Call for submissions to the UN SRVAW thematic report on rape as a grave and systematic human rights violation and gender-based violence against women

**Update: the deadline for this call for submissions has been extended until 31 December 2020. The information received will inform the preparation of the Special Rapporteur’s final report to the Human Rights Council.**

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Dubravka Šimonović, in her thematic report to be presented to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2021 will address **States’ responsibility to criminalize and prosecute rape as a grave and systematic human rights violation and a manifestation of gender-based violence against women, in line with international human rights standards.**

Rape has been recognized as crime of sexual violence, a war crime, a crime against humanity  and/or genocide in specific circumstances and it has been criminalized and prosecuted in a large number of States and jurisdictions but in different ways, that is: rape has different definitions (force /consent), different scopes (women, men, marital rape, all types of penetrations), with different aggravating and mitigating circumstances, with different sanctions, and with  different statutes of limitations for its prosecution. While victims of rape can also be men and boys, it predominantly affects women and as such, falls under the definition of gender-based violence against women as act of violence against women.

Globally, we know that rape is frequently not reported, and if reported seldom prosecuted with vigor; if prosecuted, results in very low numbers of convictions (attrition rates are high) and all this results in impunity for the majority of perpetrators; women thereby lose faith in the criminal system, do not report it, and the result is the mixture of low reporting rates and a culture of impunity and rape becomes normalized.

In general, there is lack of data on rape reporting, prosecution and conviction including on the relationship(s) between the victim and the perpetrator.

The international human rights framework on rape as a human rights violation and gender-based violence against women (GBVAW) has been significantly improved, but those improved standards are not fully incorporated into legislation and practice at the national level.

The aim of this report is to collect as much information as possible on the criminalization and prosecution of rape, and to thereby support and encourage a process of harmonization of national criminal laws and systems and practice with international standards on rape and sexual violence in both peacetime and during conflicts.

In her report, the Special Rapporteur intends **to**provide recommendations to States and other stakeholders on key international human rights standards that should be integrated in national criminal justice responses in order to harmonize them with accepted international standards; to provide access to justice and support for victims of rape; to break the cycle of impunity; and to prosecute perpetrators, ensuring that they are not protected by hidden domestic norms that are still part of criminal law or criminal procedure.

To that end, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women would like to invite all States, National Human Rights Institutions, civil society actors, international organizations, academics and other stakeholders from all countries to send responses to the questionnaire below.

(Due to limited time and resources, please send information including provision of the criminal law in English. If sent in other languages, translation services are not available, and it could not be considered at this stage of information gathering).

All submissions should be sent to vaw@ohchr.org by**31 December 2020**. You are kindly requested to indicate if you DO NOT wish your submission to be made public.

Please indicate who is providing the response, along with contact details.

**Methodology:**

This document contains a consolidation of responses which were collated and is being submitted by the Human Rights Section of UNAMID. The questionnaire was submitted to key components within UNAMID, who had direct mandate or engagement on activities related to sexual and gender -based violence, namely the Women’s Protection Advisory Unit, the Gender Affairs Unit, Rule of Law and Judicial Monitoring and Reporting Section, as well as the Human Rights Section with monitoring and reporting functions. Two agencies within the UN Country Team (UNCT) were also contacted to participate in the data collection process, in occurrence UNWomen and UNFPA.

For the purpose of data collection, responses were submitted by the following: Rule of Law Section (UNAMID), Gender Affairs Unit(UNAMID), Human Rights Section (UNAMID), and Programme Specialist- Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian (UNWomen). Data collection was conducted through the period of November 14- December 14, 2020. The consolidation and drafting process of the submission was undertaken through the period of December 17- 24 and the review was completed by 31 December 2020.

**Questionnaire on criminalization and prosecution of rape**

**Definition and scope of criminal law provisions**

1. Please provide information on criminal law provision/s on rape (or analogous forms of serious sexual violence for those jurisdictions that do not have a rape classification) by providing full translated transcripts of the relevant articles of the Criminal code and the Criminal procedure code.

