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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW

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Ref: Submission Draft General Recommendation on TWGCGM

*The Iniciativa Pro Equidad de Género* is an alliance of advocates, survivors of the sex trade and organizations dedicated to end sexual exploitation in Colombia-South America, from a human rights and gender equality perspective. This *Iniciativa*seeks to strengthen the ongoing work of leaders and survivors, inform civil society and authorities on the issues and contribute to legislative and socio-cultural advances to ending human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

The *Iniciativa* examines the increased risks of human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation in post conflict situations, like what is occurring in Colombia and how such risks overwhelmingly impact women and children. The *Iniciativa* also works towards ensuring that the human rights of victims are respected, that accountability for sexual exploitation is secured and that efforts in changing society’s unequal practices and beliefs are undertaken.

We congratulate the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women on its elaboration of a *General Recommendation on Trafficking in Women and Girls in the Context of Global Migration.* We are submitting our observations to the Concept Note hoping that they will be considered in the content of the final draft.

1. ***Title and purpose of the recommendation***

We believe Article 6 of the CEDAW Convention did not have *traffic in women and the exploitation of the prostitution of women* randomly in the same article. When it comes to women and girls, these two issues are two sides of the same coin. Most trafficking in persons when referred to women and girls, is for the purpose of sexual exploitation in prostitution, and those trafficked for the purpose of labor are generally sexually exploited, too.

Trafficking in persons, which was later defined in the Palermo Protocol in 2000 describes all the conducts that constitute an abuse of power or vulnerability, and the main purpose is *the prostitution of others and other forms of sexual exploitation*. The exploitation of the *prostitution of others*, was clearly defined in the 1949 Convention, referring to the conduct of procures, entices, exploits the prostitution of others or keeps or manages, or knowingly finances a brothel, lets or rents a building or other place for the purpose of the prostitution of others. This was a very progressive idea at the time, because it understood that prostitution was not an exercise on behalf of the victim, but a system that abused women and girls and made profit on them, just like slavery. Pimping and brothel keeping has not changed to date, but on the contrary, has expanded worldwide, and into new business models that exploit the bodies of vulnerable women for the sexual gratification of men.

Additionally the concept of the irrelevance of consent of the victim, recognized the imbalance of power, which was also later applied to the definition of trafficking in persons.

If the General Recommendation is about discrimination against women, it must start by recognizing that the main purpose of trafficking in women and girls, is their sexual exploitation. Both the (a) object and the (b) purpose of trafficking in women and girls is mainly their sexual exploitation in prostitution, numbers worldwide evidence that this is done in a systematic and generalized way, and therefore they are acts of discrimination and violations of their human rights, protected comprehensively under CEDAW. It is in these purposes –added to the trafficking- where women and girls suffer more violations of their human rights, and where State parties should most protect them. Therefore, we ask that the General Recommendation address the issue of *the exploitation of the prostitution of women* in the title and all through the content of the recommendation.

1. ***Legal framework relating to the prohibition of trafficking in persons***

Based on the explanation given above, we suggest that the definition of *the exploitation of the prostitution of women (or of others)* be included in point II.5 Nature of the violation, using the only UN international law instrument dedicated to the subject which is the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. This instrument clearly states the exploitation of the prostitution of others against the dignity of the human person, and lists the conducts of exploiters that violate this basic human right.

*Preamble:* Whereas prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community…

***Article 1:*** The Parties to the present Convention agree to punish any person who, to gratify the passions of another: (1) Procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person; (2) Exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person.

***Article 2:*** The Parties to the present Convention further agree to punish any person who: (1) Keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel; (2) Knowingly lets or rents a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others.

*Articles 3 and 4:*attempts to commit or intentional participation in offences related to Articles 1 and 2 are also punishable.

1. ***Rationale of the Recommendation***

It is important to show the link between migration, trafficking and sexual exploitation, as these two last ones are more acute in contexts of migration. Colombia has numbers that evidence this close link, which we know are consistent with figures worldwide[[1]](#footnote-1).

