

**ANNUAL PROJECT NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

This report is to be submitted to the Fund Manager at [victimsfund@unodc.org](mailto:victimsfund@unodc.org) by **28 February 2013**.

Please complete ALL sections below.

**1. Grant holder**

<b>Name of NGO</b>	Hors la rue
<b>Postal Address</b>	70 rue douy delcupe
<b>Telephone</b>	00 33 1 41 58 14 65
<b>Project Director/Manager (name and contact information)</b>	Guillaume LARDANCHET
<b>Primary Contact Person (name, job title and contact information)</b>	Martina ANDREEVA
<b>Head of Organization (authorizing officer)</b>	Edouard DONNELLY

**2. Project information**

<b>Project Title</b>	Separating and Safeguarding Young Victims
<b>Location of Project</b>	France
<b>Start Date<sup>1</sup></b>	15/11/2011
<b>End Date (Year 2)</b>	15/12/2012
<b>Project Objective</b>	Provide humanitarian, legal, financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons

**3. Assessment of implementation of the project activities**

<b>3.1. Reporting period</b>
15 <sup>th</sup> of November 2011 – 15 <sup>th</sup> of November 2012

<b>3.2. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
<i>(Please describe all activities which have taken place in the reporting period as listed in the Project Proposal)</i>
<b>Emergency Housing:</b>
Several previous experiences have demonstrated that emergency housing needs to be organized far enough from the youth's usual environment. This prevents people of his/her usual surroundings from pressurizing him/her. It also reduces risks of running away and of returning to a situation of exploitation.
At first, we identified fifteen allocations that might welcome young victims, overall French territory. Then we set on to elaborate on an emergency admission process in those establishments. The administrative treatment needs to be as short as possible in order to avoid housing to take place in

<sup>1</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund

identified places/centers near Paris. This step requires the involvement of the adequate social services.

**Educational accompaniment:**

Hors la Rue aims at providing support, by all appropriate means, to foreign at-risk children. We seek to ensure they receive access to their rights. We are specialized in identifying, establishing a trustful relationship and accompanying minors who are outside of the common institutional child protection system. We carried out and adapted our work methods to the minor victims of trafficking. Whether by tracking and hooking with the youth on their activities' sites, or whether by holding educational activities and developing personalized follow-up, Hors La Rue's educational team worked on a protocol towards following on young victims in order to accompany them as efficiently as possible. For every youth, an information sheet/record was completed and regularly updated.

**Psychological treatment:**

The psychologist in the educational team was assigned to follow on the young victims, both in the streets and on our day care center. Individual interviews were lead in our premises and were adapted to the interviewees. Likewise, we were careful to take into account several potential information about the youths' exploitation situation who, for reasons that are understandable, are not likely to talk openly about their situation. We then elaborated several indicators to evaluate the exploitation situation of those youth persons. Beside his/her physical appearance and his/her psychological state, we were particularly alert to the relationship between one youth and the rest of the group during the educational activities, to how he/she described his/her street activities, or to how easily he/she talked about his/her relationship with his/her relatives. That work was essential to determine the level of constraint these young people endure.

**School enrollment:**

In its reception center, Hors La Rue offers four days a week a course of French for foreigners. Those classes are a necessary first step to a school enrollment. Nevertheless, the difficulties to access the youths' parents, their way of life linked to late at night activities, but also some budget issues mentioned by the relevant local communities, and the stigmatization they might endure, all constitute obstacles to a proper school enrollment for the children of Roma communities.

**Health care accompaniment:**

Every week, the association offers a training to raise awareness of young people towards health issues and risks involved by addictive behaviors. This projects aims at enabling young people to rely on themselves on issues linked to health, and to reduce their exposure to risks they may be faced with on a daily basis. Moreover, we recently started to work on a partnership with Médecins du Monde in order to have a doctor once a week within our own reception center, so as to answer both collective and individual needs. For every youth, an information sheet is completed and updated regularly.

**Administrative accompaniment:**

Hors La Rue's teams work with the young people on their administrative steps, and maintain a steady exchange with the related services. While those young people can be handed over to the law for offenses done under pressures exercised on them, we help on their situation's investigation, by bringing along our cooperation, in the young people's interest. Each time a youth is introduced to a judge, we notify the latter with an educational note containing specific recommendations. When it is judged relevant or necessary, we assist the young boy or girl during the audience.

