaluation for 2011 cannot be published as yet. We are currently seeking to obtain more detailed and reliable data.

As part of our monitoring activity we took part in both the reporting and monitoring procedures of the Human Rights Committee regarding Hungary's reporting on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the first Universal Periodic Review. In both mechanisms Patent's contribution concerned the subject of women's rights, more specifically the situation on violence against women and reproductive rights in Hungary. Both NANE and Patent participated in the following discussions (among NGOs and between the NGOs and the state actors) as well.

## **2. Strategic litigation**

### *2.1. Suing state actors*

In the first part of the year the strategic litigation program, of our Legal Aid encountered a difficulty. Even though we see many cases that could fit in the program, usually, clients are not easily willing to sue the state actors, as they are busy with their cases against the batterer, and afterwards, if a binding decision is reached in the case, they are not willing to sue the state. Therefore in the second half of the year this element has been appointed as the core of the strategic litigation program. Apart from the special life position of battered women, we found that another reason is that Patent's legal aid is contacted by victims usually at the beginning of their legal fights,

where they try to reach their justice against the batterers. This tendency has continued during the project period, however, it has changed as a result of our public call in early December. We held a press conference on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2011 where we introduced some of our cases and the main elements of our strategic litigation program. We also posted a call for future clients who wish to sue state actors in connection with their former/current legal procedures of domestic violence cases. As a result, we received many applicants who seem enthusiastic and willing to participate in the program. We have started to get to know their documentations and draw up plans for the ways of litigation.

While in the cases reported on in the mid-term report (Cases No. 1-9) we were still working with the clients to see if they are willing to sue the state, our strategy has changed somewhat during the second half of the year as described below.

The subject of most of the cases we receive through the legal aid, is visitation rights of abusive fathers. Opposite to our previous practice, we no longer engage in representing the mother and the children in these proceedings. Instead, our goal is to try different legal solutions to find results applicable in many cases. In one case we managed to re-regulate the visitation order, so the older boy, age 16, is not forced to meet his father every second week. We based our action of compensation on the argument, that the authority had acknowledged that the father was harmful, so all the fines they had imposed on the mother in order to force visitation had been unjust. In another case, we initiated a legality supervision by the prosecutor's office to control the process of the guardianship authority. Unfortunately it ended in assessing no irregular or unjust activity, despite the fact that the authority left the intimate partnership violence in the relationship out of its consideration. In one case we succeeded to initiate a professional supervision of the Service for Family Support and Child Welfare of Fót by its superior. The thorough inspection came to the conclusion that "the Service has been dealing with domestic violent cases in a professionally improper way and therefor the respective training of the personnel would be desirable." They also stated that the acts of the child welfare service have been prejudiced, as they sent out summaries on the mother and the children based solely on the father's reports. In the legal aid we noticed that a disproportionately high percentage of complaints come from the towns of Gödöllő and Dunaújváros. We managed to collect more women dealing with the same problems due to the biased operation of the Dunaújváros Guardianship Authority and we decided to start a complaint of public interest before the Equal Treatment Authority based on discriminatory treatment of mothers in visitation cases.

In our previous report, we mentioned already a case in which the man had committed sexual violence against his ex partner's daughter. We initiated a criminal procedure against the police, but again, unfortunately, the prosecutor could not identify a crime, so returned the case to the police for internal disciplinary proceedings. The disciplinary proceeding ended in the following conclusion: "As a result of the inspection we found out that the conduction of the criminal procedure has been professional, extensive, timely and in compliance with current legislation." Recently we were contacted by the subsequent partner of this man, who also suffered various criminal acts from him. We decided to file a compensation action against the police, arguing that if they had acted professionally in the investigation of the previous case, they should have put the abuser in pre-trial detention and in this event he could not have committed more crimes.

Using quite a similar argumentation, we filed a charge against the police of Dunaújváros, because they failed to investigate in a domestic violence case, and as a result, the abusive husband (ex-police officer) broke his wife's finger.

We found one case where the prosecutor's office used a completely nonsensical legal interpretation to terminate the investigation of unlawful entry. We are planning to start a criminal procedure to call the prosecutor to account.

In several cases we bumped into the dysfunction of the child-protection alarm system. As a first step we asked for conducting a disciplinary proceeding in accordance with the act of protection of children.