**Introduction:**

Several Amendments were made to the Criminal Act 1991 of Sudan, including those to Article 149 which covers the provisions on rape. These amendments came after years of advocacy and lobbying by Sudanese women’s rights advocates who had called for actions to be taken to amend clauses in domestic laws to enable them to be in conformity with international standards on rape. Additionally, the call for amendments were also aimed at removing the conflation of the offence of rape with the offences of adultery and sodomy which were reflected in the Criminal Act of 1991 (Penal Code). Please see Reponses reflected below:

**UN Women Response**: The amendments to Article 149 (rape) of the 1991 Criminal Act expanded the range of acts deemed to constitute rape. Importantly, rape is no longer defined by reference to adultery or sodomy. The new Article 149 (1) replaced the vague reference to “sexual intercourse” found in the old text with a more precise and expansive definition of rape as sexual contact by way of penetrating any part of the body or any object into the vagina or anus of the victim. In particular, the extension of the definition to include penetration by an object is an important development. Although there is no separate prohibition of marital rape, the removal of reference to adultery in the definition of the crime also means that it should now be possible to prosecute marital rape under Article 149(1) the 1991 Criminal Act. However, the definition may remain too narrow to address some forms of rape, such as oral rape. Despite these positive developments, the amended Article 149 unfortunately created legal uncertainty relating to the possible continuing conflation of the offence of rape with the offences of “adultery” and “sodomy” because the penalty for rape, set out under Article 149(2), remains unchanged and still refers to rape by way of those acts. This has resulted in a continuing risk that rape complainants could face prosecution for adultery or sodomy if they fail to prove a rape case, and a lack of clarity concerning the evidence standards that will apply in rape cases. Previously, onerous evidence standards that apply in cases of adultery (zina) were applied in rape cases because of the conflation of the two crimes in the law. There is also a lack of clarity about the age of consent and whether this is determined by the definition of an adult under the 1991 Criminal Act, which refers to puberty, or the 2010 Child Act, which sets out a child is any person under 18 years of age. Further, although the new legislation usefully elaborates and expands on the circumstances where a lack of consent may be demonstrated, including not only the use of physical force but also psychological coercion and incapacity to consent, it provides what appears to be an exhaustive list of circumstances where consent cannot be deemed to have been given. This list may prove too narrow to address all rape cases. The penalty for rape also falls short of international standards by failing to make provision for aggravating or mitigating factors to be taken into consideration such as abuse of office or torture.

**Rule of Law Section**:

**Amendments to Article 149 (rape)**

 Article 149 of the 1991 Criminal Act previously read: “149 (1) There shall be deemed to commit the offence of rape, whoever makes sexual intercourse, by way of adultery, or sodomy with any person without his consent”. (2) Consent shall not be recognized, where the offender has custody, or authority over the victim. (3) Whoever commits the offence of rape, shall be punished, with whipping a hundred lashes, and with imprisonment, for a term, not exceeding ten years, unless rape constitutes the offence of adultery, or sodomy, punishable with death.” In February 2015 the Article was amended as follows:

“In Article 149: (First) Clause (1) and (2) shall be nullified and replaced by the following new clause: (1)There shall be deemed to commit the offence of rape, whoever makes sexual contact by way of penetrating a sexual organ or any object or part of the body into the victim’s vagina or anus by way of using force, intimidation, or coercion by fear of the use of violence, detention, psychological persecution, temptation, or abuse of power against the person or another person, or when the crime is committed against a person incapable of expressing consent because of natural causes or luring-related or related to age.(Second) Item No. (3) to be re-numbered and become Item (2)”5

