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FIZ MAGAZINE

● Advocacy and support
for migrant women and
victims of trafficking



The limits of safety

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| What does safety mean for FIZ clients? | 3 |
| The context of safety: approach using case studies | 4 |
| Making victim protection central | 9 |
| Insight: outpatient therapy for FIZ clients | 10 |
| Insight: sex work goes digital | 11 |

Dear Readers,

FIZ fights against exploitation and violence, and advocates for comprehensive safety for victims of human trafficking and migrants affected by violence. But what does safety mean in individual cases and at a systemic level? Safety is the feeling that there is no danger, that a person does not have to be afraid and that they feel secure. This magazine looks at what has to be fulfilled for this feeling to prevail (once again) for our clients.

Aspects of safety include the feeling of calm and trust that arises when a client arrives at a FIZ shelter to recuperate. It may also mean not having to fear for the safety of loved ones in the client's country of origin if they testify against the perpetrator of a crime. But there are also elements that the country under the rule of law offers or should offer, as the system is not safe for many people affected by human trafficking. If their stay is refused for reasons of hardship, they are thus denied a safe position in Switzerland. Under the Dublin Regulation, people in the asylum process are sent back without protection to countries where they have been involved in a situation of exploitation. Migrants who experience domestic violence lose their residence permit in the event of a marital separation. The system puts at risk the people it is supposed to protect. This magazine covers that perspective too.

Here's to a thought-provoking and interesting read, and we look forward to your feedback.

Lelia PR F. Wirth

Lelia Hunziker and Fanie Wirth

What does safety mean for FIZ clients?

Many conversations with clients and a major part of our work deal with the topic of "safety". Being completely safe is like a puzzle made up of different pieces. We do have a few pieces of the puzzle: shelters to provide a safe place where clients can find stability and peace; trained specialist professionals who look after and support clients and help them network. This may be with doctors, psychologists, other specialist units or lawyers, depending on their individual needs. They give clients information about their rights and options so that they can decide for themselves calmly whether they want to take part in criminal proceedings, or what the next steps should be. Other pieces of the puzzle are missing: there is no guarantee of long-term protection for those impacted by human trafficking and migrants affected by violence in Switzerland. For instance, sisters Juma* and Malaika*, who have been separated, with Malaika having to return to her Dublin State of Croatia (page 4). There are people waiting for them who will take advantage of their vul-

nerable situation and exploit them again. Another example is Elenore*, who decides to return to her violent husband for fear of losing her residence permit in Switzerland. She is unable to earn money for her children, who are still living in her country of origin (page 8). There is also Omar*, who returns to be exploited because his family is under threat from abusers in his country of origin (page 5).

"Safety for me means feeling comfortable, calm and stable in a place where I feel protected and secure."

In the case of Flora*, her hardship application is rejected, as it is in the hands of the migration authorities, who question her victim status (page 6). As long as no guaranteed long-term protection exists, FIZ will continue to fight – for Juma, Malaika, Elenore, Flora, Omar and for all those impacted by human trafficking, as well as for migrants affected by violence. We fight for all our clients, and also against the systemic and social factors that underlie the current situation of those af-

ected by human trafficking. We continue to achieve important successes such as changing Article 50 of the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (FNIA) and other forms of residence. The relevance of this is demonstrated in this magazine through the example of Elenore* (page 8). However, we are far from achieving our objective: we are fighting for access to victim support for all those affected, irrespective of whether they were exploited in Switzerland or abroad. We are opposing the restrictive migration regime, which makes people vulnerable and therefore exploitable. We also challenge patriarchal systems that stigmatise, discriminate and make migrants vulnerable. We will continue until everyone "is able to be free and without fear of death, and to decide for themselves what to do and what not to do". As one client sums it up with her understanding of safety: "Safety for me means feeling comfortable, calm and stable in a place where I feel protected and secure."



Juma, 29 and Malaika, 33

Devastating fervour

“But we’ve always been together. We’re sisters after all. Why does she have to go back to Croatia and I don’t?” Juma asked us desperately. “Because there is a Eurodac hit on the system in Croatia for Malaika and not for Juma,” we are later informed. Eurodac hits: they decide the fate of thousands of people. In Malaika’s case, it was also to do with the fact that she and her sister were separated. Malaika was sent to an emergency shelter where she had to wait to be deported. The separation is difficult, especially after everything the two have experienced together. Malaika says:

“I felt safe with Juma by my side, but she’s not with me anymore.”