A survey[[2]](#footnote-2) estimated at least 875.000 women and girls suffered from sexual abuse from 2010 to 2015, and 620.000 had not reported these violations for fear of retaliation, lack of recognition of the abuse, lack of trust in justice, fear of family reactions, and lack of information on how to file a case. In many cases, the perpetrator was a family member. However, the Constitutional Court[[3]](#footnote-3) recognized that the presence of armed actors increased the risk of sexual violence against women. Black women (11%), young girls (between 15-24), women of low income (26.8%) had a higher prevalence of sexual violence over the rest of the women.

Another report by the Center for Historical Memory in 2017 documented 15.076 victims of sexual violence due to armed conflict perpetrated by all armed actors (paramilitaries, guerrillas, armed forces, post demobilization groups) of which 91.6% are women and girls[[4]](#footnote-4). The report includes testimonies of how the bodies of women trafficked and prostituted are the first ones used by armed actors establish to their dominion, also used as incentives for combatants and for economic profit. For example, paramilitaries obtained funding through the exploitation of prostitution, and also killed and disappeared these women once they had been “used and purged”.

The report by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy in her mission to Colombia in 2001, documented high ranking members of armed groups encouraged and organized prostitution and sexual slavery, and also referred to the fact that women were forced to hide their tragedy for fear of death threats received by those who raped them. Women were often killed after being raped, a common experience in prostitution, many of them subject to “social cleansing operations”, too. She reported how young girls and women from the internally displaced population communities were being trafficked into prostitution in tourist centers and abroad.

It has been documented in many post conflicts, that violence against women, trafficking in women and girls and their exploitation in prostitution increase as a result of armed conflict and post conflict arrangements of the industries related to weapon and drug trafficking[[5]](#footnote-5). We have lived the horrors of what happens to *red light districts* when criminal activity takes over (liken in the Bronx district of Bogotá[[6]](#footnote-6)), including drug trafficking, trafficking and exploitation of prostitution of girls and women, kidnappings, torture, murders in acid, and disappearances among other human rights violations. We are currently experiencing from “rape tours of drugged girls”[[7]](#footnote-7), rental coffee farms which include children, expensive parties in yachts which include “all the women and drugs you want”[[8]](#footnote-8), VIP brothels announcing women, helicopter rides and champagne in US based web pages[[9]](#footnote-9), and more than 30.000 web cammers for the sex industry[[10]](#footnote-10). The current socio political crisis of our neighbor country Venezuela and massive migration to Colombia, has further aggravated the situation, and has clearly fed into the pornography and prostitution industry[[11]](#footnote-11).

23.456 women in prostitution are included in official database of the Mayors office in Bogota and 90% of the women are from other regions of the country. It can be assumed that most of them are internally trafficked under the Colombian definition, in which the means do not to be proven. Another study shows that nearly 20% of a 2.057 women in prostitution are victims of armed conflict, and of a group of 347 women, 47% were victims of forced displacement. A 2018 study[[12]](#footnote-12) with 7093 women in prostitution in Bogotá, showed 42.5% of women were from other regions of the country, 32.7% from Venezuela, and 24.8 from Bogotá. 73.6% of the Venezuelan women informed it was the first time they were in prostitution. These are clear indicators that the forced migration of Venezuelans to Colombia, impacts women and girls directly and they are now one third of the women in prostitution in the capital of Colombia. According to spoken testimony of organizations and public officers, Venezuelan women make up to three times the number of women in prostitution from our own country in cities on the frontier with Venezuela, Ecuador and Brasil, and in areas with extractive economies and tourism.

Venezuelan women are fleeing their country because they and their families are starving and have no access to health, education and income. They are being trafficked from Venezuela directly into red light districts and brothels in cities in Colombia and towards other countries, where they must pay the debt of getting out of their country. They are offered a place to sleep and food by pimps and brothel owners (carefully included in the list of additional debt), and they send money to their families in Venezuela using the pimps networks and ID numbers. Colombian authorities have tightened documentation requirements to work, putting them in additional stress, if they stay undocumented or are deported to Venezuela. Whichever the case it is business for the traffickers. We have witnessed 3x3 dark rooms in brothels with 22 Venezuelan girls who wait for “clients”, sleeping and getting raped on the same beds. Many are sent back to Venezuela, and then indebted again to return to Colombia. Brothels administered by Colombians are now being outsourced to Venezuelans who manage the whole operation from the country of origin.