**Professional training for authorities and social services:**

Hors La Rue organized two training sessions during that time frame; one targeted the Educative Unit of the Bobigny Courthouse staff (Department of Seine Saint Denis, 93) and was held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 2011 ; the other targeted the juvenile delinquents who are victims of trafficking, and was held on the 7<sup>th</sup> of December, 2011 at the Paris Courthouse.

**Professional resource hotlines:**

The justice system services request our mediation for relating to young people handed over to the law. They may have committed acts of delinquency, but they also are victims of exploitation. Moreover, our current devices attract the attention of Paris Police Commission, Minor Public Prosecutor Department, and judiciary youth protection services who wish to lean on Hors La Rue's expertise when supporting young victims of trafficking. That cooperation aims at better taking into account the phenomenon, largely unknown by the institutions.

**Coordination for sharing information:**

During that time frame, Hors La Rue watched on maintaining a continuous exchange with many institutions on this matter, in order to improve the follow up of individual cases, but in order also to keep on making the social services sensitive to the issues. The affected services are: the Department of Justice, the Police Commission, the Children Social Services, the Minors' Protection Squad, the Minors' Public Prosecutor, the Parisian Police Stations, and the educative households.

**3.3. Results achieved to date**

*(Please list all the results which were achieved through the activities mentioned above)*

**Emergency Housing:**

Hors La Rue team drew up a list of fifteen adapted sheltering placements, available on the overall French territory. These particular structures stand out for being located away from Paris and its area, and for their reduced size which also allows a better follow-up. For administrative and judicial reasons, a reinforced partnership must be elaborated along this coming year with the Children Social Services, in order to design an emergency admission procedure. As a matter of fact, there is currently a risk of failure because of a lengthy administrative process, delaying the geographical removal, while the latter is a key factor of success for the victim relocation, and should be executed as fast as possible.

**Educational accompaniment:**

While giving support to about sixty young people during the granted time frame, Hors La Rue's teams have improved their knowledge about the phenomenon of minors' exploitation, and particularly on exploitation of thieving. This experiment allowed us to adapt our methods and educative support tools for this specific public. For our own use, we were able to design a set of indicators, earmarked to evaluate the victim's exploitation stage, in order to determine the most intense cases, needing a specific attention. This tool adaptation is essential in obtaining the youth's agreement for his/her way out of exploitation. This lack of agreement is identified as an obstacle to their effective protection. Moreover, we developed specific activities such as drawing and painting,

answering the requests of some of those children.

**Psychological treatment:**

The reception provided to the youth on our day care center and the frequency of their attendance, led us to believe that this high attendance may have inspired them with the idea that another future is possible, beside their current daily lives – although they are affected by it at different levels. It may be difficult to assess with precision the effects of their attendance on their psychological state, but we see that attendance as a positive evolution. Furthermore, a substantial number of young people have come to our center upon advice from other young people that we had already reached and received. This “cooptation” seems to us like a good reason to trust our approach, which appears as an essential step before going through the educative and psychological help we set up.

**3.4. Number of vulnerable people/victims of human trafficking assisted to date**

*(Please indicate how many vulnerable people/victims your organization was able to assist in this period)*

Hors La Rue worked with sixty exploited victims during the time frame, whereas we had intended to only help about fifteen of them.

Those young people come from two or three different families, they are brothers most of the time, cousins and/or “married”, and, for most of them, they are from Braila, Galati and Constanta.

They are between 9 and 17 years old. We noted a clear greening of our public all along the year, with youth aged from 9 to 13 becoming more and more numerous. A bit more than half of this public is female.

Most of the youth live in townships around the Seine Saint Denis department (North East of Paris), with their relatives. Even if they are known as “foreign unaccompanied minor”, many of them do not consider themselves as such, and sometimes are not even considered as such by the French institutions. It is believed that a minority of them is completely isolated, that is, without any family relation.

The greatest part of them has never been to school in Romania or elsewhere, and is illiterate. They have very little access to leisure activities, and suffer from important educative and caring deficiencies.

They do not have access to medical care, and suffer from untreated health issues. Many of them are involved in addictive and risk-taking issues. Moreover, many bear obvious signs of abuse although they do not, generally, mention anything about it.

They do not ask for protection (except in order to avoid imprisonment), or only very few of them do. The coercion they live through appears to have become banal, especially since almost all their relatives live through it as well. They have absolutely no knowledge of their rights.

In 2012, we brought support to twenty-one youth along their prison term in Fleury-Mérogis (91).

