

Homeless young people in Amsterdam



European Commission

Project Street Children



**Berlin Institute for Comparative
Social Research**



Dr. George Muskens

© DOCA Bureaus

Kerkstraat 27

Lepelstraat

info@docabureaus.nl

www.docabureaus.nl

May 2006

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	DISTINCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS	2
2.1	RATHER IMPORTANT DISTINCTIONS.....	2
2.1.1	<i>Minors / young adults</i>	2
2.1.2	<i>Home / homeless</i>	4
2.1.3	<i>Origin and ethnicity, third country nationals</i>	4
2.1.4	<i>Gender issues</i>	5
2.2	MOST IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.....	5
2.2.1	<i>Legal / illegal</i>	5
3	HOMELESS YOUNG IMMIGRANTS IN AMSTERDAM	7
3.1	LEGAL RESIDENTS.....	7
3.1.1	<i>Children of homeless immigrants</i>	7
3.1.2	<i>Victims of sexual exploitation and violence</i>	7
3.1.3	<i>Single young mothers, pregnant teenagers and babies</i>	7
3.1.4	<i>Runaways</i>	8
3.1.5	<i>Social kick-outs</i>	8
3.1.6	<i>Hangouts</i>	8
3.1.7	<i>Young people with light mental deficiencies</i>	8
3.1.8	<i>Young Antillean newcomers</i>	8
3.2	ILLEGAL YOUNG IMMIGRANT GROUPS.....	9
3.2.1	<i>Children of rejected asylum seekers</i>	9
3.2.2	<i>Ex-unaccompanied minors</i>	9
3.2.3	<i>Illegal family re-unifiers</i>	9
3.2.4	<i>Broken families</i>	10
3.2.5	<i>Real illegals?</i>	10
3.2.6	<i>Severely exploited illegals</i>	11
4	NATIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES	12
4.1	RELEVANT NATIONAL POLICIES.....	12
4.1.1	<i>Integration and immigration policies since 2002</i>	12
	Restricted immigration.....	12
	Shared citizenship.....	13
	Obligatory entrance examination.....	13
	Obligatory language examination for ‘oldcomers’ (settled immigrants).....	13
4.1.2	<i>Youth care</i>	13
4.2	CARE FOR THE HOMELESS.....	15
4.3	RELEVANT POLICIES IN AMSTERDAM.....	15
4.3.1	<i>The Chain</i>	15
4.3.2	<i>Managing illegal young residents</i>	17
	Local estimates in 2003.....	17
	Ex-accompanied minors since 2005.....	17
5	TAKING CARE OF THE LEGAL YOUNG HOMELESS IMMIGRANTS	19
5.1	RESIDENTIAL CARE.....	19
5.1.1	<i>Youth psychiatry</i>	19
	De Meren.....	20
	De Bascule.....	20
5.1.2	<i>Disabled minors</i>	20
	De Bascule for mentally handicapped minors.....	20
	Joris House.....	20
	Philadelphia Care.....	20
	Sinai Centre.....	20
	Housing Centre Weerklank.....	20
	Housing, Care and Service Menno Simons.....	21
	House De Merenhof.....	21

5.1.3	<i>Judiciary youth centres</i>	21
	JOC – Youth Residential Treatment Centre.....	21
	Den Engh.....	21
5.2	BEDS AND MORE FOR HOMELESS YOUNG PEOPLE.....	22
5.2.1	<i>The Chain (Bestek voor de Keten) – settled co-operation of institutions</i>	22
5.2.2	<i>Management, mediation and advise</i>	23
	Management.....	23
	Indication and mediation.....	23
	Advise.....	24
5.2.3	<i>Finding the homeless young people – Street Corner Work Amsterdam</i>	25
5.2.4	<i>The mediated clients</i>	26
5.2.5	<i>Houses and services</i>	26
	Spirit.....	26
	Berthold Brecht House.....	27
	Altra.....	28
	HVO-Querido.....	28
	Salvation Army – De Klif.....	29
6	ILLEGAL YOUNG HOMELESS IMMIGRANTS: WHO CARES?	30
6.1	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.....	30
6.1.1	<i>IND – The Office of Immigration and naturalisation</i>	30
6.1.2	<i>COA – Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers</i>	30
6.1.3	<i>NIDOS – Custody Institution for Unaccompanied Minors</i>	31
6.1.4	<i>Departure, expatriation and detention centres</i>	31
6.2	NGOs.....	31
6.2.1	<i>SVA – Refugee work Amsterdam</i>	32
6.2.2	<i>WOU – Working Group Help the Rejected Asylum Seekers</i>	32
6.2.3	<i>Defence for Children</i>	32
6.2.4	<i>SAMAH</i>	33
6.2.5	<i>BLinN – Bonded Labour in the Netherlands</i>	34
6.2.6	<i>Zusters Augustinessen / Sisters of Saint Augustine</i>	34
6.2.7	<i>Don Bosco House Amsterdam South-East, Reverend Mzisi</i>	35
6.2.8	<i>SVZV – Support Group for Women without Residence Permit</i>	35
6.2.9	<i>Rhimou Congregation</i>	35
6.2.10	<i>Jeanette Noel House</i>	35
6.2.11	<i>Harriet Tubman House</i>	36
6.2.12	<i>Autonomous Centre</i>	36
6.2.13	<i>ASKV/SV – Solidarity Committee for Refugees/Support Centre for Refugees Amsterdam</i>	
	36	
7	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	37
	ATTACHMENTS.....	40
	ATTACHMENT 1. LIST OF INTERVIEWS	41
	ATTACHMENT 2. REFERENCES.....	42
	ATTACHMENT 3. RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS – NETHERLANDS AND AMSTERDAM	46

1 Introduction

In May 2005 a comparative research project has started on the care for homeless children from third countries in four European cities. These cities were Berlin, Amsterdam, Prague and Madrid. The European Migration Centre EMZ in Berlin initiated the project in autumn 2004, together with researchers in the other countries. For Amsterdam and the Netherlands DOCA Bureaus became the partner. The project received funding from the Daphne Programme of the European Commission, being a programme to improve the integration policies and practices in the Member States of the European Union. The research project should contribute to the knowledge base on homeless immigrant children and the care as offered to them in the four cities, and from that point, in a wider European context.

DOCA Bureaus has collected the relevant data and information with regard to Amsterdam. It has made 21 expert interviews. It has collected the documentation on the many local and national institutions and organisations that are directly or indirectly involved in the care for groups of homeless young people, among others via the Internet. It has analysed the secondary databases as available on young immigrants, homeless young people, young 'illegal' residents of Amsterdam, etc. The project has gone on for a year. On the basis of the interviews, documentation and data DOCA has delivered two progress reports to the international research group. As the conclusion of the research project in Amsterdam it has now finished a local report on young homeless immigrants in Amsterdam.

In this report it will first be explained why terminology is used that deviates at some points from the original project plan. The situation in Amsterdam and the Netherlands did not allow the DOCA researcher to lay the focus exclusively on children or minors from third countries. Both the lines of distinction between minor and adult persons and those with regard to relevant immigrant groups do not follow the 'European' lines of distinction precisely. For a number of reasons related to youth policies, young homeless adults are cared for in a special way that reflects the care and protection of minors and that keeps the young homeless persons apart from the older homeless adults. Relevant immigrant groups in Amsterdam are defined in another way than is usually done at the European level, among others in relation to the Dutch definition of ethnicity. But the decisive distinction has become the one between legal young residents of the city, who are eligible for care, and 'illegal' young residents, who are to be excluded from care. In chapter 2 of the report we will discuss the definition and distinction issue in further detail.

In chapter 3 we will describe the local data with regard to homeless young people. In chapter 4 we will present the relevant national and local policies. These regard immigration and integration, the exclusion and expatriation of illegal residents including young rejected asylum seekers, and the co-operation in the care for young homeless people by the so-called Chain.

In chapter 5 we will give an overview of the latter care, the institutions and practices at several levels: forced care by judiciary institutions including youth detention, as well as more or less all-inclusive care by a wide number of institutions. For the latter, the focus is on the Chain and its partners.

In chapter 6 we will present our findings with regard to the 'illegal' residents. In practice a variety of institutions cares for them or insists on more and better care, protection and legalisation, muddling through between harsh national policies and local concerns with regard to young people on the move.

Chapter 7 is the summary and conclusion.

2 Distinctions and definitions

As a sociologist the Dutch rapporteur is not primarily focussed on formal and legal terms and rules. These exist and they are important because they shape reality, in combination with the games that are played in the national and the local arena. The terms and rules of the game were established as part of the game and as a corollary of the power relations between the persons, parties and factions as involved. The terms and rules of the game were changed from time to time and will be changed in the future too.

Yet, terms are used as referents in public debate and justifiers of certain actions, e.g. with regard to shelter, food and support for young homeless third country nationals in the Low Countries and its capital Amsterdam. Among others, these regard the terms as used in European debate and action, in the framework of the DAPHNE programme and in relation to the present comparative research project on Berlin, Prague, Madrid and Amsterdam. However, other terms are most frequently used in national and local policy debate in the Netherlands and Amsterdam.

I shall discuss the national and local meanings of the terms as relevant and as sets of relevant distinctions, in particular five rather important terms and sets of distinctions, as well as one that is most decisive in the national and local context. The latter regards the distinction between legally residing young immigrants and those who do not, i.e. the distinction between 'legals' and 'illegals'.

2.1 Rather important distinctions

2.1.1 Minors / young adults

Minors are distinguished from adults. Minors are 18⁻ and adults are 18⁺, as in most European countries. Minors are protected by special youth laws and are under the authority of their parents or their ward. Parents or the ward are responsible for their shelter, food, safety and socialisation. Minor immigrants are either accompanying their parents or they are under the custody of a ward¹.

Adults are responsible for themselves, e.g. for finding a roof, means of existence, etc. Adults are expected or forced, if necessary, to respect the laws of the country.

National youth care legislation of 2005 has clarified that youth care including shelter for the homeless should exclusively be made available to minors and not to ex-minors being young adults.²

Yet, the distinction between minors and adults is not fully relevant and applicable for the local management of homelessness among young immigrants. The local authorities in Amsterdam have decided to implement special care for young homeless people up to the age of 23 in 2002, and they have also decided not to change policies and practices at the introduction of the new youth care law. The first focus in the

¹ All unaccompanied minor immigrants from third countries are placed under the custody of the national institution NIDOS, immediately upon registration, e.g. as an asylum seeker or as a student. Minor Antilleans, who travel to the Netherlands, should have an official ward in the Netherlands at arrival, according to an agreement between the Antillean and the Dutch authorities. All Antilleans are holders of the same passport as the Dutch citizens (i.e. they are Dutch citizens with the same travel and residence rights as persons living in the Netherlands), which has made a special custody agreement necessary. Actually, many minors have arrived and still arrive without an appropriate custody arrangement.

² The old youth care law offered the option to extend institutional youth care for those aged 18-23.

policies and practices was on the 18⁺-group, and it continued to be on it.³ For professionals in the field of care for the homeless the distinction of young adults 18-23 versus 'real adults' is also relevant because the elder homeless persons are usually faced with quite different problems and life histories compared to the young ones: the typical elder homeless persons are dependent on drugs and/or alcohol, they are marginalised, had a long history on the street and a kind of settled place in the night care institutions, while young homeless persons may still have a re-integration perspective in society, needing special care and treatment. They should therefore not be mixed up with the typical elder homeless persons.

The ethnic mix among the minors and the young homeless adults is different from that among the elder homeless persons. In Amsterdam, the latter are predominantly native Dutch persons with a rather large and fixed group of elder Surinamese persons. The younger group is really mixed, with rather equal portions of (former) asylum seekers as well as Moroccan-Dutch, Turkish-Dutch, Antillean-Dutch, Surinamese-Dutch and native Dutch persons. Among them is a rather large portion of young women at risk: very young mothers with babies, victims and ex-victims of sexual exploitation and abuse,⁴ etc. Capacities as required from professionals are quite different.

Most important aspect of the distinction between minors and adults is that minors in the Netherlands cannot be homeless, unless:

1. Their parents are homeless,
2. They are 'mobile young persons', e.g. run-aways from home or institution, or arriving from the Dutch Antilles without a more or less fixed sleeping place,⁵
3. They have arrived in the country illegally without applying for asylum.⁶

As unaccompanied minors and orphans they are placed under custody (see above) and so they should have a home. It happens that immigrant parents have become homeless, with their children. This may occur for the same reasons that native parents have become homeless, e.g. in relation to debts, neighbourhood nuisance or drug abuse. It can be a reason for a judiciary protection measure, by which the children are placed under custody, but not necessarily. It may also occur because the immigrant parents are staying illegally in the country, e.g. as refused asylum seekers or as black workers. In these cases the children would be denied custody and protection. They are homeless without public help.⁷

Some ex-minors or young adults run apparently a peculiar risk to become homeless or 'mobile'. For them, parents and wards are no longer responsible and they can kick them out for reasons of family troubles, etc. Social security legislation has given an extra impulse to it. For a person, who is on social security, it is a disadvantage when

³ Besides, in many more relevant policy action fields, such as active labour market policies, the local government has set its targets on young adults 18-23, who should be obliged to go to school (again) or to accept probation places for training and qualification, instead of being entitled for social security.

