Discriminatory immigration laws often make regular migration impossible for sex workers. Increase sex workers’ access to safe, legal, and equitable channels for work-related migration. Fund sex worker-led organisations to develop and expand their work to address trafficking and exploitation in sex work. Such programmes would not only grant the consent of sex workers, but also promote their autonomy, safety, and agency. While workers in other industries, including victims of trafficking, are increasingly included in the shaping of anti-trafficking policy, sex workers continue to be systematically excluded. Meaningfully involve sex workers in the development of anti-trafficking policy, legislation, and initiatives. Sex workers’ rights are human rights. Their violation must not be viewed as acceptable collateral damage in the course of anti-trafficking work. To learn more, read NSWP’s Policy Brief: The Impact of Anti-trafficking Legislation and Initiatives on Sex Workers. www.nswp.org/resource/nswp-policy-briefs/policy-brief-the-impact-anti-trafficking-legislation-and-initiatives-sex or at http://bit.ly/at-impact. Due to conservative and anti-immigration ideologies, the conflation of sex work and trafficking persists with disastrous consequences. This dominant discourse is led by organisations in the global north, while women in or from the global south are perpetually victimised and made vulnerable by it. Immediately end rescue raids and forced ‘rehabilitation’ programmes. These consequences result in dangerous working conditions, increased stigma and discrimination and violence against sex workers. These programmes should not be seen as a shortcut to human rights violations. They may be conducted without proper consent, and under the guise of ‘rescuing’ sex workers, they fail to address the root causes that make sex work untenable. They must be replaced with voluntary, person-centred services that address the diverse economic, legal, and health needs of sex workers. Take a worker-centred and human rights-based approach to preventing trafficking and exploitation in the sex industry. As trafficking frameworks based on a criminalisation bias harm sex workers, they fail to address the root causes that create vulnerability to trafficking in the first place: poverty, isolation, gender inequality etc. Recognise trafficking, sex work, and migration as distinct phenomena. These conflations produce anti-trafficking measures that further stigmatise, criminalise, and isolate both sex workers and migrants. Decriminalise all aspects of sex work. Criminalisation creates structural barriers and promotes marginalisation that further thwarts the development of sex work and leaves both sex workers and migrants vulnerable. Meaningly involve sex workers in the development of anti-trafficking policy, legislation, and initiatives. While workers in other industries, including victims of trafficking, are increasingly included in the shaping of anti-trafficking policy, sex workers continue to be systematically excluded. Fund sex worker-led organisations to develop and expand their work to address trafficking and exploitation in sex work. Such programmes would include labour organizing, economic empowerment, social protection, legal services, and psychological support. Increase sex workers’ access to safe, legal, and equitable channels for work-related migration. Bequests and gifts after death in a will or trust are not considered estate and subject to probate. Forgetting a current will and creating a new one. Forgetting a current will and creating a new one. Forgetting a current will and creating a new one.