**3.5. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

*(Please describe any difficulties met during the project implementation and their effect on the*

*project, including implications for the achievement of the planned result)*

During the time frame, we have been able to identify the following obstacles:

- As underlined in the report by the group of experts on Fight against human trafficking, which is in charge of the implementation in France, of the Council of Europe's convention on action against human trafficking, the specialized NGOs meet "great difficulties on the matter of supporting trafficking children victims" (paragraph 150). This is due to the absence of geographical removal device for children, whereas such devices exist for adult victims.
- Stigmatization towards Eastern European people: the highest French political authorities made repression against this population the point of their safety policies. Up until May 2012, the electoral climate has not helped favoring a sensitive action and attention from authorities, towards foreign minors' exploitation, and especially thieving exploitation. This political orientation has jeopardized the proper realization of the trainings we had planned on displaying.
- The treatment of those youth as offenders, by police and judicial authorities: the implementation of political orders has delayed the awareness within public opinion, implying that these youth were victims rather than offenders. Thus decisions of imprisonment as a solution prevailed over protection solutions, which are the ones we do recommend.
- The repressive solution choice held up the phenomenon's general understanding, which still remains largely unknown. This misreading has been an obstacle in implementing the protection device, while the latter needs the involvement of many actors.
- The camps dismantling performed for judicial and/or sanitary reasons sometimes have an impact on some of the youth's follow-up, who then have to move. The displacements can have serious consequences on their support and entail a breakup in their follow up, whether punctual or definitive.
- Police operations of network dismantling, like the one having occurred in autumn 2012 in Stains (93), were performed without having informed Hors La Rue enough. The responsible adults may have been arrested on that occasion, but the protection of minor victims was barely prepared. Minors followed by our teams ran away, frightened by police presence. Some of them have been followed by our team member in Romania in October 2012.
- Local and central administrations' issues to agree on adapted framework towards minors and their support: minor victims' protection requires the taking part of distinct specific administrations (Police, Justice, Child Protection), although all agree on their difficulties to work jointly on several matters. Child Protection Services who are relevant regarding children protection, do not have specifically trained and sensitized staff for the care of foreign minor victims of exploitation.
- Weak coordination between actors: the necessary involvement of different administrations

demonstrates the specific need for coordination, to date insufficient.

- The difficulty to obtain youth's agreement to the project of their removal: minors' exploitation can occur in a domestic environment. As a matter of fact, it appears difficult for them to admit that they are exploited, and to consider a way out of exploitation without previous help and support. The escape does involve a break-up from his/her family and from his/her siblings. This aspect is the main obstacle when carrying out their removal: indeed it poses the problem of protecting a youth, who does not ask for protection. Thus, geographical removal has to be performed by an authority displaying adequate legal means. This aspect was integrated late by institutions we collaborate with. Furthermore, the necessary educational time needed to even prepare the youth to accept his project of removal often contradicts legal and police related constraints.
- At last, as we mentioned earlier, the numbers of youth followed has been more important than we had expected. We had to dedicate more resources to young victims support, at the expense of others actions, such as trainings. This obstacle, nevertheless, asserts our approach. This unexpectedly high attendance has reinforced our expertise and conviction about the need to carry on with the implementation of adequate measures.

### **3.6. Implications these obstacles might have on the implementation of the project**

*(Please provide information on the implications of the obstacles and whether any amendments need to be made to the project proposal in order to achieve the planned results)*

The previously identified obstacles delayed the execution of some of the project steps: training sessions did not take place as planned. It is important to specify that those training sessions must be held within specific places known by the young and should be done on a case-by-case basis.

Nevertheless, and despite what was described earlier, we kept exchanging with the relevant authorities, who became more and more aware of the phenomenon. Investigations held after prison terms have uncovered exploitation situations. In addition, the failures caused by shelter accommodations organized too close to the youth's former living places convinced authorities to elaborate a more adapted framework.

Political shifts in the last spring in 2012 also created expectations from the actors of civil society: stigmatizing speeches were discarded. Nevertheless, the need to improve knowledge upon the phenomenon of minors' exploitation, still remains.

In this context, the French authorities, and more precisely the Paris Police Commission, have expressed their interest for our spotting and support skills towards young victims. Agreeing on the lack of coordination, the idea of monthly information exchanges between the association and Police Commission services has been approved. A wider scope of coordination, involving minors' Public Prosecutor's services and Justice Department's services, have also been mentioned, in order to conceive an device for emergency admission within the identified housing places. This coordination aims, especially, to better define roles and actor responsibilities who might be involved during the removal process.