⁴ The latter is also observed among boys and young men.

⁵ Many of them arrive, as also a number of 'illegals' do, with some family etc. addresses where they could stay. A number of them are apparently not welcome or are kicked out because of troubles. Therefore, they become 'mobile'. Some arrived as drug traffickers, who should find their place of delivery. After delivery they will become 'mobile'.

⁶ Black workers, minors being recruited for prostitution, etc. Their number is estimated to be considerable in a city such as Amsterdam. To a certain extent their status as a minor is important, but in combination with their illegal residence (see below).

⁷ Defence for Children Netherlands has received reactions from thousands of children, who have lived in these 'illegal' circumstances for longer than five years, following the announcement of its legal action against the government on March 10th 2006, accusing the government of neglecting the UN-Child Charter in this respect.

another adult person in the house has an income.⁸ So, 18⁺ children may be a risk for their parents as long as they live in the same house. Kicking out for this reason has been observed by street corner workers in Amsterdam-West among Moroccan families on social security, among others (interview Mr. Ide Kelderman, Director of Street Corner Work Amsterdam).

2.1.2 Home / homeless

The difference between those who have a home and those who do not is not clear in all cases. Not every person, who stays in Amsterdam without a fixed address, is homeless. In Amsterdam homelessness is partly a matter of self-definition, partly a matter of professional observation, and partly a matter of criteria as held by the local authorities and institutions for offering accommodation, food and help to eligible homeless persons. First step is that a person applies for accommodation etc. as a homeless person or that professionals e.g. from street corner work have observed that someone is going around as a homeless person. Then it is checked whether he or she is eligible in terms of the criteria. These criteria are dependent on local insights and preferences. The applying person can never be sure that accommodation etc. is offered as these also depend on available budgets, places and institutional capacities.

For young persons the criteria of the municipality of Amsterdam are:

1. The person must miss a fixed place of living since three months or longer,
2. He or she is not older than 23,
3. He or she has no other professional help,
4. He or she is at risk in at least three of six fields being living, work and school, finances, the judiciary, health, social network,
5. He or she is from Amsterdam or they miss any relation with another place in the country.

All others are 'not homeless enough'. It regards all (young) persons, who do not have an address or place to live, or who are not eligible, e.g. because of low further risks and problems, not being visible, etc. There is an estimate that it may regard several hundreds of young persons (Groen and Van der Veer 2006, p. 7).⁹ The criteria have been introduced in 2000, i.e. six years ago, and they have hardly changed since then. It is obvious, however, that they can be changed at any moment for any good reason.

2.1.3 Origin and ethnicity, third country nationals

The European concept of third country nationals is hardly used and recognised in public discourse on immigration in the Netherlands. The concept of ethnicity is a constituent term of the debate, however, and it fits rather well with the European concept of third country nationals. Third country nationals are immigrants or sojourners from countries that are not a Member State of the EU or the countries belonging to the EEA. The Dutch ethnicity concept also applies to the residents or sojourners from non-Member States, but in a selective way. It regards the immigrants and sojourners from poor third countries (i.e. not the USA, Canada, Japan, etc.) and

⁸ The legal term for social security reduction for adults living in the same house is 'front door sharing'.

⁹ The authors counted 348 homeless young persons in Amsterdam in 2004, plus an unclear percentage of the 275 young persons that found a bed during three nights in the public sleep-in Poort Gebouw (see chapter 4). The estimate is, as all estimates, exclusive the number of illegal homeless residents (see below).

the Dutch Antilles.¹⁰ Immigrants are born themselves in a poor third world country or one of their parents was.

However decisive the ethnicity concept is for the public discourse on the integration of immigrants, it is not really important for the care and help for young homeless people not being native Dutch persons. As far as persons are eligible for care and help (see above) care and help are offered both to native and immigrant youth, without discrimination. As already stated the pale skin of older homeless persons is not retraced among the younger groups under 23 in Amsterdam. All ethnic groups are found among the clients of the care and help. It was offered to 186 young persons in 2004 of whom 47 were Moroccan-Dutch, 44 Surinamese-Dutch and 42 native Dutch.

2.1.4 Gender issues

There is certainly specific concern concerning gender issues, i.e. young women with babies or being pregnant, or concerning young women who have been the victim of sexual exploitation and violence. The Amsterdam figures for care and help in 2004 regarded 86 young women of whom 30 had babies and/or were pregnant.

The gender issues regard exclusively or in most cases immigrant women. So, at this point care and help are targeted at ethnic minority groups. The public and professional attention for the target groups of black young mothers and babies or for Eastern European women who became involved in sexual exploitation or for young Muslim women who have been the victims of family violence or abandonment is increased by reports and actions of local, national and international pressure groups such as ECPAT, Defence for Children and SAMAH.

2.2 *Most important distinction*

2.2.1 Legal / illegal

The distinctions discussed above are actually over-shadowed by the distinction between those immigrants who are allowed a legal title or 'status' of residence in the country, or those are denied that title. The first are the 'legals' in the country, while the second are the 'illegals', in public debate and official documents. The distinction is decisive because 'legals' are entitled to all public care and services including accommodation for homeless young persons as available, while public care and services for 'illegals' are strictly restricted. These are restricted to care and services that cannot be denied on behalf of international treaties. These are restricted to the custody of minors, compulsory school attendance, and emergency health care. 'Illegals' are to be repatriated as soon and as quickly as possible. The government and the Parliamentarian majority are very clear and strict on it and require the same line from local authorities and public agencies. It is one of the corner stones of the country's restrictive immigration policies.

Following this point of distinction, local authorities and institutions that are dealing with homelessness among young and minor immigrants are encouraged to manage the homelessness of legal young immigrants as they do for native residents. That means that no special treatment is foreseen for the eligible immigrant target groups from third countries. At the same time, the local authorities should not make public resources available for accommodation etc. that is to be used by 'illegals'. The only thing they should do for them is to encourage them to be repatriated as soon as

¹⁰ Apart from a number of exceptions and specifications not to be explained in the present context (see my contribution on Integration Indicators and Generations).

possible. There is one exception. It regards the custody of unaccompanied minors, which includes all public services and care, including e.g. housing, education, health care, participation, etc. Entitlement for these public services and care runs until the unaccompanied minor becomes an adult illegal immigrant on his or her eighteenth birthday. Then he or she is to be excluded from most public services and care. He or she is to be repatriated.

Therefore, first and decisive point in any intake interview with public agencies regards the 'status' of an immigrant person – is he or she legal or illegal?

However clear the Immigration Law of 2002 is said to be on legal and illegal terms of residence, there is unavoidably a conceptual and practical grey zone, to which homeless young people and their formal and informal advocates have referred, in trials and in public debate. The grey zone regards, among others, the following points:

1. Missing papers and documents, related to confusion concerning the identity of the immigrant – actually most asylum seekers arrived in the country without any papers and it is presumed that losing the papers is part of asylum trafficking,
2. Administrative faults, presumed or real,
3. Very hard circumstances that have struck public concern and that could plea for ministerial clemency,
4. Any 'case' in which agencies, advocates and authorities believe that the illegal person has or should have a chance to be legalised in the (near) future,
5. What to do with persons who should be repatriated to a 'non-cooperative country'.

For grey points such as these the local game has gone on in the past and it will go on in the future. Shelter, food and support was offered and will be offered, e.g. from private initiative. The local authorities or institutions were challenged and will be challenged further on to do so or to make resources available for it. From the other side, government and more restrictive factions in the city will put pressure on the local authorities and institutions to be as restrictive against 'illegals' as the law should prescribe.

3 Homeless young immigrants in Amsterdam

3.1 Legal residents¹¹

3.1.1 Children of homeless immigrants.

As a consequence of e.g. rent arrear and/or severe neighbourhood troubles, drugs-related troubles etc. families can be forced to leave their home and neighbourhood, together with their children. This occurred more in the recent years than before, in relation to more strict control practices from the side of the renting institutions.¹² Mostly, it is tried to find another home for the families or some other accommodation and/or custody for the children, but things are often not solved immediately. Families at risk include e.g. the one-parent families of young immigrants (see below) or immigrant families of Turkish and Moroccan descent that are involved in home cannabis cultivation, be they forced by gangs or not.

3.1.2 Victims of sexual exploitation and violence

Among the illegal immigrants in general and refused asylum seekers a group that has to be given special attention regards young and very young girls and women who are forced or seduced to solve their problems in prostitution and other forms of sexual abuse, drugs trafficking (with cocaine balls), etc. The same is also reported for young boys and men, although they are thought to do so with more freedom and choice, making a criminal career (Daalder, 2004). They are to be listed as (possibly) legal residents, because a personal history of exploitation and violence can be a reason for (temporary) legalisation in relation with a witness protection programme, a (temporary) permit of stay for medical and psychiatric treatment or individual legalisation on behalf of extremely hard personal circumstances.

3.1.3 Single young mothers, pregnant teenagers and babies

In the total population the number of single young mothers and pregnant teenagers has decreased to a very low percentage, although it has never disappeared fully. Among native Dutch women the age of becoming a mother has become rather late, whereas the number of single mothers among immigrants from most Mediterranean and Muslim countries has always been low. As far as single young motherhood and teenager pregnancy occurred it might be related to individual circumstances. So, care was to be offered at an individual level.

However, since the mid-nineties it has become evident that phenomena such as young single motherhood and teenager pregnancy is occurring rather often among Surinamese and Antilleans girls and young women. It is related to Caribbean family practice of extended matrimonial family relations. Here, however, many mothers and their children cannot rely on extended matrimonial family networks. Mothers and children could become isolated from their networks and society, whereas the usual trajectories towards social integration via education and work could be at risk – no

¹¹ Read: these young immigrants may stay in Amsterdam on behalf of a legal residence permit. It cannot be excluded that individuals within these groups stay in Amsterdam without legal status.

¹² Recent legislation has opened the opportunity to close poor districts and neighbourhoods for poor people, as a forced gentrification measure and as a measure against undesirable immigration. The law has been piloted in Rotterdam. It is known as the Lex Rotterdam. It has not been applied in Amsterdam.

time. So, a wider social problem emerged as a consequence. Later, the problems were also observed among African girls and young women from countries south of the Sahara and among young Mediterranean women, who had left their family in relation to family violence or (forced) divorce practices. Finally, in most cases a wider social, family and cultural problem was seen. Since then, young single mothers and pregnant teenager, particularly from immigrant origin, have become a new target group for social and housing policies as well as for family, women's and/or child protection measures.

3.1.4 Runaways.

Part of the young people run away from home for all kinds of strife with their parents or are kicked out by their parents as a nuisance, e.g. in relation to drug abuse, relations, crime and culture. For two reasons they concentrate in major cities such as Amsterdam. First, runaways from small-town have always run to big-town as to escape from local social control. Second, as far as immigrant families and generations are concerned: they concentrated already in the major cities and their children will find their runaway opportunities there.

3.1.5 Social kick-outs.

This is a type that coincides quite much with the previous one. It regards kicked out children of 18⁺ who were kicked out for social security reasons. Rule is that adults who share a household are shortened on their social security benefits because their needs and necessities would be lower than those of singles – they share their bathrooms, kitchens, meals, laundry, etc. In some families this is said to be a reason for kicking out the children as soon as they become adults, in combination with e.g. family strife. It is said to occur in Moroccan families in Amsterdam-West, where the children were already involved in street gangs, hangout groups, etc., reinforcing the troubles of hangout youth discussed below.

3.1.6 Hangouts.

In many immigrant neighbourhoods hangout groups of boys and young men are active, often loudly and as a said nuisance and trouble for the others in the neighbourhood (e.g. Intraval 2005). Many of them are not homeless in the clear sense of the word, but they live on the streets during the days and the evenings, returning to their parental homes for the night. For the neighbourhood the difference with homeless children and young adults is not clear, and neither is it for street corner workers. Many of them would need the same kind of guidance and care as young homeless people (Kelderman, 2002).

3.1.7 Young people with light mental deficiencies.

Special attention is paid to young people with a light mental deficiency, as they appear rather often in the records of institutions offering care to homeless young people (Nijland 2005).