Since the time they both came to FIZ for counselling, Malaika has always been the more fragile one. She was referred to our in-house psychiatrist after the first consultation, having expressed suicidal thoughts several times. She is admitted to the psychiatric clinic, released again, then she returns to the emergency shelter. Although it was made known to SEM and the migration office that she was issued with a letter from the psychiatrist, they did not wait to see this. The letter states that Malaika is still very suicidal and there is an acute risk of suicide if she is deported to Croatia. But while the letter was still being sorted at dawn at the postal distribution centre, Malaika was already on board a flight to Croatia.

The fact that the time limit for transfer had actually already expired was also not taken into consideration. Switzerland should have accepted the asylum application instead of sending Malaika back to Croatia as six months had elapsed. She should have been allowed to go through the extended asylum procedure together with her sister. This would have meant both sisters experiencing at least temporary safety and justice.

Joy, 54

A place to recover

Joy is referred to FIZ by a counselling centre. Before she is accompanied to one of the eight shelters, some of the safety rules are explained to her. For example, it is forbidden to share the location of the shelter or information about other people there. In this way, you not only protect yourself, but also other people involved as well as employees. A support worker accompanies Joy to the accommodation and shows her around: the reinforced doors and windows, the extra locks and the emergency buttons that give a direct line to the police. The accommodation is therefore a place where she can recuperate. And yet, Joy is scared on the first night. This is why a support worker spends the night in the shelter, making her feel a little more secure.

The care team is usually present in the accommodation twelve hours a day and they support the residents. They can be reached 24/7 via an on-call number outside these times.

During her period of exploitation, Joy was imprisoned, had little privacy and was lonely, controlled and isolated. At the shelter, she takes the first step towards reclaiming a life of self-determination, free of external control. Joy can decide for herself, for instance, who enters her private room and when. She can also take responsibility in the communal living environment. The care team helps Joy with this, providing a sense of safety and being with her when she is afraid, sad or overwhelmed by having to be independent.

Joy is supported at the shelter and is allowed to recover without pressure because the team is clear in letting her know: “We’re there for you. You don’t have to prove anything to us. You decide whether and when you tell us your story, and how much you say.”

Omar, 34

Protecting the family or holding the perpetrator accountable?

Omar* has been on the FIZ victim protection programme for those affected by human trafficking for two weeks. During the 30-day recovery and reflection period, he must decide whether he wants to make statements and/or file a complaint against the perpetrator. He has already had a briefing with the police about possible criminal proceedings. Omar is a victim of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in prostitution.

The perpetrator took advantage of the hopeless situation of Omar and his family in Bogotá: the family is heavily in debt and receives regular visits from criminal groups in the area who demand money and threaten serious violence and murder. When Omar found out about the job offer in Switzerland, he saw it as an opportunity to free his mother and grandmother from their desperate situation. However, the perpetrator deceived Omar about the working conditions. She controlled him through exploitation, using humiliation and physical violence. During a house search by the police, who discovered that prostitution was taking place there, Omar explained his situation to the authorities. He did so despite great fear of life-threatening consequences for him and his family.

Omar now sits in the FIZ shelter, feeling safe for the first time in years, and has to decide whether or not to cooperate. The perpetrator is likely to find out that he took part in the proceedings against her, or even that he filed a complaint. She knows his family and their address. He worries about his mother and grandmother, as the family has nowhere to seek protection in Colombia. During the briefing with the police, Omar asked about ways the family could be protected from within Switzerland. But the authorities are unable to do anything. Omar would be most comfortable renting an apartment for them both in a safe part of town. But how to pay for it? And for how long? Omar is desperate. He knows that he has to make a decision in two weeks at the latest: “Should I ensure that the perpetrator is held accountable for her serious crimes, risking my family having to suffer the consequences of my actions, or should I remain silent?”

Context: The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB) provides for a comprehensive catalogue of measures whereby those affected by human trafficking in the contract states must be protected¹. These range from safe and needs-oriented accommodation to special rights during criminal proceedings, and residence protection for victims in personal distress, or safe return to their country of origin. However, protection of the relatives of victims ends de facto at the Swiss national borders. Therefore, it is often not possible to offer them support and protection, or this may only be provided to a very limited extent. For many people affected by human trafficking, these limits to the protection and safety of the family have a decisive influence on their willingness to testify and their readiness to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities. This therefore determines whether or not criminal proceedings are instigated. It is also the deciding factor as to whether perpetrators are held accountable and, in the best-case scenario, convicted. FIZ tries as far as possible to support those affected in their decision taking account of the individual case.