These numbers are also connected but subregister femicide against women in prostitution. The Institute of Legal Medicine analized 238 deaths of women in prostitution between 2004-13 of a total 3.232. However, they understand that they might not be taking into account that many of these murders occur on hands of expunters, their partners who met them in prostitution, or their pimps. A list of Venezuelan women killed abroad, shows patterns related to the profile of victims of sexual exploitation and perpetrators as punters or pimps[[13]](#footnote-13).

Forced disappearance is also part of the equation. Women, leaders and human rights defenders of women in prostitution tell us that in many cases murders are not informed in the press and are not analyzed by the legal and medical system, as they are dismembered in slaughter houses and then thrown to garbage dumps. Only in 2017, 1280 girls between 10-17 years of age[[14]](#footnote-14) have gone missing in a country in post conflict. Many are presumed to be victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

We request that the links between trafficking in women and girls and sexual exploitation in prostitution and pornography, are included in the General Recommendation.

1. ***Additional explanations in point III. About the Rationale of the Recommendation:***

We would like to add explanations to subtopics in point III.

*Emerging development driving the demand for trafficking and supply of victims*

* 1. The exponential growth of the sex industries of pornography and prostitution are the main drivers for trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. They are criminal industries characterized by violence, sexism, racism. Access and anonymity in the use of content and persons, marketing and advertising, mobile technology, micropayment systems and video games, among others, are also used for deception, recruitment, coercion, control and sale of potential and actual victims of trafficking[[15]](#footnote-15).
  2. States are also complicit with these industries when they lack regulations on internet and communications, as well as financial control over various business formats which include adult entertainment, webcams, casinos, bars, escort, street, strip clubs, phone sex, sugar daddy’s, and massage brothels among many other forms in which girls and women are presented as willful sex providers. Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation has grown as part of transnational criminal activity involving countries, banks, and companies, requiring strong nation states to control their power and influence. Drug trafficking is a key part of the business: drugs and women are used as a “combo” to be used by the demand of prostitution, and help control and maintain women in prostitution.

*Grave harms of sexual exploitation in prostitution, in the lives of women and girls*

* 1. The grave harms of sexual exploitation in the lives of women and girls have been well documented.Girls and women sexually exploited in the pornography and prostitution suffer the psychological impacts of these traumatic experiences: posttraumatic stress disorder, dissociative disorders, depression, eating disorders, suicide attempts and successful suicides, and substance abuse. The links of childhood abuse, family abuse and neglect, as high-risk factors to trafficking and early exploitation in prostitution; and a higher death rate and/or murder are linked to sexual exploitation[[16]](#footnote-16). Psychologists worldwide[[17]](#footnote-17) have explained how posttraumatic stress disorder creates dissociation reactions, which help sexually abused children to survive. This is used by the sex industry to recruit and exploit girls and women in prostitution. Consent is not possible in these scenarios of mental health vulnerability.

***5. Key Concerns of the CEDAW Committee raised in its Concluding Observations, General Recommendations and Views on Communications regarding trafficking in women and girls***

We request that the General Recommendation include these issues and recommend all State parties to comply with international law instruments they have ratified, the CEDAW commitments and promote the Nordic model as best preventive practice.

1. *Migration and increased risk:*Migrant women and girls also face the risk of being blackmailed, induced to prostitution, raped, tortured, kidnapped, killed and disappeared, along the migration trajectory and particularly if using irregular migration channels.
2. *Link to unsafe migration channels:* Women have the added stress of taking care of their children, a situation of disadvantage that is used by criminal organizations and corrupt frontier or police officers.
3. *Sector-specific migration perpetuates victimization:*Migrant women and girls end up being sexually exploited by the pornography and prostitution multibillion industries. Although *forced prostitution* is used in the framework of internal conflicts and international humanitarian law, we believe the CEDAW definition of exploitation of the prostitution of women (in Article 6) is wider and better refers to migrant and refugee women, while it does not put the burden of proof on the consent of the victim, instead, on the conduct of traffickers and exploiters.
4. *Growing international recognition of migrant women’s and girls’ risk to trafficking:* We believe many contexts of apparent migration, really fit into wider definitions of refugees[[18]](#footnote-18). When referring to women sexually exploited in prostitution there is a tendency of governments to consider them economic migrants under the fallacy of “sex work”. Although economic migrants want to improve their life conditions, they still enjoy of protections in their countries of origin, while refugees do not have these protections. Refugees do not choose to leave their country as migrants, but are obliged to. Added to difficult internal contexts, women and girls suffer from trafficking from their countries of origin for the purpose of sexual exploitation, or end up sexually exploited in prostitution after they migrated or fled as refugees.

