

**Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America
50th Session**

Joint submission by:

The Sex Worker Coalition

The Sex Worker Coalition is a coalition of human rights organizations based in the United States of America and global organizations that work together to advance the rights of sex workers at the United Nations.

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Introduction

1. The following report draws on the commitment of many organizations and advocates who organize for the rights of sex workers in the United States (US) and worldwide. We have collected information over the past five years, completed a survey with 207 responses (in Spanish, Portuguese and English), interviewed community members and engaged in conversations. As we write this in March of 2025, we are facing a chaotic situation with regard to US federal and global actions that is affecting the human rights of sex workers, trans and gender expansive people, im/migrants, Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) folks, people with disabilities, substance users, people living with HIV and workers in many different labor sectors including folks working in street settings and public spaces. The impact of what is happening now is devastating to our communities inside the US and globally.
2. Our human rights work includes documenting and preventing violations, and this element of the work is now even more needed. However, we reject the idea that all we can be is victims and/or protected from violations. We are committed to enjoying the full range of human rights, equity and quality of life. We are committed to sharing information about our rights during the period of the forthcoming Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the US through art and creativity so that the human rights process is more open to all.
3. Global recognition of the rights of sex workers in many UN arenas is important to acknowledge. The US has made a commitment to our rights as part of the UPR, accepting without reservation Recommendation 86 from Uruguay to “undertake awareness-raising campaigns for combating stereotypes and violence against gays, lesbians, bisexuals and [transgender people], and ensure access to public services paying attention to the special vulnerability of [sex] workers to violence and human rights abuses.” Since 2012 the UPR has focused on the implementation of accepted recommendations and the developments of the human rights situation in the State under review. Despite this commitment, the US government has taken no steps towards implementation and has passed laws and pursued policies that directly contradict this recommendation, putting sex workers at heightened risk of human rights abuses, and there are no meaningful mechanisms to hold the US accountable for its failure to implement them. This underscores the need for international scrutiny and stronger civil society monitoring of US compliance with international human rights standards.

Criminalization, the right to work, the right to assemble

4. Sex workers are everywhere. We live and work in every social stratum in the US and represent every social group. Just like all human beings, we seek to enjoy all our human rights and to live our lives. We are in solidarity with oppressed communities worldwide.
5. While sex work is stigmatized and aspects of it criminalized, street-based or outdoor workers, transgender and gender-expansive people, BIPOC, im/migrants, substance users, youth, and incarcerated sex workers, consistently bear a heavy burden of law enforcement abuse and harassment, institutional discrimination, and violence. The current US administration is hostile to human rights, violating, in particular, the rights of im/migrants and transgender people.
6. Criminalization is an issue that impacts all issue areas in this report. Criminal prohibition of prostitution, whether monetary, trade, or survival, exists in all parts of the US (with the exception of some counties in the state of Nevada, where it is heavily regulated). Some forms of sex work, such as stripping/dancing, pornography or webcamming, may not be prohibited by laws but are almost always regulated by state, municipal, and other policies, sometimes requiring registration through a law enforcement database. Many other laws are used to criminalize the lives of sex workers including restrictions on being in public space (anti-loitering, anti-camping, and trespass statutes) and providing services such as massage “without a license.” In 2018 the US passed federal restrictions via the Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (SESTA) and Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act (FOSTA) limiting the sharing of vital safety information for sex workers online and causing economic harm and social marginalization.
7. Criminalization leads to policing, which leads to arrest and incarceration. Involvement with the court system in the US is extremely harmful to low income people and all other groups of folks who don’t have access to power and privilege. As advocates we have seen court rooms dedicated to processing arrests for prostitution that are set up for all to plead guilty. The risks of pleading not guilty are enormous and lead to ongoing police harassment, legal threats, and monetary costs. Criminalization of our lives is insidious, stigmatizes us, and forces us to the margins. Current forms of criminalization impinge on our right to organize and engage in digital assembly.

The human rights impact of policing

8. Globally and in the US, the number one concern for sex workers is policing. Other state agents impacting us are Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and border guards. During the last UPR, the US accepted many recommendations about police brutality and ending racial profiling of people of African Descent (Recommendations 26-89, 26-102, 26-134-135, 26-141-142, 26-220, 26-223, 26-225-227, 26-228, 26-230, 26-232-236,

26-249-250, 26-256- 26-260, 26-262, 26-265, 26-267,26-269-271, 26-320, 26-322-323).