¹ See in particular Art. 10-16 and Art. 28 (CTHB).

Flora, 20

Catapulted back into a nightmare

Flora is shaking all over and her thoughts are running wild. The FIZ counsellor has just given her the news that she cannot remain in Switzerland. Flora's application for hardship as a victim of human trafficking has been rejected. Flora has to return to North Macedonia, even though she is under threat of violence or murder there. Here is the sequence of events:

Flora was forced into prostitution and sexually exploited by her ex-partner for almost a year. Her ex-boyfriend arranged meetings with clients, collected money, and negotiated the services. Flora was forced to obey him. For love. Otherwise, she would receive a beating. Her ex-boyfriend controlled her at all times and locked her in the apartment. Flora could not take it anymore and managed to escape one evening. She stayed with the mother of a friend for a few days and contacted FIZ from there.

The FIZ counsellor gave her information about her special rights as a victim of human trafficking and about the next possible steps as well as her situation with regard to residence law. She made Flora aware that her stay in Switzerland depended heavily on the criminal proceedings, among other things. Did she wish to defend herself against the perpetrator? NO. Absolutely not.

Context: The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB) stipulates that those affected should receive a residence permit based on their personal predicament¹, but it refrains from commenting on the form and duration of the residence permit. Switzerland takes advantage of this open formulation and restricts itself to minimal as well as very open formulations in the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (FNIA) and the associated Ordinance on Admission, Period of Stay and Employment (VZAE). In this law and ordinance there are only a few specifications particularly in favour of the victim.

The migration authorities responsible therefore have great discretionary scope. On the one hand, this leads to major differences in approval practices across cantons, but on the other hand, decisions on hardship applications are very difficult to compare. In 2021, there was an important case law from the Federal Court², which led to Art. 14 Section 1(a) CTHB being defined as directly applicable in Switzerland. This increased legal protection and safety for those affected by human trafficking.

Her ex-boyfriend's network extends from Switzerland to North Macedonia and is very dangerous. There are still photos and films around that he took of her. If she filed a complaint against him, he would send it to her family. "That would mean certain death," she says. Flora does not speak up about the perpetrator. In a preliminary interview with the police, the policewoman did not rule out that there could be risk to life and limb if she returned, based on what she had said, along with knowledge of the circumstances in North Macedonia.

The FIZ counsellor explained to Flora that there is only one option left: an application on humanitarian grounds for victims of human trafficking (hardship application)³. "Applying for hardship often means waiting for years. You may also have to face other unpleasant questions that the migration authorities will want to delve into. And the outcome of such a request is unfortunately very uncertain." Despite the FIZ counsellor's realistic assessment of the initial situation, Flora regards this as her last chance and agrees to it. The FIZ counsellor completes the hardship application and submits it to the canton's migration authorities. A few months later, questions are asked, for example: what is stopping you from filing a complaint and participating in criminal proceedings? This question is all the more reprehensible because, according to CTHB⁴, participation in criminal proceedings must not have any impact on the hardship application. In consultation with Flora, the FIZ counsellor responds to the questions from the migration office. Further months pass with no word. Flora tries to keep calm while taking time to improve her German. She already speaks German fluently and would like to pursue cultural studies. After around ten months, they find out that the application has been rejected because the migration office doubts the credibility of the case. Their decision is based on a lack of evidence of human trafficking (despite an assessment report by the FIZ as a specialist agency). In their evaluation, even if she had become a victim of human trafficking, the risk of being exploited again by her ex-partner or becoming a victim of an honour killing is small. This is despite information to the contrary from the police officer and FIZ. After several months' delay, the Cantonal Court of Appeal also concurs with the decision of the lower court.