Considering Article 6 of the CEDAW Convention as a whole, will clarify the situation of Venezuelans in prostitution in Colombia. Most of them were victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, or ended up being sexually exploited in prostitution after they migrated or fled as refugees[[19]](#footnote-19). If Colombia considered them refugees and victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, they would have double protection.

1. *Groups at most risk:* It is important to include neglected, family abused and sexually abused girls and boys in welfare systems, women who have been used for drug trafficking purposes, are in jail or survive as street dwellers. Many of them have been trafficked internally and externally for the purpose of sexual exploitation and ended up entangled in other related business units of the prostitution criminal industry.
2. *Situations of conflict and post-conflict:* Trafficking in women and girls is exacerbated during and after conflict owing also to increased militarism and misogyny, and in connection to extractive and tourism economies, drug trafficking, institutional corruption, money laundering strategies, other illicit economies and organized crime.
3. *Lack of access to justice in cases of trafficking:* Lack of interest of governments in complying with international conventions, contradictory internal legal frameworks (territorial laws, police codes, health requirements for women in prostitution), added to the revenues the industry produces, and a socio-cultural naturalization of prostitution all hinder the possibility of obtaining justice in cases of trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and the exploitation of prostitution of women.

Girls and women initiate in apparently “safe and clean” webcam pornography industry or bars and stripclubs, and then, these images are used to threaten them into prostitution. Cases[[20]](#footnote-20) in which victims have reported trafficking in persons end up setting traffickers and exploiters free and indemnifying them, because victims “knew what they were doing”, “consented”, “did not escape when they had the opportunity”, “had a free election”, “were sex workers”. Judges dismiss the irrelevance of consent in both trafficking and the exploitation of prostitution of others and recommend legalizing prostitution as work[[21]](#footnote-21). Meanwhile, public policies[[22]](#footnote-22) dismiss victims of trafficking and treat them as willful “sex workers”, protecting the rights of pimps and brothel owners to exploit them.

1. *Prevention of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation:* The Nordic model, based on international law (mostly the 1949 Convention, CEDAW and Palermo Protocol), is clearly a best practice in preventing trafficking and the exploitation of prostitution of women worldwide.Governments[[23]](#footnote-23), and Justice Systems[[24]](#footnote-24) the European Union[[25]](#footnote-25), the European Council[[26]](#footnote-26) and the Vatican[[27]](#footnote-27)recommend and adopt legal measures which include criminalizing and eradicating pimping, brothel owning and trafficking, providing quality exit services to women sexually exploited, criminalizing the demand of pornography and prostitution which is the cause of all exploitation, educating in gender equality and providing opportunities for women and girls. All these are comprehensive objectives of the CEDAW convention.
2. ***Using the Convention as a framework to assist States Parties meet their obligations and commitments***

We request that the following obligations be included in this chapter:

* 1. *Article 1 – Defining discrimination against women:*It is important to recognize that both trafficking and the exploitation of prostitution of women are forms of discrimination against women. They both result in direct and indirect distinctions, exclusions and restrictions with the purpose and result of violating the human rights of women.

*Article 2 and GR No. 28 (2010) – Core obligations of States parties:*Some of the key obligations are forbidding areas that facilitate the exploitation of women, ensuring awareness and education among officers, military police, and any misogynistic institutions, using international cooperation against organized crime; establishing effective public policies and programs for women to exit prostitution. Given the magnitude of the illicit financial flows, State parties should implement measures to prevent profit along diverse business models and industries involved directly or indirectly in the trafficking and exploitation of the prostitution of women and girls, implement cero tolerance policies and codes of conduct towards the demand of trafficking and exploitation in pornography and prostitution (as stated in the UN Resolution on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the UN code of conduct), and taking the appropriate measures to punish the demand of all forms of exploitation.