3.1.8 Young Antillean newcomers.

In relation to social and economic problems on the Antillean Islands since the late eighties large numbers of Antillean youngsters at risk (low on education, language proficiency, etc.) have moved to the Netherlands. They are Dutch citizens who have full and uncontrolled access to the country. Many of them arrive without any

perspective in Dutch society, apart from the idea that they can make it and with the addresses and telephone numbers of some family members and acquaintances. Some arrive as drugs traffickers (e.g. with cocaine balls in their stomach), and are supposed to travel through to a dealer somewhere in the country. They have no chance on the public housing market during four or five years, and run therefore a very high risk of homelessness, if they cannot find a living place with family, acquaintances, on the private housing market, etc. Dutch policies towards this group include a scheme for guided housing in some municipalities and further measures to reinforce their integration in Dutch society. It also includes the options of the discouragement of coming to the Netherlands, full control of possible drugs flights and the forced repatriation of convicted criminals and other young people who are presumed to be a nuisance in their environment. The latter option is a government's intention, but it is not yet effectuated.

3.2 *Illegal young immigrant groups*

3.2.1 Children of rejected asylum seekers.

With their parents children of rejected asylum seekers become illegal at the moment that they are denied access, in the view of the Government. They must be ready to be repatriated to their country of origin, as a family, and with their parents they can be taken in custody as to ensure their co-operation. They lose the accommodation and support that was offered to them as asylum seekers. It is questioned by the opposition whether this policy is in line with the UN Charter on Childs' Rights. Most municipalities feel that they have an obligation, directly or indirectly, to take care of these families and their children.

3.2.2 Ex-unaccompanied minors.

Unaccompanied minors among asylum seekers received custody, accommodation, education and all other support as necessary. In that sense they are not to be seen as homeless children. Problems arise when they attain their adult age at 18. Until summer 2005 they received a status as a recognised refugee before that date or they were kept in their accommodation etc. awaiting the decisions of the immigration authorities. Nowadays, they become illegal residents at 18, when they did not receive their permanent status then. The authorities are obliged to stop their support and to finish their accommodation. They either are taken into custody for repatriation or they become 'unknown' homeless young people, who cannot be accommodated by the care institutions for the homeless. They disappear from public records (Daalder, 2004). So, the group of ex-unaccompanied minors is a group in great troubles. Their number must be considerable, as the number of unaccompanied minors has been rather high until recently, as is the number of them who are denied status.

3.2.3 Illegal family re-unifiers

Young people may expect that they can join one or more parents that are legally staying in the Netherlands, for right or wrong reasons. After arrival they may be faced with legal objections against their intended family re-unification. Reasons can be that the residence status of the parent(s) is questioned by the authorities, or the parenthood claim is rejected, or that the family ties between the child and the parent(s) are esteemed to be too weak. The latter is the case when the child is rather old and/or when the divorce between child and parent(s) has been too long. The latter occurs, for instance, when a child wants to be re-unified with a father, who has divorced from his

family abroad long ago or who never has established a family relation with the mother and the child. Finally, these questioned children become illegal residents of the country, and should be repatriated as quickly as possible.

3.2.4 Broken families

After a few years of marriage a divorced immigrant partner runs the risk of losing her (or his) status related to marriage and family re-unification. The residence permit remains related to the partner, who had legal residence in the country and who founded a family with a partner from abroad, e.g. from Morocco or Turkey. Although one could argue against a residence rule such as this one it is not severely discussed at the principle level by most parties in public debate. The debate regards two most serious points related to divorce legislation, on the one hand, and family violence, on the other.

Divorce and residence issues are complicated by foreign family legislation, e.g. with regard to forced divorce and the priority custody rights of the father as practiced in Moroccan legislation and as not recognised by Dutch legislation. It may lead to questionable divorce practices at the detriment of the women concerned. These women can still be very young. Dutch authorities would be in favour of the exclusive application of Dutch family and divorce legislation, as it would give equal and balanced position to both parties involved. As long as Moroccan jurisdiction also will be applied divorced partners may become illegal and homeless residents against all odds.

Violence occurred and will occur in some immigrant families, as in other kinds of families too. Victims would like to have the opportunity for a divorce or for running away from a violent partner. Some or even many do, but they and others are hindered by the risk of becoming illegal and homeless, and of being repatriated, as long as they do not have a residence right of their own. For some the judiciary has created a special residence right, namely for those the judiciary needs as a witness in a process against the violent partner or as a witness in other cases. For some clemency has been shown by the minister. For others, public actions have been organised and shelter has been offered, with or without public support. But the situation remained in principle the same: there is no residence right in relation to being a (proved) victim of family violence.

3.2.5 Real illegals?

Larger numbers of young people have arrived in the country and in Amsterdam, who have never applied for legal status. Knowingly or unknowingly they are staying there as illegal residents. We assume that the majority of them do so knowingly and voluntarily, as part of the global migration streams to the places where they can find work, money and (perhaps) a future. They hide for immigration and police control and they can manage to stay in the grey and black economy as long as they are not traced on the street, at the work places or otherwise, and as long as they may survive with e.g. borrowed papers. It is a life with major risks (no work and money, exploitation, accidents and sickness without care, bad housing, etc.), but experts e.g. in Amsterdam assume that many of them can survive during longer periods in the city. Apart from permanent tracing and repatriation efforts the city is faced with them in case of major risks making them a victim of their circumstances and urging the authorities for immediate intervention.

3.2.6 Severely exploited illegals

A number of illegals have been recruited for work they do not want to do, e.g. in the sex industry. Apart from all bondage tricks and threats as applied by their exploitants those who have been recruited run the same risk as other illegals in general and the victims of family violence in particular: when running away they run the risk of becoming illegal and homeless and they should be repatriated. For some there is the protected witness programme, and clemency in relation to extreme circumstances, etc. A number of private initiatives such as those of ECPAT International and Defence for Children, in Amsterdam and elsewhere, take care of the victims, offering them shelter, food, care, and if needs be, a hide away place. Reports (e.g. Braat 2004) were brought to the attention of the Parliament. However, (proved) sexual exploitation is not automatically leading to a permit of residence.

4 National and local policies

4.1 *Relevant national policies*

Most relevant national policies with regard to homeless minors and other young people from third countries in Amsterdam regard the immigration and integration policies, on the one hand, and the youth policies, on the other.¹³ Both policy domains have gone through a process of rather radical change in the recent past. Immigration and integration policies have gone through a paradigm shift in 2002 with the new government based upon a centre-right coalition,¹⁴ and youth policies were reformulated in a new legal framework for judiciary and voluntary youth care, as prepared over a longer period and as definitively implemented by January 2005.

4.1.1 Integration and immigration policies since 2002

Restricted immigration

First aim of the policies that were introduced by the new government in 2002 were a paradigm shift aimed at controlled immigration and the targeted set of measures against illegal residence. For control of immigration measures were taken such as:

1. Biometric registration of undocumented asylum seekers
2. Sharpest pre-procedure control for all asylum seekers,
3. Sharper conditions for family re-unification permits, i.e. higher age and income,
4. No full permit of stay within five years.

The targeted measures against illegal residence included the following measures:

1. Bilateral agreements with countries of origin to repatriate those who are denied residence, with the opportunity to make bilateral aid dependent on such agreements,
2. Illegal residence was made liable to punishment,
3. Intensified surveillance and detention measures,
4. Expatriation of criminal immigrants, both legal and illegal,
5. Easier procedures with regard to the detention of illegal residents.

A sharp public debate took place on a general pardon for all or most old asylum seekers, i.e. those who started their procedure before the immigration law of 2001. As to avoid precedent effects the government has restricted the pardon to a very limited number of persons. As a result, 26.000 old asylum seekers were to be repatriated, voluntary or involuntary, and with or without acceptance by the country of repatriation.

¹³ Actually, also national policies in the field of care for the homeless were also to be discussed. National policy attention for it has been diminished rather strongly, as most of it has been decentralised, making it a general task for the municipalities to care for homeless (adult) persons. Quality of the care as offered is controlled by the provinces. At the national level it is supported by national expert centres such as NIZW (national expert centre for care and welfare), KIEM and Forum (national expert centres with regard to the integration of immigrants), VNG, being the association of Dutch municipalities, and others.

¹⁴ The shift did not change the legal framework for restricted immigration policies. The restricted immigration policy operates upon the Immigration Law of 2001 that was proposed and adopted by the 'pink coalition' (socio-democrats and liberals). For the integration policy new laws have been proposed and adopted in 2005, but its basic ideas such as forced integration courses for newcomers and as much attention for 'oldcomers' and their integration as possible were introduced by the pink coalition in the nineties.

For those who co-operate with the authorities for their voluntary repatriation a special repatriation support schedule was opened. Since 2002 still around 15.000 old asylum seekers have been in a residence permit procedure or waiting for decisions with regard to their repatriation.

Shared citizenship

The concept of shared citizenship was introduced. It should express that the immigrants chooses decisively and exclusively to belong to the Netherlands, particularly in relation to the globalising international context. It is incompatible with double citizenship, which is to be avoided as much as possible. In the frame of shared citizenship the act of naturalisation should consist of local ceremony for new citizens promising loyalty to the Dutch Constitution, in line with the practice in e.g. Canada.

Obligatory entrance examination

A law has been proposed and adopted to require the completion of first integration courses for Dutch as a second language in the country of origin, as a requirement for a first access permit. Both these courses and further courses in the Netherlands are to be paid by the candidates themselves, with the possibility of a partial refund after a successful exam.

Obligatory language examination for ‘oldcomers’ (settled immigrants)

On the basis of the integration law of 1997 integration courses are obligatory for newcomers. Now, a law is proposed and adopted that those who have arrived in the country before that date should prove that they are sufficiently proficient in Dutch. That means that some 4 à 500.000 ‘oldcomers’ will have to pass examinations in Dutch as a second language and other integration aims. Before 2000 they were dependent on volunteers or on courses as available in the frame of adult education or courses as offered on the market by commercial language institutions. Since 2000, there was a special schedule for the municipalities to offer special courses for as many ‘oldcomers’ as they could reach, and for those who were dependent on social security or those who had kids in particular. Now, the market for language instruction is to be liberalised, while all clients who can be seen as ‘oldcomers’ will need to ‘buy’ the one course or the other, and to prove that they learned their integration lessons well.

4.1.2 Youth care

The legal framework is rather complex.

The Netherlands have ratified the UN’s Charter on Childrens’ Rights and therefore guarantees unbroken family life to minors as well as education for children at school age, basic health care and custody, independent of the status of the children as residents of the country.

Further rights and public care are not available for children without a legal status and were increasingly denied in recent years. It regards e.g. education above the school age of 16, children being removed from their class on their 17th birthday.

The age of adulthood has determined since long a number of things, but it was never a clear determinant for e.g. youth welfare and youth programmes. Here, it was taken into account that young people may go through a longer phase of coming to age and that problems related to that were to be treated in the frame of youth welfare and youth work. In the same phase incomes are mostly very low, being either grants for

students or minimum youth wages for young workers.¹⁵ Leaving home with related problems and youth culture including its annoying variants attracted not only youngsters under 18 but also young people above that age, up to 23 or 24 or 25. There was good reason for integrated initiatives and projects targeting at ‘young people at risk’ between rather young (e.g. 12 yrs old) and rather ‘mature’ (e.g. 25 yrs old). However, in the new legal frameworks explained below the age of adulthood at 18 is the clear criterion for public action: under it youth action is to be undertaken, above it these action are not possible in that frame. The laws, institutions and services for adults are to be applied.

Youth care is offered in two completely different legal and institutional frameworks. The first one is the framework of obligatory or judiciary youth care as ordered by youth verdicts and managed by judicial authorities such as courts, prosecutors, solicitors, police, penal youth institutions, custody and legal outplacement, etc. National institutions for e.g. youth detention, regional police forces, judiciary authorities organised in judiciary districts and regional custody bodies are responsible for the implementation.¹⁶ The other framework is that of voluntary youth care in response to the needs and deficiencies of young people. The players of this framework are the provinces, municipalities, welfare and youth work institutions, schools, sports clubs, etc. At the local level many of these institutions are rather badly linked to each other nor to the institutions of the other, judicial framework,¹⁷ even if it regards institutions with departments in both systems.

It is recognised in the meantime that there is a set of family problems that is not well helped by the judiciary approach and neither by that of the voluntary youth care. It regards the sphere of child and youth protection that is not well helped by the full force of outplacement and forced custody, or by the imprisonment of parents presumed to be violent parents. At the same time, it is can be obviously dangerous to wait for the moment that parents and children address themselves for help to the institutions and the professionals of the voluntary system.¹⁸ Therefore, since recent years a wide national interest has grown in the creation of ‘interfering care systems’ between the judiciary system and the system of voluntary youth care. Until now, the interest has not yet been implemented – between dreams and deeds there are laws and practical objections, to quote a Dutch poet of the nineteenth century.

Each player in either the judiciary system or the voluntary system has a relative autonomy of its own. It needs a great deal of co-ordination and consultation effort to let them work together if the need for co-operation and shared responsibility arises. It often does, particularly in the more difficult and complex cases, such as homeless, illegal ex-unaccompanied minor women who are exploited as prostitutes. Hampering

¹⁵ The minimum wage for adults starts at 24. Under that age there is a schedule for youth minimum wages that reaches the adult minimum wage at the age of 24. It starts at the age of 15 at 30% of the adult minimum wage. Young people who earn a minimum wage need additional income in case they are not supported by others. It may regard homeless young persons as well as others who ‘live independent’.