Context: What stands out in particular is that the migration authority may doubt the victim status, even though specialist agencies and others such as dedicated police officers have confirmed this in advance. It is also unclear to what extent the special situation of victims of human trafficking is taken into account when considering the application, and what criteria the migration authority will use to make its decision in this regard. All too often, guidelines that are specific to asylum (e.g. "safe third country") are used. This is the case even though these follow a different logic to what is appropriate in the context of human trafficking, and also when assessing the situation of those affected in the event of their return to their country of origin. There is also a major lack of transparency in the weighting of the integration criteria when evaluating hardship applications. Regardless of whether the person involved is particularly well integrated or their integration is considered to be inadequate, either circumstance might count against them.

Flora collapses. She survives a suicide attempt and is transferred to a psychiatric clinic for several weeks. What happens next? There is a huge sense of powerlessness. And Flora's greatest wish to finally feel safe and to be accepted seems to be a more distant prospect than ever before.

Context: The current hardship practice is particularly stressful for those affected by human trafficking. They often have to wait years for a decision, usually without being able to gauge how successful it will be. This uncertain situation prevents them from finding peace, recovering mentally and physically and reorienting themselves professionally and socially.



¹ See Art. 14, Section. 1(a) CTHB.

² BGer 2C_483/2021 of 14/12/2021.

³ See Art. 30, Section 1(e)) FNIA in connection with Art. 31 and Art. 36, Section 6 VZAE.

⁴ See explanatory report on the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, CETS no. 197, 16 May 2005.

Elenore, 34

Balancing personal safety and living independently

Anyone without a Swiss passport requires a valid residence permit in order to live in Switzerland. For migrants from third countries who do not have specific professional qualifications, marriage is the best opportunity for obtaining a residence permit. This makes migrants systemically dependent on their partners, rendering them vulnerable, and it creates dependencies that can be exploited. What does this type of dependency mean for our clients? It leads to migrants who are affected by domestic violence having to choose between their personal safety and the security of their residence, and this applies to Elenore. During the consultation, Elenore asks whether she can stay in Switzerland if she separates from her violent husband. The counsellor explains to her that she has to submit a personal hardship application in this case. This means that domestic violence must be made “credible” to the migration authorities. It is a process that takes months or years

and for which the outcome may be uncertain. Elenore asks what chance she might have. The question is difficult for the counsellor to answer: on the one

hand, she has supported clients with similar stories in the same canton in the past. They have been granted a residence permit. On the other hand, it is highly discretionary for the migration authorities, and decisions are made according to criteria that are not transparent. The counsellor is unable to give Elenore any guarantees. She can only assure her: “You’re not alone. We’ll support you throughout this process and fight with you for your residence permit.” This backing alone is worth a great deal to Elenore. She has lived in isolation and been controlled by her husband up to now. She is very happy to receive reliable information and a careful review of her situation.

Elenore ultimately decides against the procedure, which is lengthy, uncertain and (re)traumatising for clients. The uncertainty and fear of not being believed are too much for her.

She makes the decision to stay with her husband, in what is a violent situation. This is a difficult moment for the counsellor; images of victims traumatised by domestic violence and figures on femicides flash through her mind. But of course, she has to accept her decision. Elenore is the best judge of her situation and only she can decide. The counsellor goes through the checklist on “living in a violent situation”, discusses various safety measures with her and gives her the emergency contacts for the police and women’s shelter. They discuss whether Elenore feels her husband might give her any leeway at all, and how she can improve her position in small ways, such as by paying for a German course or building up a social network.

Since 2008, a right has existed to plead hardship in cases of domestic violence. It also involves the right to an independent residence permit, whereby the length of a marriage does not

play a part. The legal basis is very open in its formulation so far. For example, the law does not yet specify how domestic violence has to be proven in order to obtain a hardship permit. The decision is made

by the cantonal migration office responsible. This means that it might be possible for Elenore to obtain a permit in one canton, but not in another. In 2024, FIZ brought about an amendment to Article 50 of the FNIA, working together with committed politicians and network partners. Among other things, this gives weight to assessments made by victim support centres and specialist advice centres. It therefore leads to greater legal equality for migrants affected by violence.⁵ We hope that this change creates legal equality and more safety for migrants like Elenore. It is foreseeable that there will still be no guarantee of a residence permit. However, FIZ continues to fight to ensure that those affected no longer have to make a choice between personal safety and security of residence in the future.

“You’re not alone. We’ll support you throughout this process and fight with you for your residence permit.”

⁵ Migrant victims of domestic violence who have a residence permit B, a short-term residence permit L or a temporary admission F are now also entitled to submit a hardship application.