9. Being treated “well” by law enforcement/ICE is not enough. We want an end to the criminalization and policing of our lives. We consider every arrest for sex work a rights violation. In gathering information about activities to change patterns of policing, we heard from our communities that “*we [sex workers] have always questioned police motives.*” The public outcry about policing occurring in 2020 and onwards via Black Lives Matter has opened new strategies and engagement for sex workers and trans folks. The US accepted recommendations to find solutions other than criminalization such as recommendation 26.255 to “continue to reduce the role of policing as a response to societal problems largely related to poverty, while investing in direct solutions to those problems that do not involve criminalisation” (Malta).
10. What have our experiences been in the last 4 to 5 years? 18% of folks surveyed said that they had been detained by the police for sex work, arrested in stings, by undercover, for “solicitation,” or for walking down the street. 25% of folks who filled in our survey said they had been incarcerated for reasons relating to sex work, but also for being involved in protests, defending themselves, or protecting other sex workers. Some were detained for hours or days, and some arrests led to years in prison. We received reports of inhumane treatment and denial of medical care including medications.
11. Folks said that they were forced to register as “sex offenders” or as “human traffickers” after being picked up for sex work (even before coming before a judge), in terrible examples of laws that were supposed to protect vulnerable people but end up being used against us. “*I was arrested for prostitution related charges ... and sentence[d] to [many] years sex offender probation that I successfully completed. The charge has been vacated from my record, but still impacts my ability to get housing,*” shared one person on a survey. Jenna Torres, Executive Director of the Scarlet Prosperity Project, shared that she was, “*arrested for the promotion of prostitution and labeled CSEC/Y (commercially sexually exploited child or youth). I was also targeted by the FBI for a different case and they forced me to testify. They are about to release the person I was forced to testify against.*” The use of registries is now routine. Practices vary by state and locality, their increasing use – particularly in places like Florida, New York, and parts of the South – has created a system of surveillance and criminalization. In some places, such as Florida everyone, sex workers and customers, can be placed on “a prostitution registry.” We learned from the community that this “creates a lot of fear and keeps clients from giving us accurate information so that we can screen them.”
12. 12% of folks said they had been forced to have sexual contact with police and security guards to avoid being arrested. 10 people gave detailed accounts of these situations. For example, one person shared, “*I had a client who revealed himself to be a police officer and then handcuffed me and assaulted me... He would periodically demand I meet with*

him under threat of arrest for several years after.”

13. Sex workers who have these experiences often feel they have no recourse: *“A police officer regularly visited my home unannounced and pushed his way in. He would hug me and make comments. I felt powerless to reject his advances bc of my status as a sex worker.”* When community members tried to report police who abused their power to have sex with them during undercover operations, police destroyed evidence of their actions. As one person explains: *“It became my word against his even though several other sex workers also filed complaints against him.”*
14. Our survey results showed that policing also undermined service provision. One outreach worker and organizer with substance-using communities shared, *“we see and hear about the abuses unhoused community members experience in the streets, from law enforcement, and the public. One night we gave out a lot of clothes at outreach. The next weekend we were told some people lost them and everything else when cops swept their encampments.”*
15. About one third (32%) of people who responded said they had been part of the outpouring of campaigns in the US to change or end policing since 2020, the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many were inspired to challenge the ways in which policing is carried out, and in some cases, to defund the police. Project Safe in Philadelphia shared that *“we have been talking about decriminalization and decarceration since at least 2016, and began using an abolitionist framework in the aftermath of the George Floyd protests and the rollout of a new diversion program in Philadelphia called Police Assisted Diversion.”* Many people and organizations across the US indicated support for the Defund movement because funding was and is desperately needed for mental health and support services. SWOP Hawai’i shared about their work in this area: *“We are a part of the reimagining safety coalition with the ACLU and are advocating to the diversion of funds meant to build a \$1 billion super jail on O’ahu to be shifted to community care and resources.”* Some places, after years of community pressure and organizing, have stopped arresting sex workers and are no longer enforcing laws against loitering.
16. In Austin, Texas, the organization Sex Workers Educating & Empowering Texans (SWEET) advocated for local changes in policing. Noor Z.K., Director of SWEET, shared:

“In 2020, the Austin City Council voted to cut \$150 million from the Austin Police Department budget, redirecting some of these funds to community services like mental health resources, emergency medical services, and violence prevention programs. As a consultant and organizer, I emphasized the need to prioritize resources that support marginalized communities, including unhoused people, trans individuals, and sex

workers, while addressing systemic harm caused by over-policing.