¹⁶ The regional police forces, judiciary and custody districts do not coincide with each other or with municipal and provincial borders. There are, however, some clearly overlapping functions and tasks, such as the municipal tasks of public order maintenance and (youth) nuisance avoidance, care for homeless minors and young persons, day-care, facilities for sports and culture, etc.

¹⁷ The judiciary institutions have also a certain level of prevention as their task. Preventive measures in the field of youth nuisance avoidance bring them close to local youth and welfare institutions and their preventive actions.

¹⁸ When they come for help they are often faced with waiting lists for a first intake or first treatment of months.

co-operation between professionals and institutions is a major problem of governance and case management in the Netherlands. To a certain extent, the lack of co-operation and consultation has grown worse by increased competition between the institutions, as caused by increased privatisation and commercialisation of the public domain. Much effort in the management of homelessness among young people has been put in improving the co-operation and consultation, as will be explained below.

4.2 Care for the homeless

The homeless are to be sheltered by the municipalities. The municipalities are expected to develop their policies in this respect, making means available for bed and bread, training and guidance in living in a house for young people who are presumed to be unable to do so or for people who stayed for a long time in a residential institution, small youth units, etc. For parts of their policies and projects the municipalities can rely on special and temporary support from European, national¹⁹ or provincial schemes and resources. It makes them 'running for the money'. They can also rely on national and provincial budgets for voluntary youth care, taking into account the rules as set by national or provincial law, such as the rule that the money is only spend on minors and not on young people just beyond that age, or the rule that the money is not spend on illegal residents. Under these conditions the municipalities still have a rather great autonomy in arranging their policies for homeless young people. Amsterdam has developed its policies for finding shelter and offering guidance to homeless young people at risk. A special unit that includes the institutions of voluntary youth care and those that offer accommodation to homeless people was created in 2000.

4.3 Relevant policies in Amsterdam

4.3.1 The Chain

So, on behalf of a special policy decision of the municipality of Amsterdam a number of youth care institutions have settled their co-operation in a special unit and a set of agreed appointments. It regards appointments with regard to housing and care for homeless young people. The institutions that are involved are so-called voluntary youth care institutions, i.e. institutions that offer care to young people without judiciary obligation. In principle, the young people 'come along' for help and they may appear or disappear as they like. The institutions are dependent on the motivation of their clients and their ability to bind them to a trajectory of help and care. The offer of accommodation is a strong binding factor.

The institutions have called their co-operation The Chain. It was founded in 2000 on initiative of the municipality that has guaranteed the finances for the co-operation and the services as offered to homeless young people. The Chain includes the following institutions:

1. The Office for Youth Care in and around Amsterdam BJA. BJA is responsible for the intake of new clients. It gives the diagnosis and prepares the care and help as needed.

¹⁹ A national scheme to be mentioned is the scheme for guided living for homeless young Antilleans at risk that was launched in 2002. Municipalities could receive national support during three years for the accommodation and guidance of some 10 to 30 young Antilleans at risk. In 2003, Amsterdam has considered to participate in this schedule in the frame of its policies with regard to this group, but its application was not effectuated. The group is a recognised risk factor for social marginalisation and homelessness (see above).

2. Street Corner Work Amsterdam SSWA that has a track record in finding homeless young people and in motivating them to trust institutions such as The Chain for further care and help,
3. The Regional Authorities for public health service GGD that acts as a consultant for the diagnosis of clients and that offers its experience as an operational 24-hours safety net for persons in crisis in the city,
4. The Drugs Consultation Office of the municipality Jellinek that also operates as a consultant, particularly with regard to drugs-related problems of possible clients,
5. Five institutions that offer shelter to homeless young people, ranging from sleep-in services during three nights per month via a temporary place to stay up to living under (some) guidance, e.g. at the end of a care trajectory. Three institutions are offering their services exclusively to recognised clients of The Chain since it became operational in 2003.²⁰

The Chain has a part-time co-ordinator as well as two consultative bodies, i.e. one for client decisions and one for operational issues.

Settled co-operation is obviously one of the conditions for effective voluntary youth care. Without these the institutions will act competitively and they will be vulnerable for young clients' shopping behaviour – what they do not get here they may try to find there, etc.

The settled co-operation regards the target group of clients (who are to be mediated towards housing and special care) and the role of each co-operating partner, e.g. as finder of homeless young people at risk or as an institution that offers special day care, night accommodation, etc. Between these the mediating institution is positioned with the aim to control the process and to arrange places and care for the homeless young persons.

The target group of clients is a restricted target group, because most homeless young persons should find their own solutions for housing and living, or they should be served by the normal social and housing institutions. *The target group is only open for young people not older than 23; they must have been homeless for at least three months; and they must have too many complex problems for appropriate help by the normal social and housing institutions. The latter is indicated by obvious problems in at least three out of six life domains, being housing, work and qualification, finances, judiciary, health, social network. Actually, persons who cause lots of troubles, e.g. in relation to drugs or petty crime can hardly be included in the target group.*

The institutions have agreed upon a steering group and the procedures to be followed to control these points.

²⁰ The three exclusive Chain-related service providers are HVO-Querido, Spirit and the Berthold Brecht House, the latter being specialised in emergency shelter. They represent long histories of orphanage care and youth care in the city with different ideological backgrounds. Now they are to be seen as professional organisations that could easily become involved in competitive processes for homeless clients and for contracts. They have, however, decided to chose for co-operation. In 2004 the three have accommodated and helped 237 or 85% of the clients in need for The Chain. Then there is the Salvation Army that has made places in its shelter places available for The Chain (65 clients in 2004) and there is Altra, which has offered shelter and help to young women and minors in the frame of its wider care for female minors (17 Chain-clients in 2004). These are not the only places that are offered to homeless young people in Amsterdam. At first there is the care and help for illegal residents who are excluded from care and help by The Chain (see below). There are further some institutions that have not joined The Chain, such as the Sisters of Saint Augustine (they offer 12 places and food to homeless women) and commercial youth hostels, chamber lodging, under-renting, staying with friends and families, house occupations, and all kind of practices that may help against homelessness without public care and help.

In Amsterdam there are social housing corporations. They are highly involved in the housing of young people in general and homeless young people in particular. They are, however, not a partner in the Chain.

4.3.2 Managing illegal young residents

Local estimates in 2003

In 2003 the municipality of Amsterdam has assigned a research contract to the research institute RISBO²¹ on illegal migrants²² in Amsterdam (De Boom, Engbersen and Van Der Heijden 2004). In the period 1997-2003 11.349 persons have been registered by the police²³ in relation to illegal residence. More than 80% of them were male, and more than 50% belonged to age groups under 30, with an average on or little above 30. A considerable number of the registered illegals in Amsterdam belonged to the ‘young immigrants generation’ that is the object of study here. The major regions where they came from were, with some fluctuations in the course of time, North Africa (20%), further Africa (15%) and Eastern Europe (25%).²⁴ As far as they could give an address in Amsterdam ‘coloured districts’ were mentioned, i.e. ‘Black Amsterdam South-East’ or districts in ‘Mediterranean Amsterdam-West’.

Ex-unaccompanied minors since 2005

Until summer 2005 it was practice in Amsterdam and elsewhere that ex-unaccompanied minors were kept and supported as before, particularly as far as they had arrived in the country before 2002, i.e. the year that the new immigration law was adopted.²⁵ They were ‘old cases’ deserving treatment as they were used to under the old immigration law, which meant that they were entitled to accommodation, care and support almost without end. In summer 2005 the minister has instructed the municipalities that they should end accommodation, care and support of ex-unaccompanied minors immediately upon a negative decision on their procedure. Since then a new group of around 200 illegal young immigrants in Amsterdam was established.²⁶ Opportunities for the municipality to help them are restricted, e.g. to

²¹ RISBO is an institute for policy research related to the Erasmus University of Rotterdam.

²² Recent estimates on the number of illegal residents in the Netherlands range from 125.000 to 230.000 persons (Leerkes et al. 2004)

²³ The numbers represent the top of a larger iceberg that is estimated to be almost ten times as big, fluctuating between 11.250 in 1997 and 12.750 in 2003, with a peak of 18.400 in 1998. Registration means that there was a police contact, e.g. in relation to crime, bussing without payment, work place control, street surveillance, etc. Illegals are said to avoid registration by the police, i.e. they do everything to avoid police contact. Eighty percent of the registration followed from street surveillance, black bussing and lighter offences.

²⁴ More than 80% came from countries that are not listed as asylum-related countries in the Netherlands.

²⁵ With the new immigration law ‘new cases’ are pre-selected immediately at arrival. ‘Chanceless’ asylum seekers are not allowed to start an asylum procedure. Side-effect of the new law is that hardly no new unaccompanied minor asylum seekers arrived and were allowed to start an asylum procedure. So, the municipality is almost exclusively taking care of ‘old cases’ (interview with Mr. Bontekoning, security adviser of the municipality).

²⁶ According to Mr. Hossein Keivanrad, staff member of NIDOS, the national custody institution for unaccompanied minors, in Amsterdam (interview).

those who have good reason to re-open their procedure or those who may hope for ministerial clemency on advice of the Mayor.²⁷

The municipality has allocated a special budget of around € 500.000 per year since 2005 to cover the costs that follow from the new immigration law. It has adopted the rules and instructions for payments from this budget and a guideline for the NGOs that are involved in the care for persons, who may have been hurt by the new immigration law. These regard persons in difficult circumstances without any further support or care, who have a further asylum perspective or who cannot return to their country of origin, against their will. Others cannot rely on any public care or support, and depend fully on themselves or private persons and institutions. As far as possible they are advised to co-operate with their repatriation and the IOM.

The municipality has made its funds available via NGOs in the field of care and accommodation for women, care and accommodation for homeless persons, refugee work and churches, on the basis of bilateral agreements. The money per persons is maximised following certain rules and payment can be blocked in case of negligence of the rules. According to Mr. Bontekoning, security adviser of the municipality and others, whom we have interviewed in this respect, municipality and NGOs usually find their common ground of operation.

²⁷ Some municipalities such Utrecht pleaded for as much leniency from the side of the municipalities with regard to the ending of accommodation, care and support, even by some obstruction of the rules of the law (Santing 2006).

5 Taking care of the legal young homeless immigrants

5.1 Residential care

In case of need young homeless and vagrant immigrants can be placed in institutions for residential care and treatment. It may be for psychiatric reasons, reasons of mental or physical handicaps or judiciary reason, or a combination of these. Numbers are not easily available, not with regard to residential care and treatment in relation to age nor to that in relation to ethnicity.²⁸ So, our report is restricted to an overview of important institutions for residential care and treatment of young persons from Amsterdam, and some general observations on the mechanisms of residential care and treatment.

First general observation is that the need of residential care and treatment is first to be indicated by the appropriate professionals and indicative authorities. For psychiatric care and treatment these are the general medical practitioners and psychiatrists. For handicaps these are indicative authorities²⁹ and for judiciary institutions it needs a court decision.³⁰

Second general observation is that after indication residential care and treatment are often postponed for a longer period because of long waiting lists for most specialised institutions.

5.1.1 Youth psychiatry

For youth psychiatry a general observation that applies to psychiatry in general is to be mentioned. The philosophy of psychiatric care and treatment has become a philosophy that is not in favour of residential care and treatment. The philosophy is neither in favour of caring and treating unmotivated patients. Both are esteemed not to be in the interest of the patients, to be ineffective and to lay unbearable burden on the health budgets and the institutions. If unavoidable residential care and treatment were to be as short as possible and the patients should return to society as quickly as possible, e.g. to Amsterdam. The tide appears, however, to change again. Amsterdam is obviously not a healthy environment for psychiatric and ex-psychiatric patients with its heavy metropolitan culture and life styles, and the people in the city do not welcome the psychiatric and ex-psychiatric patients among them full-heartedly. So, the head of the Emergency Unit of the local health authority GGD, Mr. Zegerius, said in an interview that he was (too) often confronted with vagrant psychiatric and ex-psychiatric patients, among them young and minor immigrants, who had been replaced in the city. They were obviously unable to survive there or they caused severe troubles. He observed that the local authorities as well as younger practitioners became more and more in favour of more, longer and if needs be forced residential care and treatment in a more protected environment, as it had been offered to the

²⁸ It would need a targeted survey among the institutions for residential care and treatment in and around Amsterdam on the patients and clients being young immigrants from Amsterdam, among a population that is rather floating and that is recruited from wider regions than only the city of Amsterdam. It would go beyond the aim and means of the present study to carry out this survey.

²⁹ Parents of a handicapped minor may receive a so-called 'backpack', being a budget that allows them to 'buy' the care and treatment they esteem to be appropriate for their handicapped child, in stead of outplacement of the child in a specialised institution.