During the reporting period, we also experimented with calling into account the courts. In two cases we complained that leaving out of consideration the fact of domestic violence leads to unjust or even dangerous decisions (in one case the court obliged our client to pay a fee to the abusive partner for using his property of the common flat /overuse fee/, in the other case the court placed the child with the father despite of the fact that a criminal procedure had been under way in the subject of endangering the minor, bodily harm, harassment, nuisance, etc. against the man.) We sued for damages, however the court found that a compensatory lawsuit cannot be negotiated as long as the basic litigation is still in course, so the second suit should be suspended.

At last, we entered into negotiations with the Hungarian State Treasury in order to reform their practice of paying the family allowance. In many cases family allowance is paid to the abusive father. If the couple is split up (battered family members flee from home), the method of payment can only be changed with the written consent of both parents. This practice in families affected by intimate partnership violence results in the discrimination of abused mothers, as for them it is very hard to obtain the benefits they are entitled to. Even though family allowance should be paid to the parent who cares for the children in her/his household, this is not an automatism. In one of our cases the Treasury started to pay family allowance to the father after being menaced by his lawyer despite of the fact that they both spend the same amount of time with their daughter.

## *2.2. Amici curiae*

Throughout the project period we continued to offer clients – and if they already had other lawyers and were only seeking further legal counseling, their lawyers – submission of amici curiae to the court strengthening their arguments with expert opinions. In most cases the courts (as well as lawyers) had not known of the possibility of this legal instrument before. In most cases the litigators were receptive of the idea, while the reception varied on the part of the court. Some accepted it, and some viewed the unsolicited expert opinions less favorably. However, the experience shows that this method may be useful, and it is worth to trying in these cases.

## *2.3. Integrated client service*

Because our clients have varied psychological and social problems in addition to their legal problems, the psychologist continued to work with clients both in individual and in group sessions. These sessions have been instrumental in helping these women survive domestic violence and to keep those clients in strategic cases afloat and

motivated to follow through with suing the state.

Another staff member complemented the work of both the psychologist and the lawyers by conducting regular supporting discussions with clients in order to enable them to stay in the program, by visiting clients with the lawyer, by escorting clients to meetings with authorities, by helping in the preparation of legal and other documents and by collecting material for the legal cases.

## **2. Dissemination and widening the circle of professionals involved**

### *2.1. Working group*

The working group did not have full meetings because we were working on the text of the professional recommendations. We had sought further input of legal professionals on the chapter for judges and asked final approval of the text of this part, as well as somewhat expanded and finalized the text of the other chapters. We paid special attention to the chapter on the effects of partnership violence on children in the family, as there are relatively new tendencies in the Hungarian professional community to employ theoretical frameworks that question this effect and play down the harm of DV on children. Thus, it was of utmost importance that well a founded, professionally sound and solid material be added to the Manual for practitioners to be able to refer to. Therefore we had a lengthy proofreading process, in the course of which theoretical and practical problems with the text had to be corrected. We consulted members of the working group on these parts as well. Although we wrote in our last report that the text was almost ready for publication, this process delayed the printing of the text again.

However, we have now completed the text, which is being typeset and will start to be printed in the first week of February.

Although the text of the Recommendations Manual had not been entirely finalised in 2011, we nevertheless used the text throughout the year in our training activities and collected feedback on it through our contacts among social workers. Thus, parts of the Manual were shared in training sessions of social workers, pedagogues and police. The initial responses have been encouraging, practitioners are looking forward to receive the final version and use it in their everyday work.

The Manual's recommendations have also formed a basis of cooperation with other organizations related to our field of activity, for example the National Institute of Child-Health [OGYEI] which invited NANE to participate in a working group on issues related to child abuse. The task of the working group was to collect material that would be useful for the new home page that the OGYEI launched about child abuse, where the NANE-Patent manual of recommendations was included as resource material

([http://www.gyermekbantalmaszas.hu/index.php?option=com\\_zoo&task=item&item\\_id=219&category\\_id=5&Itemid=11](http://www.gyermekbantalmaszas.hu/index.php?option=com_zoo&task=item&item_id=219&category_id=5&Itemid=11).)

We plan to have the next formal meeting of the working group when the Manual is printed, combined with a press-release. We hope to generate some interest on the part of the media, and thus arrive at stake-holders we may otherwise not be able reach.