**B: Amendment to Article 151 (gross indecency**), introducing the crime of sexual harassment

Article151 of the 1991 Criminal Act (gross indecency) was amended in February 2015 to introduce a new clause (3) prohibiting sexual harassment. The new clause sets out: “[t]here shall be deemed to commit the offence of sexual harassment whoever commits an act or speaks or behaves in a way that causes seduction or temptation for another person to engage in illegal sex, or to commit indecent or inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature that psychologically harms them or makes them feel unsafe, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and whipping”. The introduction of a new crime of sexual harassment would appear, on the face of it, to broaden access to justice for victims of sexual violence. However, the provision is unclear in its scope and meaning and fails to clearly prohibit acts, behavior or speech that would be recognized as sexual harassment in other jurisdictions, such as inappropriate touching. Instead, it opens the possibility for victims of sexual violence to be prosecuted for “gross indecency”. The new provision refers to an act, speech or behavior “that causes seduction or temptation for another person to engage in illegal sex, or to commit indecent or inappropriate behavior of a sexual nature”, thereby transferring the focus of the prohibition onto the action or behavior of the victim. There is a risk that the provision may deter women from reporting sexual violence, in particular rape, for fear that they will be accused of having behaved “in a way that causes seduction or temptation for another person to engage in illegal sex”. Article 151(3) ultimately extends the scope of Article151 (“gross indecency”), an offence that women have previously been charged with when reporting sexual violence, or for the way they dress or act in public spaces. Public order offences are often prosecuted in Sudan by means of summary trials, without the right to legal representation or notification of the right to appeal.

1. Based on the wording of those provisions, is the provided definition of rape:
	1. Gender specific, covering women only - NO
	2. Gender neutral, covering all persons - YES
	3. Based on the lack of consent of victim -YES
	4. Based on the use of force or threat - YES
	5. Some combination of the above. - YES
	6. Does it cover only vaginal rape?  -NO
	7. Does it cover all forms of penetration? YES-. Provides for penetration using sexual organ or any other object or part of the body.
	8. Is marital rape in this provision explicitly included? -NO
	9. Is the law silent on marital rape? -YES
	10. Is marital rape covered in the general provisions or by legal precedent even if it is not explicitly included? -NO
	11. Is marital rape excluded in the provisions, or is marital rape not considered as a crime?   YES
2. Are there any provisions excluding criminalization of the perpetrator if the victim and alleged perpetrator live together in a sexual relationship/have a sexual relationship/had a sexual relationship? If so, please submit it.

**Response**: NO PROVISIONS

1. What is the legal age for sexual consent?

**Response:** On July 13, 2020 the Sudanese Official Gazette published Law 12 0f 2020 which amends 15 provisions of the Criminal Act1991. Under the amendment, the definition of the term “adult” refers to “whoever reaches 18 years of age”. Previously, the Criminal Act1991 defined the term adult as ‘whoever reaches puberty and has completed the 15 years of age (Law No. 12. art (a)(1), amending Penal Code art 3). Responses from both the Gender Affairs Unit and the Rule of Law Section of UNAMID indicated 18 as the age of consent.

**However, UN Women’s analysis provides another view**: According to the UN Women’s response, Sudan has no legal age of consent, because marriage is legally required before sexual intercourse is allowed. If there is no age limit to marriage, there is effectively no age of consent between married individuals. Sexual activity outside of marriage is illegal in Sudan, and there is no defined age of consent

1. Are there provisions that differentiate for sexual activity between peers? If so, please provide them.

**Response**: Not available

1. Provide information on criminal sanctions prescribed and length/duration of such criminal sanctions for criminalized forms of rape.

Response: Article 149 (2) of Criminal Act 1991 (amended in 2015) provides the following penalties for rape:

1. Whipping of 100 lashes;
2. Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years;
3. Whoever commits rape which constitutes the offence of adultery or sodomy is punishable by death

**Enhancing the Penalty for Rape**- IN the July 13, 2020, Official Gazette published by Sudan (Law No. 12 of 2020) amends 15 provisions of the Criminal Act1991- Law No. 12 increases the penalty for the crime of rape from imprisonment for a maximum of 10 years to life imprisonment. (Law No. 12, art. 2(a) (25), amending Criminal Act art. (149.)

1. What does the legislation in your country provide in terms of reparation to the victim of rape and/or sexual violence after conviction of the perpetrator?