However, changes at the local level are vulnerable to challenges at the state and federal level by those committed to punitive systems. By 2021, Texas Governor Greg Abbott signed HB 1900, a bill that penalizes cities for reducing police budgets, effectively forcing Austin to restore the funding it had redirected.”

17. This demonstrates how even modest reforms can be rolled back, reinforcing the need for deeper systemic change.

Trans rights including the intersection of sex work issues and anti-trans laws

18. Our research reflects the voices of individuals and collectives advocating for trans rights. One third (36 %) of people completing the individual experiences sections of the survey identified as trans or gender non-binary. 53 organizations also filled out the survey.
19. A significant concern we have highlighted in all our reporting during the prior three UPRs is the pervasive police harassment of and violence against transgender sex workers. This systemic abuse underscores the urgent need for decriminalizing sex work and the ending of criminalization of our lives in general, to protect trans lives. The US accepted recommendation 86 (Uruguay) in 2011 and has received more since then such as 26.148 to “Strengthen measures to prevent and combat violence, especially the rate of murder experienced by transgender women of colour, as well as the violence experienced by the broader LGBTQ community” (Malta).
20. The US has passed laws that directly contradict this recommendation. As of early 2025, nearly 120 anti-trans and anti-LGBTQ+ bills have been filed across the US, surpassing previous records and signaling a challenging year ahead for transgender and queer communities. These legislative efforts often intersect with issues of sex work, further marginalizing trans people engaged in this line of work. 45% of trans and gender expansive people we surveyed said that they are being affected by anti-trans laws and other proposed new laws.
21. Respondents describe their efforts to create safe spaces and provide essential resources for trans and sex worker communities. Organizing has a dual focus on immediate needs—such as harm reduction and legal assistance—and long-term systemic change, including policy reform and social acceptance. Collectives operating in diverse regions, from Honolulu to New Orleans, emphasize the critical need to address overlapping forms of marginalization, particularly for Black trans women and trans migrants.
22. We received harrowing accounts of systemic violations against trans people and sex workers. The inability to access justice is a recurring theme. Many respondents note that affected individuals often cannot seek help due to systemic biases or fear of retaliation.

Community members could not get help or seek justice because the police were the perpetrators.

23. The survey highlights significant barriers to healthcare access for trans people, particularly those engaged in sex work. Respondents reported challenges accessing gender-affirming care, including hormone therapy and respectful treatment from providers. Some described being denied care outright or relying on community-led mutual aid for basic health services. Grassroots groups are stepping in to fill these gaps and offer everything from STI testing to housing and mental health support. These responses point to systemic neglect and the critical role of peer-led care networks in meeting trans people's health needs. However, recent changes in laws and the threat of discrimination prevents trans folks from accessing full gender affirming care. As one respondent explains:, “...with the laws always changing you are not sure if trans health care is going to be helping you still or not.”

Migration, the right to health and protection against violence

24. With the growth of repressive immigration policies and operations in the US, im/migrant sex workers have been disproportionately impacted by policing, racial profiling, and arrest. Anti-trafficking laws and policies classify im/migrant sex workers as victims and “at risk” of “sex trafficking.” Law enforcement agencies use this anti-trafficking discourse to justify the arrest, detention, surveillance, and deportation of im/migrants in sex work or profiled as such. Arrested folks are often taken from streets, indoor venues, and even their own homes. A community member who participated in our survey, inquired:*They say they will raid a place for "our safety." How is it ever safe to be broken into while working and arrested? They say it's because of human trafficking but we all personally know many immigrant sex workers who got caught up in a raid and were then never given any kind of support, resources, asylum etc. If they care about people being trafficked then why are they arresting us? Why are they leaving vulnerable people out to dry? Why don't they understand we are doing this for financial resources? Where are the financial resources we so desperately need?*
25. Because interactions with immigration and law enforcement lead to arrest, detention, and deportation, im/migrants rightfully fear interactions with these agencies and their personnel. Being an im/migrant and a person of color and trans significantly increases chances of being targeted due to intersecting stigma. When detained, folks experience cruel and unusual punishment, medical neglect, misgendering, and humiliation.
26. Respondents who were non-citizens reported that in the last five years, they have experienced loss of income and more danger at work. 23% of our im/migrant respondents stated that they have been forced to perform sexual acts to avoid arrest or detention. 27% of non-citizens were arrested by ICE, Homeland Security, or Border Patrol. During outreach in 2024, we met “C” (a pseudonym), a Latinx trans woman who described a

rights violation in which several men forced her to perform sex-related acts in the street. She did not report these crimes because of her fear of the police. She highlighted the impact of increased police activity on the streets of Queens in the past months in terms of increasing community fear, a fact that Decrim NY later addressed in [a public statement](#) released in October 2024, calling out Governor Hochul and Mayor Adams for further endangering already marginalized communities of street workers in the region via “targeted harassment and arrests of sex workers.”