## *2.2. Trainings for professionals - multiplication and networking in order to improve services to our beneficiaries and to widen the professionals involved*

### a) Accredited trainings for social workers

At the end of 2010 NANE successfully accredited a 30-hour training for social workers and another for teachers working in public education. Those active in these professions need to gather a certain number of credit points within a certain period of time in order to be able to work in their professions. From the point of view of sustainability, it is very important to be able to offer accredited trainings, as participants have a strong external motivation, and their institutions have (albeit not large) funds to finance such trainings for their staff.

In 2011 only social worker trainings were offered: there was such a great interest, that the majority of NANE human resources for training and training organizing/administration was utilized for social worker trainings. The market for teacher trainings is more competitive, i.e. the issue of violence against women is more marginal to a teacher than to a social worker, therefore we built our 2011 training plans on the great demand experienced from social workers. We plan to test the demand for teacher training this year, however.

Altogether seven, 30-hour accredited trainings were held, each lasting four days. The majority was organized in Budapest, but apart from the one that was organised for one particular institute, the other four Budapest-based trainings also attracted participants from other parts of the country. There is a benefit to the centralized nature of Hungary in that practically everybody outside of Budapest has a friend or a relative here who can provide free of charge accommodation in such cases. Nevertheless, we are also actively seeking cooperations with institutions outside of Budapest who can provide free facilities (so that we can keep our participation fee low) and access to their professional networks for the advertising of the trainings. Two such cooperations were realized in 2011: one with the regional human services in Tatabánya and another with the „Chance House“ (Esély Ház) of Baranya county. Both cooperations were very successful and are going to be repeated this year. We are also approaching our participants of the Budapest trainings who were coming from the edges of Hungary to cooperate with them to bring the training to their institutions. We offer local partners that two of their staff can participate in the training free of charge.

General experiences of the trainings: The accredited social worker training is still a gap-filling service, as social workers still do not study this issue during their basic training. Furthermore, much of the methodology taught to social workers which otherwise works with clients, is not applicable to victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence or child abuse related to partner violence. Based on the analysis of the evaluation forms from all the seven, practically identical trainings (providing feedback from appr. 100 social workers) we can say that both the contents and the applied methodologies are appropriate, useful.

Trainings are also resulting in ongoing consultative contacts as well as invitations to hold presentations at professional meetings of the staff of the sending institution of individual participants, or regional meetings. We have also been invited based on such trainings as service providers into programs.

### b) Police training

Since March 2011 NANE has been involved in an project that is so far without precedent in NANE's 18 years: Vodafone Hungary approached us to coordinate an innovative project to introduce a mobile emergency device for battered women in medium-to-high-risk life situation (with a high likelihood of emergencies involving the police). The experimental project is limited to one district of Budapest (from 2012 to two districts), and as part of the cooperation NANE provided a 16-hour basic training to police officers on policing domestic violence in general and police involvement in the experimental project in particular. The training was held twice, so that all officers potentially involved could attend off duty, thus 32 police officers were trained.

### c) School classes

NANE volunteers have provided 90-minute workshops in 7th-12th grade children in 11 different schools in and around Budapest in 2011. The workshops are based on two handbooks which were co-developed by NANE in a European project. The manuals „Talk to me - children and young people against domestic violence“ for the 12-16 years old and the manual „Heartbeat“ for 14-18 years olds deal with experiencing domestic violence against one of their parents, or violence in their own relationships.

In the second half of 2011, cooperation has been started with the 6th district „ÁNTSZ“ (district health services) in order to train their visiting nurses (who provide regular checkups to newborn babies) and to offer joint school programs to make domestic violence prevention part of their school prevention program. While the structural reorganization of the ÁNTSZ halted this process for a short period of time, the director of the 6th district (who remained in her position) has assured us that the cooperation will continue.

## **3. Awareness rising**

### *3.1. Information leaflets*

In the first half of the year we published the English versions of two of our earlier publications Integrated client service and System Failure and we have also re-written and printed seven of our awareness raising leaflets on subjects related to domestic violence (6 were originally written by Patent, and one by NANE). They are:

- Hová fordulhatnak az áldozatok? (Where can victims turn?)
- Mit tehet, ha családon belüli erőszak áldozatává válik? (What can you do as a domestic violence victim?)
- Miért veszélyes a mediáció a családon belüli erőszak kezelésében? (Why is mediation dangerous in treating domestic violence)
- Milyen érvek szólnak a családon belüli erőszak önálló bűncselekményként való szabályozása mellett? (Reasons for regulating domestic violence as a separate crime)
- A szóbeli erőszak (Verbal violence)
- Mi a családon belüli erőszak? (What is domestic violence?)
- Fenyegető zaklatás (Stalking)

We published these leaflets under a new series that matches the name of the project website, Nők joga (Women's rights).