Approach using case studies

Making victim protection central

The stories and articles in this magazine show that a feeling of safety is as individual as the person and the situation in which they find themselves. They also show that the conditions and framework are by no means ideal when it comes to those who are affected by violence or exploitation feeling safe here in Switzerland. FIZ tries to strengthen clients’ individual sense of safety via direct counselling through its daily work. At the same time, it wants to bring about improvements in the systemic conditions. However, ...

The case studies show that residence law regulations are all too often given greater weight than the personal safety of those affected, i.e. victim protection.

Safety can only be guaranteed if there is a change in thinking and if the focus is on protecting victims. In specific terms, this means:

→ Hardship applications for those affected by human trafficking:

Hardship applications for those affected by human trafficking: The individual and general situation of those affected by human trafficking who cannot return to their country of origin for personal reasons must be looked at carefully and should be based on transparent criteria. A general analysis of the safety situation in the country of origin is not sufficient. The decision-making authorities must obtain specific knowledge of the human trafficking context. They should also consider the possible risks and fully take account of assessment reports from professional departments. A detailed risk analysis, carried out as part of the return assistance offered by IOM and SEM, is absolutely necessary in every case, even in cases of hardship.⁶

→ Asylum procedure: When returning to the Dublin country or the country of origin, personal safety must be given greater priority in the individual case and, if necessary, the sovereignty clause applied or a long-term residence permit granted. If this is not possible, a detailed risk analysis as mentioned above must also be carried out before the return.

→ Domestic violence: The best protection against violence is for the right of residence, in the case of domestic violence among migrants whose stay depends on their partners, to be kept completely separate. This is why a rethink is required: residence law practice that protects the victim and not the perpetrator.

The previous case studies also make it clear: the core element of a comprehensive victim protection programme is safe accommodation and prospects for those affected and their relatives at home and abroad. This specifically means:

→ Access to victim support when a crime takes place abroad:

All those affected should have access to a place to recuperate and regain stability, including when a crime takes place abroad. According to the current Victim Assistance Act, those affected by human trafficking who have been exploited abroad do not have access to victim assistance legal support in Switzerland. Therefore, they do not have access to specialist accommodation appropriate to their vulnerability. Those affected by human trafficking in the asylum process in particular suffer greatly from being assigned to collective accommodation, where they may experience (further) sexualised violence and have no space to recover.

→ Criminal proceedings: Strengthening international cooperation with the country of origin is important to be able to ensure safety for those affected and their families locally, e.g. via specific projects or partnerships.

⁶ See Art. 16, Section 1, 2 and 7 CTHB, as well as nos. 200, 202 f in the explanatory report for the CTHB.

Interview with Helena Voulgaris

Outpatient therapy for FIZ clients

Helena Voulgaris is a senior doctor at the Psychiatric University Hospital (PUK) in Zurich, in the outpatient service specialising in traumatised patients. For a year and half, Helena has been offering outpatient therapy sessions for FIZ clients once a week.

What are the concerns of clients in the sessions?

Helena Voulgaris: It is very individual. As a result of their traumatic experiences, many clients experience trauma-specific symptoms, for example, panic attacks, sleep disorders, and intrusive memories such as flashbacks and anxiety. For instance, they may be afraid to go outside the shelters on their own, and are often afraid of being alone. Their feelings are more intense when they are by themselves: their thoughts run riot, memories of what they have experienced come to mind, anger and sadness abound, and fear for their future paralyses them. They are at the mercy of their feelings.

Clients often have a strong sense of shame and guilt. They look for fault internally or blame themselves for their exploitation situation. Along with this, the perpetrators often know where their family and friends live in their country of origin. This is very stressful for clients; they imagine the worst scenarios, are very anxious and have strong feelings of guilt with regard to their family. For clients in the asylum process, accommodation is an additional stress factor. In their severely traumatised state, it is devastating to have to sleep in a room with several people (who are strangers) and they have no chance to recuperate.

How are you able to support clients?

Helena Voulgaris: Therapy is often the first opportunity that clients have to breathe. I offer people a safe, non-judgmental space. This enables them to address at their own pace their issues, feelings of shame and guilt and what they have experienced. I try to convey to all clients that I believe them and that their feelings and needs are important and can be given room.