27. Human rights violations and repressive police practices are detrimental to sex workers’ overall health and our strategies for STI and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. “C” shared that police officers took her condoms away from her. Im/migrant sex workers also avoid engaging with professionals and services in general, including healthcare services. This is to prevent the reenactment of stigma and discriminatory treatment, but also for fear of violations of their right to privacy, given collaborations among different state departments and between the state and non-governmental institutions/organizations for the benefit of anti-trafficking-related initiatives. Poorer health and increased isolation, internalized stigma, and economic instability are outcomes of fear and exclusion from needed resources and services – including HIV prevention and treatment.
28. Community leaders, advocates, and allies have shown that rights violations are increasing with the recent implementation of executive orders removing rights and guarantees for marginalized folks. A Black trans community member who has been seeking asylum in the US for being a victim of anti-trans laws globally, reported to us that she received a call from the local health department requesting her to present her documents as soon as possible, including her visa. If documents were not presented on time, she would lose her access to healthcare services, including her HIV treatment and medication.
29. Im/migrant sex workers described the importance of grassroots organizations for their health and well-being, being the only resource available to them. Finding a sense of community, and obtaining rights education, financial assistance, mentoring, and access to healthcare services and medication, they narrate feeling more empowered and humanized, despite constantly facing stigma and living in fear. In certain cases, via engagement with those organizations, members became community leaders, finding new purpose in helping their peers.

Economic Injustices, Digital Surveillance, And Deplatforming

30. Sex workers face horrific levels of criminalization from law enforcement, but there are other ways that the community sees their human and labor rights violated. Sex workers are being disappeared from digital spaces and losing access to banking systems, which is putting lives in danger. Public spaces are increasingly surveilled, often in tandem with the use of racist facial recognition and artificial intelligence (AI). Our findings show the prevalence and consequences of economic injustice, surveillance, and deplatforming that

sex workers face.

31. Since the last UPR, several laws have been proposed and passed in the US that affect how sex workers exist in digital spaces worldwide:
 - 26% of respondents reported losing income since FOSTA/SESTA, EARNIT, KOSA, and similar laws have been proposed or put in place.
 - 15% have reported a loss of services and support.
 - 8% of participants have experienced a rise in violence.
 - 37% of respondents reported being deplatformed, which includes losing access to financial services, social media accounts and other points of digital access.
32. Respondents reported precarious access to social services, banking, and digital spaces regardless of where on the spectrum of legal or criminalized forms of sex work they participate. This was especially felt after the introduction of laws like SESTA/FOSTA and EARN IT were introduced in the US as several websites drastically changed or banned adult content and creators outright.
33. An anonymous respondent explains, *“I have experienced a huge decline in income after SESTA FOSTA. I had to change the way I advertise and find clients. Workers have been deprived of safe advertising spaces and safer working spaces.”* Sex workers developed robust online safety systems that are now gone. The loss of these sites subjects people to violence and manipulation by bad actors.
34. Another survey participant describes the extent of the harms occurring: *“Our government is killing us by blocking us from access to survival resources. We can't have banking. No credit card means we can't even check into a hotel for shelter from the cold winter. It's seven degrees Fahrenheit as I type this. Where are we supposed to go if we can't get housing or even check into a hotel?”*
35. There is an increasing amount of companies using surveillance technology, such as facial recognition, to exclude sex workers from both digital and physical platforms. Sex workers are losing access to not only advertising and adult platforms but everyday services for housing, photo-sharing, and online finance apps like CashApp, Venmo, or PayPal. A sex worker respondent explained that, *“I have been blocked from cashing checks that came from legal sex work, sites such as StreamMate.”* This quote demonstrates that all forms of sex work, regardless of criminalization, are affected and sex workers suffer for it.
36. Street based sex workers and organizations led by these workers shared that AI impacts their health, rights, including the right to privacy, right to due process and the right to assemble. Networks of cameras and videos are used by the police to profile women of color and trans people, identifying them and criminalizing them. Being in public space subjected to this surveillance is a constant trauma, impacting mental health. The US has

not received recommendations specifically referencing these issues, but recommendation 26.231 to “adopt the necessary measures to combat racism and police violence including through the adoption of a comprehensive national plan to combat racial discrimination and to reform police surveillance at the federal, state and local levels; and ensure that police forces adhere to international standards on the use of force” (Costa Rica, partially accepted) does provide standards. The US has not taken any action to protect the rights of our communities to date.