### *3.2. 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence*

Both organizations made an intensive presence in the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence (November-December) in order to highlight different aspects of DV, and to promote the results of the project. A call for creative written works was also advertised, upon which over 90 works were sent in. The winners were published on the website of the *16 days of activism* (<http://16akcionap.org/palyazat2011>), and linked in the project website (<http://nokjoga.hu/tortenetek/tulelok-munkai>). We are planning to involve the public in other similar ways as it this is not only a possibility for raising awareness, but also potentially creating a more supporting environment for victims. This, in turn, is likely to foster a climate where more victims come forward. As our difficulties in finding victims who are willing to file complaints against authorities indicates, this would be very important not only for the victims themselves, but also for widening the scope of the project in the future.

### *3.3. Book*

We continued the preparation of the publication of a gap-filling book – a major awareness raising tool to be realized in the second year of this project period – on the effects on children of living with an abuser. The book will be ready for publication in the second year of this project period, and is likely to provide substantial support in legal procedures to survivors of DV when they try to protect their children from having to visit with an abusive ex-partner who is a parent to the child. The book may not only provide a supporting argument for survivors, but may also be used as resource material for the court, and for forensic and other experts involved in custody cases with a history of DV.

### *3.4. Participation in other projects as experts*

As part of both the awareness-raising and the dissemination of good practice activity we have completed our participation as experts in a project on sexual violence against children, focusing on sexual abuse in the family. We contributed in the writing of materials, we presented at the workshops and the press-conference related to the project, and we proofread the final material to ensure that knowledge accumulated through the strategic litigation, the monitoring and the writing of the Manual is built in to the publications about child sexual abuse.

### *3.5. Awareness-raising Video*

Another awareness raising tool, a short video with basic facts on DV was prepared. The editing is currently being completed, and we will place this video both on our respective websites and on video sharing sites. We will send out information about it to wide circle of audiences.

### *3.6. Project website*

The website [nokjoga.hu](http://nokjoga.hu) has been continuously expanded during the reporting period. Occasional problems arose (the website was down for a day, for example, for reasons unknown to us), but luckily very few materials were lost. As the main goal of this website is to provide professional and practical information to survivors, professionals, media workers and decision makers, the material to be placed there is strictly selected. We also provide links to many other useful sites, and we receive a growing number of stories from survivors to be placed on the website. The editing process of these communications is relatively slow, as it has to be ensured that people sharing their stories can not be identified – therefore we edit the stories, and



correspond with the sender to check if the alterations are acceptable for them. This part of the website is not uploaded yet, as we would like to wait for at least a few stories to be published at the same time – again, to avoid possible targeting.

### *3.7. Press campaign on strategic cases*

In addition to several media appearances on domestic violence in general and specific cases, we held a press breakfast on introducing the strategic litigation project to journalists in December. During the press breakfast, the leading attorney described to journalists how suing state actors that are neglectful or prejudiced in cases of domestic violence is a means of pressuring these actors to comply with existing laws. The press breakfast also involved a victim of domestic violence who talked about her own case. Several press appearances followed as a result.

See Appendix for the press appearances during the reporting period.

## **4. Lobbying**

### *4.1. Professional decision-makers*

a) In the course of finalizing the Manual we contacted professionals from different fields, seeking their input and building the ground for further cooperation as mentioned above.

b) As part of our ongoing efforts towards creating and enhancing cooperation with the police, and also linked with another project that requires some cooperation on the part of the **police**, we had the opportunity to lobby for a more focused attention to DV by the police. While the training sessions and some other training elements resulting from this advocacy belong under another project, this project will also benefit greatly from the cooperation agreement concluded between NANE and the Budapest Police Headquarters, and the close cooperation that ensued with the 9th district police station. It is also likely this will result in new clients who will become participants in the strategic litigation.

### *4.2. Lobbying on the political decision-making level*

a) We issued a press release on the adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) requesting the government to join the Convention.