I talk to clients about their trauma-specific symptoms and describe them as the body's normal reaction to the trauma they have experienced. This is a relief for many clients initially as the symptoms are very distressing. In the medium term, I work with clients on therapeutic and/or medication strategies to reduce the symptoms and so that they can deal with intrusive memories, for instance. I also work with clients on their daily structure, which is intended to enable them to achieve a set routine.

If clients decide to be interviewed by the police, I try to prepare them emotionally. I encourage them on their path and develop strategies for them to regulate themselves during the interrogation. They are often

very upset after the appointment. I look at how I can provide relief so that people can get back to everyday life.

Where are you unable to support clients?

Helena Voulgaris: Most clients who are in the asylum process are in a Dublin procedure. My time and influence are limited here. The counsellors and I try to connect the clients with organisations in the Dublin country. I pass on information about the course of therapy, recommendations for further therapy, and details about medication. But I honestly don't know whether these recommendations will be implemented. I can't influence the process. The setting of the interview, the tone, how the questions are asked, and whether the clients are taken seriously and believed, for instance, are extremely important for their mental health.

"I offer people a safe, non-judgmental space. This enables them to address at their own pace their issues, feelings of shame and guilt and what they have experienced."

New FIZ project

Sex work goes digital

The "migrant advice" section of FIZ advises sex workers, among others. We have been observing for several years that sex workers are increasingly soliciting clients in the digital space. This trend has increased in recent years, due to the corona pandemic and the gentrification of cities, which is increasingly pushing sex work out of public spaces and into private residences on the outskirts.

Soliciting in the digital space is changing sex work. It makes it more decentralised: the focus for clients is no longer on location, but rather on price and anonymity.

For sex workers, these changes mean that they are more likely to work alone and their only contacts are clients. A lack of discussion with other sex workers, more difficult access to support services, and fewer work opportunities in shared apartments or brothels make sex workers more vulnerable. However, online soliciting also offers the opportunity to work more autonomously and independently, outside established hierarchies in the field.

How do we respond to these changes as a counselling centre? As part of a project that has been running since the beginning of the year, FIZ is building up expertise, gathering experience in online outreach work, training counsellors, and offering sex workers the opportunity to network and exchange experiences through group meetings and workshops.

"Thank you for your message. I arrived in Zurich yesterday and don't know how to register here. Can you help me?"

Message from a sex worker.

Since **January 2024, we have been searching** for new ads on **various online platforms where sex workers advertise**. Sex workers are contacted by a counsellor via WhatsApp and are told about the counselling services available. Of more than 350 sex workers who have been contacted so far, 30 per cent have responded to our message. **The high response rate shows a great need for advice and a high level of appreciation for such a service.**

Simple questions, for example about STD testing options or other specific support services, are answered directly via chat. We offer a personal consultation for more complex queries, including the message quoted in the left column. In this case, we went through the 90-day reporting process together with the sex worker.

I'm urgently looking for a new apartment. Do you have any ideas?

I'd like to help you but unfortunately, I'm having difficulties with this too.

Ok, if you have any ideas, we can share these in the FIZ chat.

Such discussions and similar ones have taken place at the three group meetings so far. They offer sex workers the opportunity to exchange tips, for example, regarding suitable places to work, to share experiences or to simply chat as professional colleagues. The group meetings thereby help counteract the isolation caused by increasing digitisation, and they empower sex workers.

Is there a way to recognise police officers if they pose as clients online? Is it true that police officers are never allowed to take off their shoes?

FIZ consultants and sex workers share their knowledge in workshops. The focus is on the changing reality of work as a result of digitisation, and possible strategies for dealing with it. The first workshop was all about rights and responsibilities during police checks as these always trigger uncertainty and anger, as the question above shows. Further workshops will focus on digital security and dealing with difficult clients. The reality of working digitally is new, and not just for many sex workers. It also changes the requirements for counsellors. So, it is all the better for us to be able to learn from each other and evolve together. The current position of the project is very positive. So, we are pleased that an extension is planned for 2025.

We need you...

We offer those affected by human trafficking needs-based safe accommodation.

We assist victims of human trafficking and migrants affected by violence with advice and support, so that they can live independently and safely.

We raise awareness and train through education and public outreach, and fight systemic obstacles via networking and political work.

... for greater safety for migrants.

Are you currently dealing with your will, and would like to know how you can continue to have an impact by leaving a legacy to the FIZ?

Contact: + 41 44 436 90 16 or alicia.adams@fiz-info.ch

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