**Response:** Sudan Criminal Act is silent on reparation to victims of rape. No reparation is provided for the survivor of the crime of rape unless it accompanies other fatalities such as injuries or arm or leg fractures and this is based upon the request of the survivor.

**Aggravating and mitigating circumstances**

1. Does the law foresee aggravating circumstances when sentencing rape cases? If so, what are they?

**Response**: No

* 1. Is rape by more than one perpetrator an aggravating circumstance**?  NO**
	2. Is rape of a particularly vulnerable individual an aggravating circumstance, or the imbalance of power between alleged perpetrator and victims? (for example, doctor/patient; teacher/student; age difference) **YES**
	3. Is rape by spouse or intimate partner an aggravating circumstance? **The law is silent on this aspect**
1. Does the law foresee mitigating circumstances for the purposes of punishment? YES/NO If yes, please specify.

**Gender Affairs Unit’s Response**: YES. Mitigating circumstances include: the ages of the parties if they are all under age of 18, or their mental wellbeing.

**Rule of Law’s Response**: YES. Where the offence of rape does not constitute the offence of adultery or sodomy, the punishment is more lenient. (Article 149 (2) Attached in Para 6)

1. Is reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator allowed as part of a legal response? NO If so, at what stage and what are the consequences? The law does not allow reconciliation because it is a fatal crime.
	1. Regardless of the law, is reconciliation permitted in practice? YES/NO and what is the practice in this regard?

**Response:** Yes, sometimes there are informal courts organized by the members of Native Administrations where reconciliation can take place and might end in the alleged marrying the survivor or settled by paying money. But this can also take please when the incident has been initially reported at a police station, who out of law, may organize reconciliations.

1. Is there any provision in the criminal code that allows for the non-prosecution of perpetrator? **NO**. If yes, please specify.
	1. if the perpetrator marries the victim of rape? **NO**
	2. if the perpetrator loses his “socially dangerous” character or reconciles with the victim? **NO**

**Prosecution**

1. Is rape reported to the police prosecuted ex officio (public prosecution)? YES/NO
2. Is rape reported to the police prosecuted ex parte (private prosecution)? YES/NO
3. Are plea bargain or “friendly settlement” of a case allowed in cases of rape of women? YES/NO
4. Are plea bargain or “friendly settlement” of a case allowed in cases of rape of children? YES/NO
5. Please provide information on the statute of limitations for prosecuting rape.

**UNWomen’s’s Response**: Sexual intercourse with a child is considered statutory rape whether it occurs with or without the consent of the child. However, it is not considered rape when the child (aged 10-18) is married. According to the Muslim Family Law, the age of consent for marriage is puberty, which is interpreted as being as young as ten years of age. According to the law, both parties have to consent to marriage. However, the woman needs a male guardian (father/brother/uncle) to validate the marriage (article 25). Overall, children and young girls have better protection in rape cases under the current laws than do adult women. But this does not in any way prevent the raping of young girls. Interviews with Sudanese police at the Family and Child Protection Units in Khartoum State in 2011 reveal that cases of rape of girls (between the ages of five and nine) are reported weekly and that the perpetrator is usually known to the family (a teacher, neighbor, uncle, etc.).

**Rule of Law Section Response**: The law only provides for general limitation of 10 years for cases punishable by death. Rape amounting to adultery or sodomy falls under this category. (Article 38 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1991).

1. Are there provisions allowing a child who was the victim of rape to report it after reaching adulthood?   YES/NO

**For this question, there are two different views presented on this. The Gender Affairs Unit provided yes to the question and Rule of Law Section answered NO.**

1. Are there mandatory requirements for proof of rape, such a medical evidence or the need for witnesses?  YES/NO If yes, please specify.