³⁰ It needs a decision of the mayor to place a person in a psychiatric hospital against his or her will.

patients in the old days. Of course taking all the lessons learned concerning traditional closed institutional psychiatry into consideration.
For Amsterdam we may refer to the following institutions.

De Meren

De Meren is a unit for youth psychiatry for children and young people (0-23 years) with severe psycho-social and psychiatric syndromes. Care and treatment are not only focussed on the young patients themselves, but also on parents and socialisers as well as the patients' social networks.

De Bascule

The unit Bascule for forensic youth psychiatry is an institution for minors with both a psychiatric syndrome and a judiciary record. The patients show severe psychiatric syndromes and behavioural problems, on the one hand, and they have been in contact with the judiciary authorities, or threaten to be confronted with these. Care and treatment are aiming at re-socialisation of the young persons in the frame of family, school and/or work, and that of the social networks. If possible the parents are involved in care and treatment.

5.1.2 Disabled minors

De Bascule for mentally handicapped minors

Bascule unit offering care to children and young people (0-21 years) with a light, moderate or severe mental handicap, in combination with (the suspicion of) psychiatric syndromes.

Joris House

Joris House offers an opportunity for visiting and living there to seven children per day. Some children come almost every night, others are visitors, varying from one night per month up to three nights per week.

Philadelphia Care

Philadelphia Care Amsterdam and Environment offers guidance, care and help to more than 350 clients. These are children and young people, among others, with a mental handicap, possibly in combination with another handicap, e.g. a physical, psychotic or audio handicap.

Sinaï Centre

Sinaï Centre offers psychiatric help and psychotherapy to persons, who suffer of the traumatic consequences of war, persecution or (ethnic) violence. It is an institution that offers mental health service to the Jewish community in the Netherlands.

Housing Centre Weerklank

In Housing Centre Weerklank are living around 50 children and young adults with a mental and audio or communicative handicap.

Housing, Care and Service Menno Simons

Housing, Care and Service Centre Menno Simons consists of 197 units for the elderly, 10 units for young people with a physical handicap and 25 places in long-stay hospitals.

House De Merenhof

House De Merenhof is a small-scale housing unit for children and young persons 4-25 years with a physical or multiple handicap.

5.1.3 Judiciary youth centres

Convicted criminals and suspects of crime can be kept in detention, for longer or shorter periods of time. Statistics learn that young persons from ethnic minorities are over-represented among the detained persons in the Netherlands and in Amsterdam. Besides a number of immigrants without a permit of stay in the country have been detained awaiting their repatriation.

Minors and minor immigrants can be detained too, in the frame of youth criminal law and youth persecution.³¹ They can, however, also stay in a judiciary institution, for a longer or shorter period, on behalf of a so-called 'judiciary measure'. In case, the court has decided that his or her interest and protection is served with forced care and treatment in a residential institution. Usually, it regards custody decisions or outplacement decisions with regard to those who appear to be most difficult to handle. They make too much trouble for lighter forms of care and treatment.

Until recently the practice has grown that many 'measured' minors were accommodated in the same institutions as the convicted minors. The number of places in specialised institutions was said to be too low, whereas the institutions claimed a humane and pedagogical treatment of both the 'measured' and the convicted groups (see below). Parliament has intervened recently and the government has begun to split up the institutions for forced care and treatment, on the one hand, and youth detention, on the other.

For Amsterdam we may refer to the following detention centres:

JOC – Youth Residential Treatment Centre

JOC is a privately managed closed judiciary detention centre for boys, 12-26. The boys are paced in the centre by the youth judge. The majority is taken in (preventive) detention for criminal offences. A small group is taken in custody because of severe family crisis.

The centre pays highest attention to care and re-socialisation, education and labour market trajectories, beyond closed detention.

Den Engh

Youth detention centre Den Engh is partly a closed and partly an open youth detention centre for boys 12-23 from Amsterdam. The boys, who are detained in the centre are socialised and treated on the basis of the so-called Socio-Group Strategy SGS. The philosophy is: *no detention but socialisation*.

³¹ In very severe cases minors of 16+ can be persecuted as adults. Such was the case with a Moroccan pupil, who had shot the deputy director of his school in 2003.

5.2 Beds and more for homeless young people

5.2.1 The Chain (Bestek voor de Keten) – settled co-operation of institutions

On behalf of the policy decisions of the municipality described above a number of youth care institutions have settled their co-operation in a set of specifications and agreed appointments. It regards the institutions of the so-called voluntary youth care, i.e. institutions that offer care to young people without judiciary obligations. In principle, the young people ‘come along’ for help, i.e. for shelter, and they may appear or disappear as they like. The institutions are dependent on the motivation of their clients and their ability to bind them to a trajectory of help and care. In practice, the offer of accommodation is a strong binding factor.

Settled co-operation is obviously one of the conditions for effective voluntary youth care. Without these the institutions will act competitively and they will be vulnerable for shopping behaviour of their young clients – what they do not get here they may try to find there, etc.

The settled co-operation regards:

1. The target group of clients, i.e. who are to be mediated towards housing and special care, and
2. The role of each co-operating partner. The role can be that of a manager, mediator, adviser, finder of homeless young people at risk or the offer of accommodation in combination with special care, etc. Managers, mediators and advisers are positioned between the finders and the offer with the aim to control the process and to arrange places and care for the homeless young persons within the constraints of budget and available places.

The target group of clients is a restricted target group, because most homeless young persons should find their own solutions for housing and living. When they face problems they should be served by the normal social and housing institutions, particularly as far as they are 18⁺, i.e. adult persons.

The target group is only open for minors and for young adult persons not older than 23; they must be a legal resident; they must have been homeless for at least three months; they must have a relation with the municipality or they must be without any relation to another Dutch municipality; and they must have too many complex problems for appropriate help by the normal social and housing institutions. The latter is indicated by obvious problems in at least three out of six life domains, being housing, work and qualification, finances, the judiciary, health, social network.³²

The institutions have agreed upon a steering group and the procedures to be followed to control these points. In the steering group all parties are represented, i.e. managers and mediators, advisers, finders and houses.³³

³² Actually, ‘real troublemakers’, e.g. in relation to drugs or petty crime can hardly be included in the target group, as they may cause more troubles in the houses for the homeless than the house rules would allow.

³³ In Amsterdam there are social housing corporations. They are highly involved in the housing of young people in general and homeless young people in particular. They are, however, not a partner in the settled co-operation.

5.2.2 Management, mediation and advise

Management

The Chain is co-ordinated by Mrs. Gerda van Dijk. She chairs the operative bodies, i.e. the steering committee of all partners and the case committee that decides on individual applications and problems. She takes care of good information exchange and a co-operative atmosphere between the partners and she is the first negotiator with the municipality. In an interview she informed us on the partners in the co-operation, their roles or tasks, the organised consultations and communications between the partners, and the synergy effects of the co-operation.

She has joined the Chain as an external manager. She is seconded to one of the housing institution, namely HVO-Querido (see under), for formal issues such as her contract.

Indication and mediation

Two persons share the professional responsibility for the indication and mediation of the clients. Together they form a unit within Youth Care Amsterdam BJA, being the institution that is responsible for all youth care in Amsterdam and direct surroundings. The unit is a rather strange body within youth care as its clients can be both minors and young adults, whereas youth care is formally restricted to minors. Most clients are young adults (see under). The unit works exclusively for the Chain and its clients. At the moment the unit is able to 'process' five 'cases' per week, but waiting lists cannot be avoided and people are finding alternative solutions for themselves.

One professional is the place mediator of the Chain. For each client she tries to find a place in one of the affiliated houses (or elsewhere, if necessary) that suits with the needs and urgencies of the clients. In this way waiting lists are kept as short as possible.

The other professional is directly responsible for the indication of the care that a client may need. At first she has to check whether a possible clients can be a client in the sense of the rules that are to be applied by the Chain: is he or she a legal resident of Amsterdam, is he or she that long on the street that housing would be appropriate, and what are the problems of the possible client? Do they regard at least three domains as required? If so: what combination of housing and care would be appropriate and which trajectory is to be proposed? The indication is proposed to the indication committee that decides what then is to be done.

In practice several groups of (possible) clients require special attention, as Mrs. Els Rozema, the professional being responsible for the indication, explained in an interview. She mentioned young people with a light mental handicap, pregnant young women, some boys and young adults of Moroccan descent, rejected asylum seekers and young people and young mothers, who are not welcome in most accommodations for the homeless, even not in special youth pensions. A special institution could be a solution, but an appealing impact is feared. Besides, problem could be on whose side you will be as a professional in case of big trouble: on that of the mother or that of the child to be placed in custody.

Some boys and young adults of Moroccan descent in Amsterdam have difficulties to blend into the Dutch society and this sometimes leads to the situation in which we speak of street kids, i.e. kids hanging around on the streets. They may create quite some nuisance in their neighbourhoods, but officially they live at home. Therefore, they do not fall in the scope of the Chain. The Chain is neither allowed to serve

rejected young asylum seekers, who have become illegal residents because of that. With regard to young people with a judiciary record it is to be said that they are not well served by the judiciary youth care. Therefore, they may apply for help from the side of the Chain and its housing institutions. However, the Chain is not a good alternative for these young people at (high) risk. The worlds of the voluntary youth care and that of the judiciary youth care are widely separated; there is some informal consultation, but no more.

Advise

Several institutions have been invited to participate in the steering committee and the diagnostic committee in relation to their special expertise, e.g. in the field of mental health care, drug prevention or mother and baby care in case of unwanted pregnancy. Their role is explained here under.

Municipal Health Service GGD, emergency unit

The Municipal Health Service GGD includes a special crisis intervention team, called 'Vangnet en Advies' (Safety Net and Advice). It is included in the steering committee of the Chain.

The emergency unit is a mobile 24-hours service team consisting of social-psychiatric (male) nurses. The team responds immediately to calls for intervention, mostly coming from 'third parties', i.e. persons and authorities, who are faced with persons-in-crisis, be these e.g. psychoses, attempts at suicide, over-abuse of drugs, extreme nuisance, etc. Major 'caller' is the police in relation to detained persons-in-crisis. By profession the team has become an expert on care evaders in Amsterdam, including the care evaders among young homeless people, undocumented residents and visitors of the city, etc.

Part of the persons-in-crisis consists of young and homeless people. Mr Zegerius, the head of unit, made the estimate that the team is faced with around 70-80 young persons, who are more or less homeless, apart from other needs and deficiencies. Most of them are young Moroccan-Dutch citizens, related to hangout groups, young people that have been set out by their parents, etc. It is obvious that they did not find appropriate care until their contact with the emergency unit. They had needed the appropriate attention of e.g. (youth) psychiatry and youth care. Apart from homelessness it regards pregnant young women, prostitution related problems, drugs-related problems and frequent police contacts. For those who are legal residents of Amsterdam and the country the aim of the emergency unit is to set out a tailor-made plan for care and treatment, including the trajectory towards The Chain for accommodation and personal counselling.

For the undocumented and 'illegal' persons the emergency unit follows the policy line that these persons have to be guided as quickly as possible to the IOM (or other institutions) for repatriation and help (see under).

Minors are brought to the Custody Board (Raad voor de Kinderbescherming) and NIDOS as its special authority for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees. These are the responsible institutions for their custody and care.

Jellinek Youth Net – Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Consultation

Jellinek Youth Net is member of the Steering Committee and an adviser of the Chain because experience has learned that 80% of the homeless young people in Amsterdam show a problematic drugs record. Most of them are rather heavy users and for many

there is a direct relation between drugs abuse and lack of perspective in society. According to Mrs. Yvonne Ivens, the leader of Jellinek Youth Net, the specialists of Jellinek can maintain short lines with the other partners in the Chain. It gives them the opportunity to share the specialised knowledge as based upon research among young drugs users with the other partners and to integrate it into the often rather complex trajectories towards social re-integration. In practice, it has led to in-house consulting hours in most houses for the homeless that are affiliated to the Chain (see under).

FIOM Amsterdam – Unwanted pregnancy Consultation

FIOM is also a partner in the steering committee because of its specialised contribution with regard to unwanted pregnancy that often is a complicating factor that is to be taken into consideration for homeless young women. FIOM offers help and advice in case of unplanned or unwanted pregnancy and beginning (single) parenthood. It regards both help and advice for the young mother as well as for the father and other relatives. It may also advise on adoption and parent searches.

5.2.3 Finding the homeless young people – Street Corner Work Amsterdam

Street Corner Work Amsterdam is a specialised institution for outreaching youth work in Amsterdam and its districts. Actually, it is almost the only specialised institution in the field that was left after a period of severe cut downs on local youth work in the eighties and the nineties. In most municipalities the expertise of street corner workers has been lost. Nowadays it must be re-invented in relation to immigrant young people at risk. We have made an interview with Mr. Ide Kelderman, director of Street Corner Work Amsterdam.