* 1. *Article 17 and GR No. 35 (2017) – Eliminating gendered based violence against women:* It is important to include this article as it recognizes that women’s access to justice confirms that varying and intersecting forms of discrimination against women is inextricably linked to other factors that affect their lives with an aggravating negative impact, including being in prostitution. Appropriate legal and policy responses are needed as well as the repeal of all legal provisions that discriminate against women, and thereby enshrine, encourage, facilitate, justify or tolerate any form of gender-based violence against them; including in customary, religious and indigenous laws.

1. ***Section VII Definition of Terms***

We suggest the following definitions be included in this section:

* 1. *Exploitation of the prostitution of women:* The exploitation of the prostitution of women is in Articles 1 and 2 of the UN 1949 Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others is defined as any person who, to gratify the passions of another: Procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, or exploits the prostitution of another person; keeps or manages, or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a brothel or knowingly lets or rents a building or other place or any part thereof for the purpose of the prostitution of others. Sexual exploitation in pornography and prostitution will not be considered jobs under any circumstances, and under no age limit, and both trafficking in women and girls and their exploitation in prostitution the consent of victims is irrelevant and will not be blamed or made responsible for their own exploitation.
  2. *Trafficking in persons:* Defined by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the   
     United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs; (b) *The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant* where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used; (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.
  3. Change worst forms of child labour for the updated definition of *Child prostitution and pornography*defined in the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of 2000: (a) Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration; (b) Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration; (c) Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes.

We thank CEDAW for this important General Recommendation, and hope it will complement its content with *the exploitation of the prostitution of women*. Many lives will be saved, as State parties are reminded of their obligations related to ending all forms of discrimination of women.

Sincerely,

Iniciativa Pro Equidad de Genero

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La *Iniciativa* is a member of the International Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution (CAP) and a member of the 5.2 Global Partnership led by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW).