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**3.7. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

*(Please describe any partnerships or cooperation established through the implementation of the project)*

A partnership with Paris Police Commission is currently being considered. It aims at extending our action in favor of tracking and supporting minor victims of trafficking.

The cooperation with Paris Police Commission, but also Justice Department services or Public Prosecutor's department services, will be reinforced, mostly in order to overcome the obstacles identified in 3.5., regarding the geographical removal enactment.

**3.8. Resource mobilization**

*(Please describe any activities undertaken to attract additional funding for your organization/project and the results had)*

A partnership with Paris Police Commission is currently in the process of formalization. We will keep you informed about the results of our initiatives towards those services.

#### 4. Financial Report

Budget Line	Planned Expenditure		Amount spent until 31 December 2012		Remaining Balance <sup>2</sup>	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
<b>1. Travel Costs</b>						
1.1.Travel in Project	8000		1443		- 6557	
<b>TOTAL TRAVEL COSTS</b>						
<b>2. Personnel Costs</b>						
2.1. Project Personnel	1000		18824		+17824	
2.2. Administrative Support Personnel	0		0		0	
2.3. Other Personnel Costs	2000		0		0	
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS</b>						
<b>3. Subcontracts and Grants</b>						
3.1. Subcontracts						
3.2. Grants to Partners						
<b>TOTAL SUBCONTRACTS AND GRANTS</b>						
<b>4. Training Costs</b>						
4.1. Study Tour						
4.2. In-service Training	6500		0		-6500	
4.3. Group Training	1000		37		-963	
4.4. Meetings						
<b>TOTAL TRAINING COSTS</b>						
<b>5. Equipment</b>						
5.1. Expendable Equipment <sup>3</sup>	1000		2252		+1252	
5.2. Non-expendable Equipment <sup>4</sup>	2000		792		-1208	
5.3. Premises <sup>5</sup>						
<b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT</b>						
<b>6. Miscellaneous</b>						
6.1. Operation and maintenance of equipment <sup>6</sup>						
6.2. General Operating Costs <sup>7</sup>						
6.3. Reporting Costs <sup>8</sup>	1000		528		-472	
6.4. Sundries <sup>9</sup>	2500		0		-2500	
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>25000</b>		<b>23876</b>		<b>-1124</b>	

<sup>2</sup> Please explain in case there is a difference between planned and actual expenditures in 2012

<sup>3</sup> Such as food, textiles, paper products, medical products, pharmaceutical products, contraceptives, other materials and goods

<sup>4</sup> Such as office machinery, furniture, acquisition of communication equipment, acquisition of audio visual equipment, acquisition of computer hardware

<sup>5</sup> Such as rent, custodial and cleaning services

<sup>6</sup> Such as maintenance and licensing of hardware and software

<sup>7</sup> Such as telephone charges, postage and pouch, stationery, publications, audio visual productions, printing, translation costs, insurance, bank charges, storage

<sup>8</sup> Audit certification

<sup>9</sup> Such as legal fees, security-related costs, personal security measures

## Explanation for the budget differential

### 1. Travel Costs

As explained in the report, we had to focus on our work in the streets and in our reception center, due to exceptional attendance.

This budget line is related to a travel to Romania after a police operation against a network exploiting some children, in order to steal cellular phones in the streets. This unexpected breaking with these children required a following in their return country.

### 2. Personnel Costs

1 social worker, 1 psychologist and 1 project manager had to be partially assigned to the project.

This budget line is related to these affectations.

Role	Annual Cost	Allocated Time	Total Amount spent from the Trust Fund
Social Worker	52 176 USD	10%	5 217 USD
Psychologist	55 032 USD	10%	5 204 USD
Project Manager	55 416 USD	15%	8 103 USD
		<b>TOTAL</b>	18 524 USD

### 4. Training Costs

The two training sessions mentioned point 3.2 took place near Paris and implied few expenses.

### 5. Equipment

The exceptional attendance in Hors La Rue's day center implied additional equipment costs (for example we delivered 2151 meals in 2012 against 1390 in 2011)

### 6. Miscellaneous

Due to the need for involvement of several public authorities (police, justice, children social services), we didn't proceed to any geographical removal.

The Trust Fund may wish to publish a summary of the preliminary results of the project. For this purpose, please kindly send any visual material you might have (photos, brochures,...). Should you have any objections to the Trust Fund publishing these materials, please state them here.

Name of the contact person for the Action: Guillaume Lardanchet

Signature: ..... Stamp:

Location: Montreuil

Date report due: 28 February 2013

Date report sent: 28.02.2013

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