Rights of Substance Users and the Right to Health

37. One third of folks surveyed identified as substance users. Folks described the following concerns:

- Death of family members who had been incarcerated for issues relating to substances
- Lack of comprehensive services
- Lack of access to “clean supplies” and harm reduction
- Increased policing and surveillance
- Stigma for being both sex workers and drug users

38. A 2024 research report created by community members in Philadelphia, *Not Welcome Anywhere - Exclusion from and Inaccessibility of Services for People who Trade Sex and Use Drugs*, found that police interactions and interventions are incredibly harmful. The report establishes the importance of funding services and community developed led by sex workers and drug users ourselves.

COVID-19 and the right to health and social support systems

39. 62% of our respondents reported being impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The most significant challenge was financial instability, with sex workers reporting a severe loss of income. Folks filling in the survey described living months or even years without food and housing insecurity, affecting lower-income, trans, and BIPOC communities, and those who had disabilities, chronic illnesses, or were immunocompromised. Sex workers were completely abandoned by any governmental support, often because due to criminalization, we don’t have tax returns to access relief. The “small business bailout” denied anyone who sole products and services of a “prurient sexual nature” making all sex workers, even people who work even in the legal sectors of the adult industry, automatically ineligible. *I have managed through a lot of grit to keep myself housed after the pandemic. I was homeless for almost a year and stayed in other people's garages and sheds. But then I was able to secure myself working with the clients I already knew. They have kept me housed, clothed, and put food on my table. It is a terrible shame that it is the clients who've had to step in and do this (the ones that our governments try to also shame and stigmatize so much). If it wasn't for them I would not be here. I was immune compromised at a high risk of working during a pandemic. I wish I could say that it was the state, the federal government, ordinary citizens, this country, that stepped in and kept*

me afloat. But it wasn't. It was my own desperate desire to survive, my resourcefulness, and the generosity of my sex work clients that helped me relocate to a more affordable city.

40. COVID-19 regulations were used to surveil, harass, and stigmatize already highly criminalized communities, such as those experiencing houselessness, undocumented migrants, trans and gender non-conforming folks, substance users, and sex workers. Street-based workers recalled intensified policing and an increase in stigma from the general public. Folks were discriminated against by people assuming they were spreading coronavirus because they were in sex work, even though folks actively enforced protective measures to reduce their risk.
41. Community members discussed not accessing healthcare services, losing access to medication and gender-affirming care during the pandemic, as well as enduring long-term COVID. They also reported battling mental health issues – most often anxiety, depression, and PTSD symptoms – by themselves. The only help they reported receiving in these last five challenging years came from community-led nonprofit organizations geared toward advocating and serving sex workers and related communities in their regions.

Climate change injustice and the right to work

42. Sex workers face disproportionate impacts from climate change and, as with the COVID pandemic, are often shut out from resources and support systems. Yet, we found that sex workers are often the first to organize in these situations, distributing mutual aid to many communities, and moving (if possible) to work to send money back home for recovery efforts. As we write this, areas of California are being devastated by fires. Trans and sex worker led organizations are organizing and distributing support to fellow community members and to others in need. These organizations are also engaging in policy advocacy, pushing for justice for incarcerated people who have been brought out of prisons to fight the fires and for the rights of low income workers who have been displaced.
43. Our survey showed that 36% of respondents experienced direct impacts on their ability to work due to extreme weather events. Street-based sex workers reported being severely affected. Severe heat, freezing cold, hurricanes, blizzards, and heavy rainfall, had a significant negative effect on both the health and income of these workers. Our communities reported that weather disruptions, including public transport interruptions, road closures, and property damage, further hindered their ability to earn a living.
44. In some cases, community members were forced to cope with housing instability as a result of extreme weather events. Folks lost their safe housing due to weather-related

damage, while one respondent had to pause their work when their home became a temporary shelter for displaced folks. We received reports that the broader societal stress induced by extreme weather, coupled with economic instability, exacerbated hostility toward sex workers.