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([UNODC](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html)) estimates that 71 % of detected trafficking victims are women and girls. Of these, 72 % are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and the exploitation of prostitution. Moreover, [reports](https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf) from around the world indicate that women and girls trafficked for [forced labour](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf) are also frequently victims of sexual violence and sexual exploitation. CATW Alliance 5.2 Global Partnership: Ending the Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>; www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See Women and Human Rights NGOs with the support of Oxfams study: Encuesta de Prevalencia de violencia sexual en contra de las mujeres en el contexto del conflicto armado colombiano 2010-2015 <https://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/mas-de-800-mil-mujeres-fueron-victimas-de-violencia-sexual-en-el-conflicto-armado-articulo-708973> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See Auto 092-2009 Adopción de medidas para la protección a mujeres víctimas del desplazamiento forzado por causa del conflicto armado <http://www.corteconstitucional.gov.co/T-025-04/AUTOS%202008/91.%20Auto%20del%2014-04-2008.%20Auto%20092.%20Protecci%C3%B3n%20mujeres%20v%C3%ADctimas%20del%20desplazamiento.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See La Guerra Inscrita en el Cuerpo, Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica: Informe Nacional de Violencia Sexual en el Conflicto Armado, 2017. <http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/informes-2017/la-guerra-inscrita-en-el-cuerpo> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See [La trata y la explotación en Colombia: No se quiere ver, no se puede hablar](https://womenslinkworldwide.org/files/1343/la-trata-y-la-explotacion-en-colombia.pdf), Womens Link Worldwide, 2013, <https://womenslinkworldwide.org/informate/publicaciones?page=2>; Conflicto Armado y Tráfico de mujeres, GTZ 2004 <http://www.ungift.org/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/NGO_GTZ_Armed_conflict_and_trafficking_in_women.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. See <https://www.semana.com/nacion/galeria/bronx-en-bogota-prostitucion-desapariciones-microtrafico/476358> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. See <https://www.rcnradio.com/colombia/caribe/solicitaran-que-fiscalia-abra-investigacion-por-tour-de-la-violacion-en-cartagena> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See <http://www.worldstarhiphop.com/videos/video.php?v=wshh5DLR51p70UwJkhl3> <https://www.sexisland.co/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. See <http://www.wradio.com.co/escucha/archivo_de_audio/resort-en-cali-ofrece-prostitutas-junto-a-dias-de-spa-y-cabalgatas/20170623/oir/3501271.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. See <https://www.semana.com/vida-moderna/articulo/modelos-webcam-en-colombia-universidad-juan-bustos-para-modelos-webcam/547090> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. See <https://www.cnn.com/2019/02/11/americas/venezuela-migrant-women-prostitution-intl/index.html>, <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-6529151/Venezuelan-women-forced-prostitute-just-7-sell-locks-hair-Colombians.html>, <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/venezuela/article174808061.html>, https://www.newsweek.com/venezuela-women-turning-prostitution-survive-1088793 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. See Caracterización de personas que realizan Actividades Sexuales Pagadas en contextos de prostitución en Bogotá-2017, Secretaría de la Mujer, <http://omeg.sdmujer.gov.co/OMEG/asp/files/resultados.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://www.caraotadigital.net/internacionales/los-casos-de-las-venezolanas-que-migraron-y-encontraron-la-muerte-de-forma-violenta-infografia/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/delitos/cifra-de-ninos-desaparecidos-en-colombia-en-2018-282694> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Farley, M., Golding, J., Matthews, E., Malamuth, N., and L. Jarrett. (2015). “Comparing sex buyers with  
    men who do not buy sex: New data on prostitution and trafficking.” Journal of Interpersonal Violence, DOI: 10.1177/0886260515600874 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Farley, Melissa, Cotton, Ann, Lynne, Jacqueline, Zumbeck, Sybille, Spiwak, Frida, Reyes, Maria E., Alvarez , Dinorah, Sezgin, Ufuk. (2003) Prostitution and Trafficking in 9 Countries: Update on Violence and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. In *Prostitution, Trafficking and Traumatic Stress* M. Farley (ed.) (2003) New York: Routledge. Available at <http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdf/Prostitutionin9Countries.pdf>; Farley, Melissa. (2004) “Bad for the Body, Bad for the Heart:” Prostitution Harms Women Even If Legalized or Decriminalized. *Violence Against Women10*: 1087-1125. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. # See Trauma as the Pre-condition and Consequence of Prostitution https://mylifeinprostitution.wordpress.com/2016/11/06/trauma-as-the-pre-condition-and-consequence-of-prostitution-psychotraumatologie-und-prostitution/ ; Dissociation and abuse among multiple-personality patients, prostitutes, and exotic dancers. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2312084> See letter of Dr. Krauss to the Colombian Constitutional Court: <https://www.trauma-and-prostitution.eu/es/2018/06/22/colombia/>

    [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Although not formally binding, the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees of 1984 has become the basis of refugee policy in Latin America and has been incorporated into the national legislation of a number of States. It enlarges the definition of refugee to include "...persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of *human rights* or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order". [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See UNHCR/ACNUR Nota de orientación sobre el flujo de venezolanos <http://www.refworld.org.es/docid/5aa076f74.html> and OEA/ICHR Resolution on forced migration of Venezuelans http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2018/048.asp [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Cases include: Caso José Antonio Neira Muñoz, Consejo de Estado 24 Abril 2017, Caso Diana Alejandra Campos, Tribunal Superior Distrito de Bogotá 19 Abril 2017, Caso Jenny Alexandra Pinilla 2017, Caso Comisionistas, Corte Suprema de Justicia, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Colombian Constitutional Court, T-594-2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Public policy for trafficked and sexually exploited women in Bogotá, was turned into a public policy on Paid Sexual Activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. See Prostitution policy in Sweden targeting the demand: <https://sharingsweden.se/materials/prostitution-policy-in-sweden-targeting-demand/> and <https://nordicmodelnow.org/2017/07/04/prostitution-policy-and-law-what-are-the-options/> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. See how Supreme Court enshrines French abolitionist legislation on prostitution<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2019/2018761QPC.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. See the European Parliament Resolution on sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A7-2014-0071+0+DOC+XML+V0//ES> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. See Resolution 1983 (2014) Prostitution, trafficking and modern slavery in Europe, Report of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination, http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=20716 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. See Pastoral Orientation on Human Trafficking, Migrants & Refugees Section, Integral Human Development, Vatican City <https://migrants-refugees.va/resource-center/documents/> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)