**UNWomen’s Response:** Effectively, a victim has to prove her own innocence by demonstrating that the encounter was non-consensual. If she fails to do so, she is liable to be prosecuted for adultery, also known as zina. The punishment for zina is 100 lashes if the woman is not married and execution by stoning if she is married. The law lacks clear guidelines on its interpretation and implementation, which allows judges wide discretion that is often unjust to victims seeking redress through the criminal justice system. In this case, even with filmed evidence of the rape, the victim was still found guilty of immoral acts. All these factors, combined with the traumatic stigma and fear of community reprisals, often deter women and girls from reporting crimes of sexual violence and make it very difficult for them to achieve justice even if they do

**Gender Affairs Unit Response**: YES, but higher appeal courts can prove on circumstantial evidences. For instance, in the amended Criminal code 1991 (2009) Article 188 (F) provides the basis of rape by the use of coercion in intercourse “with a female or sodomy with a male or raping the victim if this is linked with insertion in whatsoever manner”. Coercion is considered to have taken place in the event that any of the previous actions is committed against any person who is unable to express his/her consent.

1. Are there rape shield provisions aimed at preventing judges and defense lawyers from exposing a woman’s sexual history during trial? **NO**
2. Are there procedural criminal law provisions aimed to avoid re-victimizations during the prosecution and court hearings? **NO**. If yes, please specify.

**War and/or conflict**

1. Is rape criminalized as a war crime or crime against humanity? YES-Criminal Act 1991 (Amendment) Act 2009, Chapter 18 on Crimes against Humanity, Article 186 (g) Uses coercion in intercourse with a female or sodomy with a male or raping the victim if this is linked with insertion in whatsoever manner. Coercion is considered to have taken place in the event that any of the previous actions is committed against any person who is unable to express his/her consent, i) detains a woman or more to forcibly made pregnant with the intent" of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or to commit gross violations of the International Humanitarian Law. and (k Commits an act of sexual nature against a person or more or forces such person or persons to practice an act of sexual nature by the use or threat of the use of force.
2. Is there a statute of limitations for prosecuting rape in war or in conflict contexts? NO
3. Is there explicit provisions excluding statutes of limitation for rape committed during war and armed conflict? NO
4. Has the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) been ratified? NO

**DATA**

1. Please provide data on the number of cases of rape that were reported, prosecuted and sanctioned, for the past two to five years.

Response: 15,321 Cases reported, across the five Darfur states

The Chief Prosecutor’s Office during the period of the data collection (Nov 14- Dec 14) could not provide authentic or verified number of cases prosecuted or sanctioned.

**Other**

1. Please explain any particular and additional barriers to the reporting and prosecution of rape and to the accountability of perpetrators in your legal and social context not covered by the above.

 **UNWomen’s Response**: Rape and gang rape continue to be perpetrated by armed elements in Darfur, some of whom are members of law enforcement agencies and the armed forces. Impunity continues as the Government appears either unable or unwilling to hold them accountable. To date, most perpetrators have not been brought to justice, and it remains to be seen whether the recently -established Special Criminal Court for the Events in Darfur will effectively address this crime. Major obstacles continue to prevent most victims from seeking justice and reparation. Many women do not report incidents, out of fear of reprisals, and are discouraged from reporting by the lack of redress for sexual violence. Some police stations refuse to register and investigate complaints of sexual violence. When cases are registered, police officials often do not vigorously investigate them. Immunity for members of the security forces and the interference of military and security officials in cases involving members of the security forces often cause indefinite delays in the investigation of cases or lead to their outright dismissal. A major obstacle to establishing accountability for sexual violence is the insensitive and often intimidating treatment of victims of sexual violence by the authorities. Failure to comply with the procedure for collecting medical evidence from victims of crimes has resulted in confidential medical assistance being denied to many women. An extreme example was the case of a victim who was forcibly taken from a medical clinic to be repeatedly examined against her will by Government doctors. Furthermore, the courts are not provided with comprehensive medical reports, but only with the medical evidence form (Criminal Form 8), which often does not document the full extent of the injuries that would assist in the prosecution of rape. When rape is not established by the courts, rape victims can face criminal charges themselves. There have been instances where Sudanese authorities generally deny the allegations and intimidate the victims and witnesses into withdrawing their charges. Victims and witnesses have faced arrest for “providing false information” and threats after reporting sexual violence. Local and international humanitarian organizations have faced similar intimidation.