One of the attention points of Street Corner Work Amsterdam has always been finding and helping homeless street kids and youngsters. In 2000 it became immediately a partner in the Chain.

The main mission of street corner workers is on the foreshore. It regards finding and making contact with street kids in all possible ways as needed. Its target group regards kids and young people who do not participate in organised youth work of sports, culture, services, etc. It regards youth to be met at the corner of the street.

Mr. Kelderman referred to some points that need special attention, both from street corner workers and from the Chain-partners.

First, street corner workers have become indirectly involved in the aftercare for hardcore street kids, as they return to the street often, e.g. after detention, temporary placement in an institution or project, etc. They may have been kicked out from their accommodation, because of drug abuse, crime, nuisance, prostitution, etc. They may have left their accommodation and trajectory because of other needs and business.

These 'returned street kids' are a rather difficult target group among the homeless street kids, having a psychiatric, drugs, prostitution, crime record, and the like.

Second attention point he referred to regarded the group of young people who are kicked out from home at the age of 18, when they become a so-called 'front door sharers' with a negative impact on social security of parents and others in the family. According to Kelderman the kicking out for this reason would be rather general practice among a number of Moroccan families on social security, reinforcing the street kid status of Moroccan youngsters.

Third attention point regards the high mobility of the homeless street kids in a big city such as Amsterdam. They move often and easily between the districts and neighbourhoods, with negative consequences for neighbourhood projects for care and

services. The districts, however, prefer special projects for ‘their’ homeless street kids in the frame of fixed and scheduled activities of and in their youth centres. In the view of the street corner workers a very flexible reaction and activities scheme is needed.

5.2.4 The mediated clients

In the first estimates of the municipality 60 clients per year were foreseen and resources in terms of professionals and money for that number were made available. The actual numbers since the first year in 2002 were 80 helped clients in 2002 and 2003, while the number raised up to 186 in 2004, and 55 in the first three months of 2005.³⁴ Need is obviously higher than expected. For 2004 the Bureau of Applied Youth Research came to an estimate of a known number of 350 homeless young people in Amsterdam plus an unknown and latent number of 275 as a maximum (Groen & Van Der Veer 2006). These regard young people with a legal residence paper etc.

Some descriptive specifications of the clients are:

1. In 2004 56% was male and 44% female,
2. Among the 82 women in 2004 were 30 women who were pregnant or mother,
3. The major age groups are those of 20, 21 and 22. Further, a considerable number was 17 or 18.
4. Ethnicity data show that a quarter of the clients was native Dutch, a quarter Moroccan-Dutch, a quarter Surinamese-Dutch, and a quarter all other ethnic groups.

Possible clients were brought in by different institutions, among which street corner work Amsterdam (see above) was responsible for more than half. Around one-third was mediated towards ambulatory care as appropriate for youth at risk, one-third towards individual housing projects for young people and one-third to residential care. Eight institutions offered ambulatory care, individual housing projects and/or residential care.

Mrs. Marieke Nijland (Nijland 2005) has made a special analysis of the clients with a lighter mental handicap, i.e. whose IQ was 50 to 84. It regards 9% of the clients of the mediation plus a group of 22% with a suspected lighter mental handicap (little higher IQ than 84 or unclear outcomes). A light mental handicap appears to be a factor that leads to more problems and less solving capacities, e.g. with regard to keeping a job and the daily handling of money. It shows also that homeless young people with a lighter mental handicap are more at risk than the brighter ones. They have more problems with drugs, with the police, and with causing troubles in their neighbourhood. They are apparently easy targets for convincing others and they show problems with the keeping of appointments. As a consequence, they are more often refused by the welfare institutions and more often picked up by the police and taken into custody.

5.2.5 Houses and services

Spirit

The historical predecessors of Spirit were the Catholic Orphan Houses of Amsterdam and the Orphan House run on behalf of the Amsterdam gentry (Burgerweeshuis), already since the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Nowadays the old institutions

³⁴ Internal data made available by the Chain.

have merged into a strong umbrella organisation for mobile and residential care for young people, under the name Spirit.

We have made an interview with Mr. Harrie Jansen, unit co-ordinator of Spirit, and Mr. Peter Wurschy, manager of the short-stay unit Poort Gebouw. Spirit has accommodated 280 Chain-clients in 2002-2004.

Poortgebouw has 10 places for short stays (5-7 night per person per month), 2 places for intermediate stay (maximum of 6 weeks) and 8 places for longer stay and training. Besides, Spirit offers mobile guidance to 55 young persons who have found a place (or not) somewhere else. The general aim is to help the young people on their way to self-sufficiency and independence as an adult participant in society. Therefore, the subsequent aim is also to give an expert opinion on follow-up help as needed, e.g. in a sheltered environment, in a guided housing project, etc.

The short-stay facility is an open access facility. Young people knock on the door at five in the evening and they are sheltered as far as they still have 'nights to go' and as far as beds are available, on the basis of who comes first. For the other options the clients are placed in on the basis of the Chain indication and mediation.

At Spirit, two-third of the clients are immigrant youth, most of them being of Moroccan and Surinamese descent. At the short-stay facility one-third is female, in the long- and intermediate stay half-half, same ethnic breakdown.

Berthold Brecht House

Historically, the Berthold Brecht Huis (House) and its umbrella organisation the Volksbond (People's Union) was part of the red family, i.e. offering care on the basis of socio-democratic principles. Nowadays the house is offering accommodation etc. to its clients as appropriate.

We made an interview with Mr. Jan-Willem Vreken, house manager. The Berthold Brecht House has accommodated 85 Chain-clients in 2002-2004.

The house offers 30 rooms for young people (18-13 years old), who are faced with a number of problems, including long-term homelessness, for an intermediate period of time of six months on the average.³⁵ Each inhabitant has a room of his or her own.

The house is a partner of the Chain. It only accepts inhabitants on the basis of a Chain indication and mediation.³⁶

A house such as the Berthold Brecht House is needed because the real long-term and permanent solutions for homeless young people do usually not accept young people 'directly from the street'. They might show to be unreliable renters (and payers), they might cause troubles with their neighbours, etc. Besides, the waiting lists for e.g. more permanent guided housing places, small flats for young people and starters on the housing market are very long – it takes 'some time' before a homeless person can be placed and find his or her place. Therefore, semi-permanent housing institutions are needed.

For each new inhabitant a plan for personal guidance and development is set out and signed both by the inhabitant and the house. It first offers rest, then the arrangement

³⁵ Until some years ago there was no time limit, but it has been agreed with the municipality to limit the stay to a period of six months on the average. Mr. Jan-Willem Vreken of the Berthold Brecht House said that the average is now 9 months up to one year.

³⁶ Before the Chain recruitment was the own responsibility of the house. Empty beds had to be avoided. Since the Chain the house was not faced with empty bed problems. The statistics with regard to e.g. gender and ethnicity are still to be controlled. Inhabitants can both be male and female, and they are black as well as white.

of all kinds of things, such as finances and debts,³⁷ an address, health service, etc. to be followed by a future-oriented plan towards education and work. The follow-up phase may also include further observation with regard to mental handicaps and psychiatric problems, as to improve the treatment and placing in the future.

The trajectory may come to an end after the full period and a new placement in e.g. guided housing or residential treatment. It may also stop earlier because the inhabitant was kicked out after severe violation of the house rules and mutual agreement, or because they run away again – unpleasant feeling, new relations and friends, with all hesitation on the side of the staff (what does a ‘friend’ mean for a young person with less than 200 Euro social security per month?!). They do not have the instruments and authority to keep them on track, however.

Altra

Altra is an institution for youth care, i.e. an institution that offers voluntary service to minors. In that frame the institution offers a living place to 60 female homeless minors.

We have made an interview with the director of Altra, Mrs. Conny Van Der Laan. Altra has accommodated 29 Chain-clients in 2002-2004.

The target group of Altra includes two types of homeless women, namely homeless female minors with (expected) children, on the one hand, and homeless children in need of youth care, who remain related to their mother.³⁸ All clients are brought in via the Chain. They can stay at Altra for three months, as to prepare a more permanent solution for homelessness. The majority of the inhabitants are black persons from Surinam and elsewhere. They come from the western districts of Amsterdam. Altra is very restrictive towards its inhabitants, e.g. in relation to the offer of follow-up places. Altra is becoming the project leader for a municipal project for mothers at risk, 18-23 years. It is not a project that will offer beds and bread (or better) to homeless mothers and children, but many participants are actually fully or partly homeless. They are e.g. living with friends, being unable to find the living place they need. Therefore, they need a history of housing search of at least seven to eight years in Amsterdam. In the field of youth care Altra is faced with the proverbial high walls around youth psychiatry and mental health care. Co-operation as urgently needed is blocked from the other side.

HVO-Querido

HVO was founded 1904 as an institution in Amsterdam with the aim to help homeless people. Querido started in 1948 as an institution for guided and protected housing. Now they have merged into a multi-functional umbrella organisation that offers shelter, care and support to homeless people (young and old) and others in need, such as people with psychiatric syndromes and mental problems, women and families in urgent need, etc. By the end of 2004 it had almost 800 clients in 24-hours care, family care and/or guided housing projects; 50 were under 25 years old, exclusive 95 children in the family care.

³⁷ The inhabitants pay a (low) sum per night, but usually the house runs the individual finances, on the basis of mutual agreement.

³⁸ In the Netherlands, voluntary youth care does not have the option to separate parents and children, on other ground than voluntary separation. Forced separation requires a court decision within the frame work of judiciary youth care.

For the Chain HVO-Querido offers its guided housing project in particular. It offered guided housing to 175 Chain-clients between 2002 and 2004. We made an interview with Mr. Marc van Onnen, who is responsible for youth care as offered by the HVO-Querido institutions since January 2006. In this function he has to develop more and improved products and services for young homeless people and families in urgent need. These have remained underdeveloped compared to the traditional products and services for the great number of elder clients: native Dutch (or Surinamese), male, drugs addicted and regular 'guests' of the asylums for the homeless, where they may occupy their fixed chair and bed.

The main service HVO-Querido can offer to the homeless young people and the Chain regards its guided housing project. The offer includes a (shared) apartment and a coach, who is in regular contact with the clients, learning them to live on their own, helping them to solve their problems and encouraging them on their trajectory towards social re-integration. Placement in a guided housing project hardly ever occurs directly from the street and the intake by the Chain. It requires a preparatory phase in a night-care institution such as Poort Gebouw (see above) or a temporary residential room e.g. in the Berthold Brecht House (see above). The guided housing project is to be seen as the concluding phase between the street and living on your own in a house and a neighbourhood. It is an old product and service offer of HVO-Querido. At the moment re-arrangements following from the new youth care law need the attention of Mr. van Onnen.

Priority now is the development of two houses, namely one for homeless 'maids' and one for young people with a psychiatric syndrome. The first house is Alexandria, which will offer 10 rooms to homeless 'maids' with major troubles (set out, addicted parents – youth care's trash) and in need of immediate intervention, as well as 15 places for young mothers. The latter will be young mothers who have been helped first e.g. by the Sisters of Saint Augustine and who need a longer helping hand before they can 'go on their own'.

The house for young people with a psychiatric syndrome, called Amerbos, has just started. It offers 11 in-house places and 15 apartments for groups of 2 to 3 persons. It regards persons, who have voluntarily sought for psychiatric help. They certainly need more help and care than is offered by the guided housing projects, but until now there was no appropriate offer between residential psychiatric hospitals and the guided housing projects. Amerbos should fill up the gap.

Salvation Army – De Klif

De Klif is a project of guided housing run by the Salvation Army Amsterdam. It has helped 52 Chain-clients in 2002-2004.

6 Illegal young homeless immigrants: who cares?

6.1 Public institutions

One international and several major national institutions are involved in dealing with illegal immigrants in a city such as Amsterdam. Their involvement followed from their role in the decision on immigrants' applications for legal stay in the country, e.g. as a refugee, a family re-unifier, a brain worker, etc. These institutions have followed them during their procedure and they have made records of them during that time or parts of it. When a negative decision comes nearer the applicants it to be told that their perspective is (very) low and that they should be ready to return to their country of origin. Some have some follow-up steps after a final negative decision, as to guarantee the repatriation of the rejected immigrants. The institutions are:

1. IND, the national Office of Immigration and Naturalisation,
2. COA, the national authority for the accommodation of asylum seekers,
3. NIDOS, the ward of all unaccompanied minor immigrants,
4. Residential centres and detention centres for persons, who should leave the country by force,
5. International Organisation of Migration that is responsible for the return and return costs of rejected immigrants, who return voluntarily.³⁹

We have made an interview with a case manager at NIDOS, who is responsible for the follow-up actions of NIDOS towards its ex-clients, i.e. young adults who have been under the custody of NIDOS, now being illegals. Further references to these institutions are based upon public documentation.