The unusually low interest on the part of the media in the questions we put in this press release and on other occasions to political and policy decision-makers is an indication that indeed our fears regarding the difficulties we would face under the new government were realistic. Legal and policy concerns were dominated in the last half year by the numerous new major acts passed by Parliament that work to undermine a democratic and open society, and within that, almost all areas of gender equality. This endangers the safety of women in general, therefore specific issues (other than those related to reproductive health, which is threatened by the new constitution itself), such as specific forms of violence against women are very difficult put on the agenda.

b) Both NANE and Patent representatives regularly attended meetings and conferences on the issues related to the situation of women that did make it to the agenda, even though specific lobbying on the political decision-making level is made

almost impossible. Not the least by the fact that every national mechanism related to women have been dismantled, including the national Council for Equality between Women and Men, and the reorganization of the ministry-level department of equality between women and men. Bills are often not made public, thus it is impossible to provide an analysis of proposed laws, and proposals sent in voluntarily circulate in the ministry without response because even people working there are not sure about what their mandate covers. Thus, several of our inquiries went unanswered in this period,

b) However, based on the acknowledgement of this fact (i.e. a hopefully temporary, but strong resistance to specific violence against women advocacy), we have prepared a list highlighting the concerns of the new Family Code. No direct answer arrived, but some of the issues were discussed publicly.

c) Also recognizing that we have to channel our advocacy into human rights advocacy in general, we actively participated in the UPR process with other human rights organizations. Patent participated in the formulation of the NGO response to the state-report, and – as the process is ongoing – both Patent and NANE keep providing our input related to women's rights and issues related to gender-based violence against women.

## **5. Technical**

*We have made the following changes to the budget:*

Because one of Patent's computers broke down, we purchased one computer.

We introduced a new budget line to cover Patent's domain maintenance. Patent's website serves as a key point to disseminate information in the project.

One of Patent's clients was not participating in the legal aid because she had no money for travel. Therefore we introduced a new budget line and covered her costs. Otherwise she could not have taken part in the program.

We purchased fruit for the meeting of the expert group as we could save that cost from posting costs.

A new-old budget line was added as one of the advocacy videos was finally completed- we used some of the rollover money from last year on this project.

Patent had to spend some funds on repairing the equipment used for collecting evidence for the strategic litigation cases.

Some funds saved from other budget lines were used for catering costs of the press conference mentioned (8.Dec.2011) and the press breakfast and charity bazaar linked to the *16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence*.

## Appendix

### Media appearances in 2011 related to the project **Advocating for the Rights of Domestic Abuse Victims**

The following are media appearances that we could collect (in the case of written materials the articles do not always reflect exactly what was said by the interviewee):

January 28: <http://hangtar.radio.hu/kossuth#!#2011-01-28>

February 4:

- Kossuth Radio

- <http://stop.hu/articles/article.php?id=818772>

February 11:

- 14:00-15:00, Éva lányai, Civil Radio

- one hour chat program on Pink.hu: [http://www.pink.hu/pink\\_sztarchat\\_popup?tema\\_id=312](http://www.pink.hu/pink_sztarchat_popup?tema_id=312)

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[http://www.nlcafe.hu/egeszseg/20110211/megeiroszakoltak\\_miert\\_nem\\_tesz\\_senki\\_se\\_mmit\\_1\\_resz/](http://www.nlcafe.hu/egeszseg/20110211/megeiroszakoltak_miert_nem_tesz_senki_se_mmit_1_resz/)

March 4: [http://atv.hu/videotar/20110307\\_ujabb\\_csaladi\\_drama](http://atv.hu/videotar/20110307_ujabb_csaladi_drama)

March 8, Women's Day

- [metropol.hu\\_readmetro.com](http://metropol.hu_readmetro.com)

- <http://www.noltv.hu/video/3263.html%20%20>

- [http://nol.hu/belfold/20110308-\\_azt\\_mondta\\_hogy\\_vegyem\\_le\\_a\\_polomat\\_](http://nol.hu/belfold/20110308-_azt_mondta_hogy_vegyem_le_a_polomat_)

- <http://www.metropol.hu/itthon/cikk/698720>

March 13: <http://www.mr1-kossuth.hu/musoraink/esti-beszeltetes.html>

April 4: “Reggeli”, RTL Klub TV on the restraining order

April 12: Lánchíd Radio on child maintenance payments

April 21: “Reggeli”, RTL Klub TV on lawful self-defence

April 22: “Fél 2”, RTL Klub TV on sexual harassment at the workplace

May 31: <http://tv2.hu/tenyek/video/tenyek-teljes-adas-2011-majus-31-kedd>

June 10:

- “Napközben”, Kossuth radio, <http://www.hangtar.radio.hu/kossuth#!#2011-06-10>,  
<http://www.hangtar.radio.hu/kossuth#%21#2011-06-10>>

- [http://csrhirlevel.hu/hu/2011-06-10/vodafone\\_nokbiztonsag/egyebcsr.html](http://csrhirlevel.hu/hu/2011-06-10/vodafone_nokbiztonsag/egyebcsr.html)

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[http://www.socialbranding.hu/socialbranding/1042/a\\_vodafone\\_elinditotta\\_a\\_nok\\_biztonsagaert\\_programot.html](http://www.socialbranding.hu/socialbranding/1042/a_vodafone_elinditotta_a_nok_biztonsagaert_programot.html)

June 11: “Smink nélkül”, Kossuth Radio, 9:07-9:22

<http://www.hangtar.radio.hu/kossuth#!#2011-06-11>  
<<http://www.hangtar.radio.hu/kossuth#%21#2011-06-11>>

June 14: <http://www.metropol.hu/itthon/cikk/742496>

June 26: hirado.hu,  
[http://www.hirado.hu/Hirek/2011/06/22/10/Csaladon\\_beluli\\_eroszak\\_hetente\\_egy\\_n\\_o\\_belehal.aspx](http://www.hirado.hu/Hirek/2011/06/22/10/Csaladon_beluli_eroszak_hetente_egy_n_o_belehal.aspx)

July 5: <http://humanamagazin.eu/component/k2/item/1608-mobil-biztons%C3%A1g-n%C5%91knek>

July 14:  
[http://www.femina.hu/hirhatter/tobbszor\\_szurta\\_hatba\\_bicskaval\\_a\\_feleseget\\_megis\\_szabadon\\_tavozhatott](http://www.femina.hu/hirhatter/tobbszor_szurta_hatba_bicskaval_a_feleseget_megis_szabadon_tavozhatott)

July 14:  
- <http://tv2.hu/aktiv/video/xantus-barbara-nemi-eroszak-aldozata-lett>  
-  
[http://www.hirado.hu/Hirek/2011/07/14/12/Bantalmazott\\_noket\\_menthet\\_a\\_mobil\\_ve\\_szelzo.aspx](http://www.hirado.hu/Hirek/2011/07/14/12/Bantalmazott_noket_menthet_a_mobil_ve_szelzo.aspx)

July 18: “Közletről”, Kossuth Radio

September 13: <http://www.rtlklub.hu/musorok/reggeli/videok/140409>

September 15: <http://tv2.hu/mokka/video/miert-nem-hagyta-ott-damut-palacsik?r=tv2>

September 22: Hot magazin

November 1: <http://fn.hir24.hu/itthon/2011/10/31/van-hova-menekulni-ha-verik/>

November:  
On the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence:  
[http://nol.hu/lap/allaspon/20111201-maig\\_is\\_elne\\_ha\\_a\\_ferje\\_miatt\\_meg\\_nem\\_halt\\_volna](http://nol.hu/lap/allaspon/20111201-maig_is_elne_ha_a_ferje_miatt_meg_nem_halt_volna)  
<http://mno.hu/belfold/hetente-egy-no-ebbe-belehal-1034326>  
<http://minok.hu/az-eroszak-nem-maganugy-16-akcionap-a-nok-elleni-eroszak-ellen-2011/>  
[http://nol.hu/belfold/iden\\_44\\_not\\_olt\\_meg\\_a\\_tarsa](http://nol.hu/belfold/iden_44_not_olt_meg_a_tarsa)  
[http://www.vasarnapihirek.hu/friss/gyilkossag\\_nok\\_eroszak\\_ensz](http://www.vasarnapihirek.hu/friss/gyilkossag_nok_eroszak_ensz)  
<http://www.stop.hu/belfold/nema-kormanyok-nema-tanui-magyarország-a-legszexistabb/967043/>  
[http://hir6.hu/cikk/60372/bombera\\_krisztina\\_is\\_babuval\\_vonult](http://hir6.hu/cikk/60372/bombera_krisztina_is_babuval_vonult)  
<http://magyarorszagon.hu/hirek/2011-11/noitema/egeszseges-enkep-vedhet-meg-a-bantalmazastol/hir>  
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