45. The survey also revealed how these weather events affected clients' ability to earn money, which in turn reduced the opportunities for sex workers to generate income. One respondent pointed out that changing weather patterns limited their family's and community's ability to travel or relocate to safer areas, further reducing access to more stable living conditions. Overall, the survey findings illustrate the profound and multifaceted ways in which extreme weather events disrupt not only the daily lives of sex workers but also their broader communities and support systems.
46. Policies related to disaster response and recovery must be inclusive, acknowledging the needs of all people including sex workers. Climate-sensitive features need to be integrated into programs aimed at protecting sex workers during environmental disasters. Moreover, humanitarian programs must be restructured to avoid reinforcing heteronormative and patriarchal structures, ensuring that sex workers are not excluded or stigmatized during times of crisis.

Global Impact of US Policy

47. Our rights in the US are linked to the rights of our sibling communities worldwide and we are all impacted by shifts in global frameworks. For this report we received information from our communities in other countries about the impact of US policies. In previous UPRs we have highlighted the negative impacts US policy has had worldwide via misguided anti-trafficking policies that conflate sex work with trafficking and by the Anti Prostitution Loyalty Oath (APLO) the US government requires any organization receiving funding directly or indirectly from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) commit to not use funds to support or promote "legalization or practice of prostitution," or support organizations that have not signed the pledge. The US, despite having committed in prior UPRs to taking steps to ratify the migrants' rights convention and to 26.236 "take further measures to prevent, investigate and punish excessive use of force by law enforcement, including against minorities and migrants at the border" (Germany) continues to harm im/migrants and use anti-trafficking policies enshrined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to affect immigration systems worldwide.
48. The funding cuts implemented by the current administration are especially cruel after decades of forcing organizations to bend to their will at the expense of vulnerable populations. Restrictions imposed on organizations have limited the building of human rights aligned systems outside of the US aid framework as the goal of US aid is to secure US foreign interests. One major impact is that the way aid cuts have been implemented,

the mandate has suddenly eliminated HIV medication access for many people who may or may not have experience in the sex trades.

Recommendations for Action

We call on the United States to:

1. Decriminalize and destigmatize sex work and people in the sex trade as a policy priority within and outside of the United States
2. End the criminalization of sex workers' lives in all forms, eliminating discriminatory registries, surveillance systems (including those based on facial recognition and AI), and policing practices that violate our rights and target the most marginalized among us
3. Recognize sex workers as legitimate rights-holders under international law, ensuring that our voices and expertise are included in all policymaking, data collection, and human rights monitoring processes
4. Redirect resources away from carceral systems and toward non-punitive, community-based approaches to safety, housing, healthcare, and economic support, centering sex workers, especially transgender and gender expansive, BIPOC, migrant, substances users, street-based and disabled sex workers, in policymaking, data collection, and human rights implementation
5. Provide funding and resources to a wide spectrum of civil society organizations led by sex workers and our communities, including harm reduction, HIV/AIDS services, comprehensive health services and rights based programming led by our communities directly impacted by the issues (rather than the police for example)
6. Ensure that sex workers can access all forms of social protection without discrimination during pandemics and climate related disasters, and are consulted as to best practices in these areas
7. Ensure that sex workers' economic rights, freedom of expression and rights to digital assembly are defended, removing restrictions on our use of online platforms and banking
8. End how the US uses funding and foreign aid to harm groups such as BIPOC, queer, trans, gender expansive folks and sex workers and create new funding approaches based on the promotion of human rights and health
9. Repeal anti-sex work policies like the Anti Prostitution Loyalty Oath (APLO) and those codified in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act

10. Stop conflating sex work with trafficking
11. Support harm reduction and comprehensive HIV/AIDS programming for our communities
12. Repeal anti-trans laws and provide support to those who have been harmed
13. Revoke executive orders directly impacting our communities and our organizing, such as orders regarding birthright citizenship for children of undocumented immigrants, the federal funding freeze, and definition of sex as only male or female on official documents
14. End policing and carceral systems, with the first step being a moratorium on the enforcement of laws that criminalize our lives and punish people for being shut out of economic systems in the US and our countries' of origin
15. Immediately end torture in detention centers
16. Repeal SESTA/FOSTA and other legislation that censors, isolates, and criminalizes sex workers and adjacent communities
17. End parallel attacks on bodily autonomy and human rights, including those targeting abortion access, gender-affirming care, harm reduction, and immigration advocacy
18. End the criminalization of poverty and survival at all levels; investing in community-led public health and safety models; and recognizing sex work as work — worthy of protection, rights, and respect.