6.1.1 IND – The Office of Immigration and naturalisation

The IND is an important governmental institution. It is the major gatekeeper to the country for immigrants. It ensures that the immigration policy of the government is carried out accurately. In order to do so, the IND has clearly set out the rules that apply to foreign nationals in the Netherlands. The IND applies those rules as objectively and consistently as possible. At the same time, the IND is aware that a Yes or No may have a serious impact on the people who want to enter the country. This makes the IND very careful in its approach. IND staff members examine each and every case and allow the foreign nationals to present their story. It gives the IND an opportunity to find a balance between rules and people.

6.1.2 COA – Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers

COA, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, is responsible for the reception of asylum seekers. COA provides accommodation during the asylum procedure and prepares asylum seekers for staying in the Netherlands, returning to their country of origin, or transmigration.

A facility that is run by COA regards the Asylum Seekers Centres (AZC). These are residential institutions for asylum seekers during their application procedure. There is an Asylum Seekers Centre in Amsterdam-North.

³⁹ IOM is an international organisation that operates in all immigration countries. Its role in the Netherlands is not different from that in other countries. So, we will not pay special attention to it, beyond mentioning it here.

6.1.3 NIDOS – Custody Institution for Unaccompanied Minors

Nidos is the national custody institution of unaccompanied minor refugees and asylum seekers. In addition to legal custody NIDOS offers accommodation, care and support to those unaccompanied minors, who may need it.

NIDOS has its own office and clients in Amsterdam. We made an interview there with Mr. Hossein Keivanrad, who is responsible for the follow-up for ex-clients of NIDOS, i.e. those, who have become 18 and elder. Until summer 2005 these young person, who had received accommodation, care and support of NIDOS as a minor, have been continued under the same regime. Public resources for it remained available, either on behalf of municipal budgets or those of the Minister of Immigration and Integration. Finally rejected asylum seekers among them were registered, however, as being departed with an unknown destiny,⁴⁰ after interviews with them on the necessity that they should return to their country of origin. Since summer 2005 NIDOS is obliged to finalise accommodation, care and support for the rejected group. It regards around 200 persons, who have become illegals, registered as persons, who have left with an unknown destiny. They have to find their accommodation etc. outside the public domain, certainly if they do not co-operate with the authorities for their repatriation. That means: they will live or may live ‘on the street’, being homeless. However, they may return to NIDOS, i.e. to consulting hours of Mr. Keivanrad, who has a position of trust among the groups, to a certain extent, and who will advise them to co-operate with the repatriation authorities. In particular cases he may encourage further consultation with the municipality, IOM, and refugee support institutions for special needs that might be paid by the municipality on behalf of its special fund for the consequences of the immigration law.

6.1.4 Departure, expatriation and detention centres

Rejected asylum seekers, who are waiting for their repatriation and their repatriation papers (e.g. their laissez-passer) can be accommodated (bed and bread) in one of the two national departure centres. One is in Ter Apel and one is in Vught. The young ex-asylum seekers from Amsterdam, who have become illegal and are to be repatriated, can be accommodated there. The opportunity is only used in a few cases.

For forced re- and expatriation two expatriation centres were established recently. One is at Schiphol Airport⁴¹ and a one on a boat in the harbour of Rotterdam. The philosophy is that those, who are placed in these centres should be expatriated quickly.

Third option is the detention of (young) illegal residents, who are suspected of a crime, in special detention and expatriation centres. One is also on a boat in Rotterdam’s harbour. The other is part of the detention centre King William II in Tilburg.

6.2 NGOs

Local, national and international NGOs with offices in Amsterdam represent the interests of ‘illegals’ and offer (some) accommodation, care and support to them, even if this is publicly not allowed. We have listed a number of NGOs and we have made

⁴⁰ Or they were helped further by IOM in case of voluntary expatriation, or they could be detained in case of crime

⁴¹ Part of the repatriation centre at Schiphol Airport burned down in October 2005, with 11 casualties. The survivors were re-settled both in Rotterdam as well as in other detention centres.

an interview with some of them, focussing on the NGOs that are most relevant for young homeless 'illegals'.

6.2.1 SVA – Refugee work Amsterdam

SVA, the organisation of voluntary work and professional counselling for refugees and asylum seekers in Amsterdam, has taken responsibility for a number of tasks. These tasks regard legal advice, guidance, family support, etc. We made an interview with Mrs. Dora de Groot, who is responsible for these tasks at Refugee Work Amsterdam.

For the rejected young asylum seekers, who have become illegals, SVA has appointed contact persons, who are in contact with the former wards of NIDOS. Until now, eight cases have been opened. One of them is co-operative with regard to repatriation,⁴² whereas the living places of the others are unknown. Apparently they have found shelter among family or friends or they live on the street or they live somewhere else. For these rejected young asylum seekers SVA re-assesses the chances and it may advise him or her in individual cases to re-open the procedure. Required is a realistic perspective, because in all other cases the young people will be misled. In these cases the municipal fund may be used for financing the procedure, although the municipality might even be more restrictive than SVA.

6.2.2 WOU – Working Group Help the Rejected Asylum Seekers

WOU is a working group related to the protestant churches of Amsterdam. It organizes a consulting hour for asylum seekers, whose perspectives could be positive although they were rejected in a first round. Help is also offered to asylum seekers without any accommodation, care or support. Mrs. Ingrid Schipper, the head of the WOU, answered on our request that thousands of young adult asylum seekers have visited the consulting hour. Most of them had no perspective on a refugee status. The working groups is giving support to the few, who want to co-operate with the authorities for their repatriation as well as those who may receive a refugee status in the end, after careful assessment by the working group. She wrote that the attitude of some other organizations is to be declined as far as they may give chanceless asylum seekers the idea that they still should foster hope for a status or a general pardon. It is not in the interest of the illegal and chanceless young adults. Nevertheless, she knows that a small part of the illegal and chanceless young adult live 'on the street'. They are to be added up to all other homeless young people in Amsterdam, laying some extra burden on the municipality and the institutions.

6.2.3 Defence for Children

Defence for Children Netherlands is an expert centre and awareness campaigner with regard to child rights and the protection or defence of children. We made an interview with Mr. Stan Meuwese, Director of Defence for Children Netherlands, and with Mrs. Anke van de Borne of ECPAT International that has close links to Defence for Children.

⁴² Co-operativeness does not immediately mean that repatriation can be arranged. The country of origin may refuse a laissez-passer or may even deny that it is the country of origin because of missing evidence, as most asylum seekers have arrived without any legal documents in the Netherlands. If the repatriation fails because of non-cooperation of the country of origin the person can be allowed a legal status. However, IND and other national authorities are extremely reluctant with acceptance for this reason as to avoid appealing effects as feared.

Defence for Children does not offer accommodation and personal counselling to individual homeless children and young people. It is focussed at public opinion and policy makers, such as the Justice Committee of Parliament and the Ministers responsible for forced and voluntary youth care, i.e. the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State for Welfare or other Ministers, who are directly or indirectly involved, such as the Minister of Immigration and Integration, in relation to young asylum seekers, on the one hand, and ‘un-integrated’ hangout youth of e.g. Moroccan or Antillean descent.

As an expert centre it has published several qualitative reports on the living conditions of homeless young people, in relation to the many problems they are faced with: finding a home where there are no places available, police contacts, prostitution and sexual exploitation, drugs, no work or education, etc., i.e. young people at greatest risk.⁴³

As far as young persons are concerned two groups have attracted the special attention of Defence for Children. It regards first the ‘illegals’ among minors, i.e. the children who are accompanied by ‘illegal’ parents and second the exploited kids, e.g. in relation to lover boys.

Apart from all problems the children and young people have, society has developed a number of arrangements that do not help to solve the problems, on the contrary. Mr Meuwese referred e.g. to the age line at 18, i.e. the time that a minor becomes an adult person. Then, almost all options for care and custody are changed, independent of needs and necessities. The time point has special relevance for the former unaccompanied minors, who were refused refugee status – they become ‘illegal’ at the date of their 18th birthday. Another point regards the lack of arrangements between judiciary youth care and voluntary youth care. It is either forced custody (judiciary) or care for those, who have shown to be motivated for help and care (voluntary). Until now, society was unable to find in-between arrangements and institutions. Besides, the institutions do not appear to be as open and attractive as needed, as is shown by the high number of care evaders and persons in crisis. Living conditions etc. for ‘illegals’ have deteriorated sharply in the last years. They require highest ‘street wisdom’ to survive. The people depend on their personal networks and a small number of private initiatives.

6.2.4 SAMAH

SAMAH is a helpdesk for children and young people with an asylum history. It operates nation-wide. It was founded in the nineties on the private initiative of Nathalie Boerebach, with whom we made an interview. It has found a place under the umbrella of the national Humanitas organisation. Its focus then was on the integration of asylum seeking children at school. At the time some 90% of the children became recognised refugees; hardly none was ‘condemned’ to the non-status of a rejected asylum seeker, i.e. to an undocumented stranger or illegal resident. Since the new immigration law of 2001 the rate is the other way around: not more than 10% receives the refugee status and 90% is rejected. Of these a very small minority is actually leaving the country, whereas almost all continue their stay as illegal residents. Since then, the function of SAMAH has changed from ‘integration’ towards crisis

⁴³ Kordula Braat, *“Ik ben er wel, maar ze zien me niet.” Ervaringen van ‘illegale’ kinderen in Nederland (“I am there, but they don’t see me.” Experiences of ‘illegal’ children in the Netherlands)* (2004); Anke van den Borne & Karin Kloosterboer, *Inzicht in uitbuiting. Handel in minderjarigen in Nederland nader onderzocht [Knowledge of exploitation. Further research on trade with minors in the Netherlands]* (2005).

intervention for illegal(ised) young residents, being former unaccompanied minors, children of rejected asylum seekers, etc. It regards hundreds of persons in a city such as Amsterdam. Many of them are in great need of basic things, i.e. shelter, food and some money; only a minority appears to survive easily in the 'illegal circuits'. Part of them has addressed themselves to SAMAH and other organisations for help.

SAMAH is not an institution that can offer shelter and bread. Its function is advice, the consultation of public bodies and information or awareness campaigns. It has co-operated with authorities and organisations that have developed a number of return actions and policies, but most of these appeared to be too 'inhumane' for SAMAH and its intentions. So, it has diminished its co-operation with the authorities and organisations in this field. It is connected to networks of persons and institutions that offer shelter and bread; so, it can be a mediator for homeless undocumented young people.

6.2.5 BLinN – Bonded Labour in the Netherlands

Bonded Labour in the Netherlands BLinN was set up in 1999 to support persons (mainly women) affected by the trafficking of human beings in the Netherlands.

BLinN aims to provide the women with instruments to rebuilt their future in the way they want, in the Netherlands or in their country of origin. BLinN supports women indifferent of their status, every trafficked person can apply for support. The objective is to empower these women through a combination of activities. This will give them a chance to take their lives into their own hands again.

Dutch Immigration Law may grant a temporary residence permit to victims of the trafficking of human beings, who press charges against their traffickers. They first are offered a so-called reflection period of three months, and if they decide to press charges, they are granted a temporary residence permit. The length of stay can sometimes be several years, time in which they need support to rebuild their lives again after the traumatic experience of trafficking. BLinN wants to contribute to this process of empowerment.

6.2.6 Zusters Augustinessen / Sisters of Saint Augustine

Since fifty years the Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Augustine has offered beds and bread to mothers and their children in need. We made an interview with Mrs. Mariet Ferguson, Director of the Congregation's house.

The Congregation's house was established in the heart of town, in the red light district. The shelter offered was part of the good works of the nuns among prostitutes. The Congregation managed a house in a former boarding school, offering shelter to twelve women and eleven children (maximum capacity at the moment). Until six years ago the house was run by the nuns themselves. Since then a steady process of professionalisation has taken place, among others because of the aging of the nuns and the higher requirements on the quality of care. The house is a private institution, financed by the Congregation, funds, private donations and the (low) payment asked for bed and bread.

The house is not a partner in the Chain. It does not get its clients via the Chain. Possible clients are brought in partly via the same institutions that also bring in clients for the Chain such as youth care, social work, but also via a family health practitioner or by self-report calls. Only a minority of them consists of young or minor mothers, and the same is with 'ethnics'. Mrs. Ferguson is pleased with the present distribution with regard to age and ethnicity, as she intends to keep the number of children in the house under a certain maximum. Would the young and coloured women or children

become the majority the atmosphere in the house would change too much, and the opportunity of offering a period of rest to women and children in crisis would diminish. Nevertheless the number of young and pregnant women has increased in the last years (both black and white).

Women can stay in the house with their children for eight weeks, as a kind of in-between solution between homelessness and a more permanent place of living. The women may have become homeless e.g. by rent and energy debts, or divorce. Mrs. Ferguson said that the women are usually not in need of a safe place, e.g. in relation to family violence and exploitation. The house is not secret and safe as needed for safe places. The house offers a period of rest and reconstruction for women and children in need. The house offers a rather strict structure to the women and the children, including household tasks, very strict no smoking, alcohol and drugs rules, school attendance for the children, and a locked door at 21.30 H.