**Human Rights Section Response; Barriers to reporting and prosecution of rape in Darfur**

1. Fear of reprisals from perpetrators impede reporting. Vulnerable victims do not have the protection of state security agencies to shield them from perpetrators who could hurt them for reporting the crime to authorities. Perpetrators receive protection from their relatives and even when they are arrested, the possibility of the victim getting hurt by relatives of the perpetrator are still present and account for the non-reporting.

2. Fear of stigma and discrimination against the victim present a barrier to reporting. Traditionally, being raped represents a stain on the victim to the society that victims would want to avoid by keeping the crime secret. The society itself does not consider the victim as the victim but generally look at her as an outcast unfit for marriage and association with peers.

3. Weak/non-existent formal reporting mechanisms. Rape occurs in places where the formal justice system that applies state laws do not exist. Traditional mechanisms for resolution of conflict are generally used in resolving rape cases like any other dispute. The outcome of the process most times align with traditional attitudes towards women and sexuality that fall short of international human rights standards.

4. Lack of proper training of prosecuting authorities. Police and prosecutors bring traditional biases to their offices on the place of the woman in their society. As a result, victims of rape have been charged with other crimes for reporting rape, thereby turning them into offenders instead of viewing them as victims that they are. Although the burden of proof rests with the complainant and or prosecution, when the prosecution, including police investigators, view the complainant as a criminal in her own rape, such attitude demotivates victims from reporting incidents of rape for fear of being subjected to further trauma by state agents who should provide the remedy.

**Expert Group Meeting**

On 27 May 2020, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, in collaboration with Equality Now, held an Expert Group Meeting to gather information on the evolution of the international human rights framework on rape, international standards regarding to its definition and prosecution, the challenges and gaps in criminal legislation worldwide on rape and the implementation of that legislation. The results of this meeting will inform the drafting of her report on the criminalization and prosecution of rape (click here for the [concept note](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Concept_note_and_Agenda_EGM_rape_report_SR_VAW_EN.pdf) and [list of participants](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Participant_list_EGM_rape_report_SR_VAW_EN.pdf)).

[Read the Expert Group Meeting's report.](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/EGM_EN-SR_Report.pdf)

See below papers, talking notes and presentations from the Expert Group Meeting:

* [Olivia Björklund Dahlgren, Chairperson, FATTA](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Olivia_Bjorklund_Dahlgren.pdf)
* [Anna Błuś, Researcher, Amnesty International](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Anna_Blus_Amnesty_International.pptx)
* [Christine Chinkin, Professor, London School of Economics and Political Science](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Christine_Chinkin.docx)
* [Amanda Dale, International human rights scholar and activist](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/AmandaDale.pdf)
* [Amarsanaa Darisuren, Senior Adviser on Gender Issues, Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE)](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Amarsanaa_Darisuren.docx)
* [Tamar Dekanosidze, Human Rights Lawyer, Equality Now](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Tamar_Dekanosidze.docx)
* [Equality Now (presentations by Antonia Kirkland, Jacqui Hunt, Brisa De Angulo, Tamar Dekanosidze, Judy Gitau)](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Equality_Now.pptx)
* [Marceline Naudi, Chair, Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Marceline_Naudi.docx)
* [Rosalyn Park, Director, The Advocates for Human Rights](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Rosalyn_Park.docx)
* [Genoveva Tisheva, Member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Genoveva_Tisheva.doc)
* [Tatiana Rein, Chair, Follow-Up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI)](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Tatiana_Rein.docx)
* [Sylvia Walby, Director of the Violence and Society Centre and Professor of Sociology, at City, University of London](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Sylvia_Walby.docx)
* [Anna Zobnina, member of the Executive Committee, European Women’s Lobby](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/SR/Call_on_Rape/Anna%20Zobnina.docx)