The house has reserved one place for an 'illegal' woman (and her children). The person is to be send through by the Refugee Work or the Working Group in Amsterdam. Usually, the illegal-in-residence is not a young woman, but a 25⁺ woman with children.

6.2.7 Don Bosco House Amsterdam South-East, Reverend Mzisi

The Congregation of the Salazians in the Netherlands or the Don Bosco Congregation has opened a walk-in for homeless young people in Amsterdam South-East. It is managed and run by the Reverend Dube Mzisi, who arrived in Europe as a refugee from South Africa in the late eighties. He had been a youth organiser of the ANC and could not return to South Africa. We made an interview with him.

The walk-in has reached around 3000 to 4000 young people since 2002. It keeps a daily register of them. They come from Africa south of the Sahara, the Caribbean Islands and Eastern Europe. Most of them are not in the Netherlands on a legal title. The walk-in is meant to help them with food (daily meal), water, toilet, and the like, as well as training for skills such as computering. They have the possibility to offer shelter in a limited number of (traumatised) cases. Authorities are kept on arm-length distance as they hold another opinion on the needs and interests of the young people and the country. The latter would need access to green cards for economic immigrants, economy-related training, further training and education for the rejected young asylum seekers, who are now 'illegalised', and more.

6.2.8 SVZV – Support Group for Women without Residence Permit

Since 1993 SVZV offers support and shelter to thirty adult women and their children in and around Amsterdam. Shelter is offered to rejected female asylum seekers.

6.2.9 Rhimou Congregation

Since 1997 the Rhimou Congregation offers shelter to four adult persons and two or three children. Shelter is offered to rejected female asylum seekers with further perspectives and chances or whose circumstances are extremely painful, urging for ministerial clemency.

6.2.10 Jeanette Noel House

Since 1988 the Jeanette Noel House offers shelter to twelve persons during 6 to 12 months. Shelter is offered to rejected asylum seekers with further perspectives and

chances or whose circumstances are extremely painful, urging for ministerial clemency.

6.2.11 Harriet Tubman House

Since 1999 the Harriet Tubman House offers nine sleeping rooms for maximally nine women and seven to eight children. The rooms are offered to rejected asylum seekers with further perspectives and chances or whose circumstances are extremely painful, urging for ministerial clemency.

6.2.12 Autonomous Centre

Autonomous Centre is a living-group and an independent radical opposition movement since 1990. Actions are directed against Dutch ‘deportation policies’, among others. In its living-group it offers full shelter and accommodation to one rejected asylum seeker, preferably female, during six months.

6.2.13 ASKV/SV – Solidarity Committee for Refugees/Support Centre for Refugees Amsterdam

Already since 1987 ASKV is an active opponent of hard asylum policies. It supports and helps rejected asylum seekers, who are unable to return to their country of origin. It aims at political change and public debate. A limited group of 30 persons can be helped with shelter, daily subsistence, medical care, legal advice, education and moral support. Required is a serious perspective or urgent ministerial clemency.

7 Summary and conclusions

In May 2005 a comparative research project has started on the care for homeless children from third countries in four European cities. These cities were Berlin, Amsterdam, Prague and Madrid. The European Migration Centre EMZ in Berlin initiated the project in autumn 2004, together with researchers in the other countries. For Amsterdam and the Netherlands DOCA Bureaus became the partner. The project received funding from the Daphne Programme of the European Commission, being a programme to improve the integration policies and practices in the Member States of the European Union. The research project should contribute to the knowledge base on homeless immigrant children and the care as offered to them in the four cities, and from that point, in a wider European context.

DOCA Bureaus has collected the relevant data and information with regard to Amsterdam. It has made 21 expert interviews. It has collected the documentation on the many local and national institutions and organisations that are directly or indirectly involved in the care for groups of homeless young people, among others via the Internet. It has analysed the secondary databases as available on young immigrants, homeless young people, young 'illegal' residents of Amsterdam, etc. The project has gone on for a year. On the basis of the interviews, documentation and data DOCA has delivered two progress reports to the international research group. As the conclusion of the research project in Amsterdam it has now finished a local report on young homeless immigrants in Amsterdam.

In this report it was first explained why terminology is used that deviates at some points from the original project plan. The situation in Amsterdam and the Netherlands did not allow the DOCA researcher to lay the focus exclusively on children or minors from third countries. Both the lines of distinction between minor and adult persons and those with regard to relevant immigrant groups do not follow the 'European' lines of distinction precisely. For a number of reasons related to youth policies, young homeless adults are cared for in a special way that reflects the care and protection of minors and that keeps the young homeless persons apart from the older homeless adults. Relevant immigrant groups in Amsterdam are defined in another way than is usually done at the European level, among others in relation to the Dutch definition of ethnicity. But the decisive distinction has become the one between legal young residents of the city, who are eligible for care, and 'illegal' young residents, who are to be excluded from care. Legal young residents can be both native young persons and immigrant young persons, whereas all 'illegal' residents are all young immigrants. In chapter 2 of the report we have discussed the definition and distinction issue in further detail.

In chapter 3 we have described the local data with regard to homeless young people. In chapter 4 we have presented the relevant national and local policies. These regard immigration and integration, the exclusion and expatriation of illegal residents including young rejected asylum seekers, and the co-operation in the care for young homeless people by the so-called Chain.

In chapter 5 we have given an overview of the latter care, the institutions and practices at several levels: forced care by judiciary institutions including youth detention, as well as more or less all-inclusive care by a wide number of institutions. For the latter, the focus was on the Chain and its partners.

In chapter 6 we have presented our findings with regard to the 'illegal' residents. In practice a variety of institutions cares for them or insists on more and better care,

protection and legalisation, muddling through between harsh national policies and local concerns with regard to young people on the move.

In line with the research findings we may come to some more general conclusions, which we would like to discuss with all who care in Amsterdam. Some conclusions refer to strong points in what one could call the Amsterdam model, while others may point at issues that are implicitly or explicitly neglected, to a certain extent.

The strongest side of the Amsterdam model to be mentioned is the Chain, i.e. the comprehensive co-operation between youth care institutions with the aim to help homeless young people by offering them a targeted trajectory from homelessness and misery towards social integration and re-integration. The co-operation has proved to be rather effective and efficient for those homeless young people, who meet with the criteria and who were motivated to follow their trajectory. The criteria regard the definition of homelessness in the sense of the Chain (young legal resident of Amsterdam, homeless for a rather long period, multiple problematic, no other care, etc.) as well as house rules with regard to nuisance, drugs, bedtime, etc. On the basis of house rules sheltered young persons can be kicked out.

Weaker or modest points regard the care for the illegal residents of the city, on the one side, and the care for legal residents who do not meet with the Chain-criteria, on the other.

Illegal residents are not helped officially in the Netherlands and so in its cities such as Amsterdam, however many there are, however great their misery might be and however obviously the illegal residence was created by Dutch legislation, policy and practice. In principle, legislation, policy and practice are harsh. In this frame the municipalities are obliged to stop their care for illegal residents including that for former unaccompanied minors, except if there is a good perspective on coming legalisation or ministerial clemency. In this frame the municipality and the institutions follow a kind of muddling through line of action. Maybe there is no better line of action but it is not satisfactory, neither for the young 'illegals' as is shown in interviews (e.g. Braat 2004) and at a manifestation in Amsterdam on 31-01-2006, nor for the authorities and the institutions. From the perspective of the 'illegal' residents the Amsterdam model is certainly dissatisfactory and insufficient. However bonded they may feel themselves to the city, however lost they are in the wider world and however much they may need help and care, they are excluded from care and certainly from care as offered by the Chain. Under the present circumstances it is difficult to see what the municipality and the institution can do better than to muddle through, making a fund available, offering shelter and help as much as possible as well as setting out lines of action towards 'humane expatriation policies'. The latter may regard education and training for jobs that may help the expatriated young persons in their new environment, and postponement of the deadline in relation to education and training if needed.

Besides the 'illegal' young and homeless persons also others are excluded from the care as offered by the Chain. Homeless young people must be 'homeless enough' before they may become a Chain-client. Unknown is how many young people are in greater or smaller need, but are excluded or still excluded from the care. Further research is certainly needed. It should be focussed on these young people.

Not well known is how the multiple problematic of possible clients is measured and managed. Chain-clients must not only be homeless, but they must be young persons at greater and more risks. They must belong to the client-groups of welfare and care institution, e.g. in relation to debts, police contacts, work and training, etc. In practice,

the possible clients are first seen by street corner workers and other out-reaching professionals or by intake professionals at care institutions. These professionals will make a provisional assessment of the needs, problems and chances of the possible clients. Then they are interviewed by the intake professional of the Chain, who gives an advise to the indication committee. The professionals involved are rather satisfied with this indication process. As far as possible clients appear also to be satisfied no problem is to be mentioned and listed for further research or attention. As we are not sure with regard to the latter we recommend a light check on the satisfaction of the clients on this point, with an option for targeted research depending on the outcome. Would it show considerable dissatisfaction targeted research would be needed.

Last point that we would like to mention is that the Chain does not directly include the relevant partners from the judiciary authorities and institutions, the institutional care and the social housing corporations.

The judiciary authorities and institutions are responsible for judiciary care for homeless young persons and immigrants, e.g. in the frame of custody, outplacement, expatriation and detention, both for minors and/or young adults. There is overlap between the care as offered by the Chain and the care as offered by the judiciary authorities and institutions, both at the practical and formal level. One point regards that police contact and/or a record is an indicator for Chain-care as needed. Another point is that the police has an outreaching function and delivers possible clients to Chain-partners such as the emergency unit of the GGD and street corner work. Third point is that the clients themselves may show to be involved in a successive career of detention and homelessness, etc. For these reasons the distance between the Chain and the judiciary chains should be as short as possible, and judiciary authorities could become a partner in the Chain and e.g. its steering committee.

More or less the same can be said for residential care institutions, e.g. for young people with mental illnesses, disabilities, mental deficiencies, etc. A number of these institutions in Amsterdam are incorporated in the same care umbrellas as the houses for Chain-clients, and overlap of clients at successive moments in their life cycles has been observed. In one way or the other the distance between the Chain and residential care in Amsterdam should be as small as possible.

The social housing corporations are the institutions that hold the first priority in offering shelter and accommodation to the residents of Amsterdam, according to their needs and possibilities. In that sense they have the responsibility for e.g. youth housing projects, Foyers de Jeunesse, etc.⁴⁴ Therefore, they should be directly involved in what the Chain is doing for young homeless people, or they should be consulted by the municipality for more general issues related to homelessness of young people, housing and planning in the city.

The roles and responsibilities of judiciary authorities and institutions, residential care institutions and social housing corporations were to be further assessed in relation to the good policies and practices of the Chain. Also on this point we may recommend further research.

⁴⁴ Amsterdam is not in favour of the integrated youth housing projects that are known as Foyer de Jeunesse. An earlier experiment in that direction has led to concentrated drugs related crime.

Attachments

Attachment 1. List of interviews

Mrs. Els Rozema, BJA Youth Care Amsterdam, responsible for the Chain's intake
Mr. Dion de Leeuw, Director Youth Work Amsterdam
Mr. Ide Kelderman, Director Street Corner Work Amsterdam
Mr. Paul Nota, Municipality of Amsterdam, policy adviser youth policies
Mrs. Gerda van Dijk, co-ordinator of the Chain
Mr. Harrie Jansen, Spirit, head of unit homeless young people
Mr. Peter Wurschy, Spirit, co-ordinator Poort Gebouw
Mr. René Zegerius, Municipal Health office, head of Emergency Unit
Mr. Stan Meuwese, Director Defence for Children Netherlands
Mrs. Anke van den Borne, researcher, ECPAT International
Mrs. Nathalie Boerebach, Humanitas Netherlands, head of SAMAH
Mr. Jan-Willem Vreken, co-ordinator Berthold Brecht House
Mrs. Mariet Ferguson, co-ordinator of the Congregation's House, Sisters of Saint Augustine
Mrs. Conny Laan, Director of Altra
Mr. Marc van Onnen, HVO-Querido, head of Youth Unit
Mrs. Ivonne Yvens, Jellinek, head of Prevention Unit
Mr. Herman Groen, researcher, Director Bureau of Applied Youth Research
Reverend Dube Mzisi, minister of the African Episcopal Church and co-ordinator of the walk-in for illegal residents in Amsterdam of the Salesian Fathers
Mr. Hossein Keivanrad, NIDOS Amsterdam, adviser of ex-unaccompanied minor asylum seekers
Mrs. Dora de Groot, Refugee Work Amsterdam, responsible for helping the rejected asylum seekers
Mr. Simon Bontekoning, Municipality of Amsterdam, security policy adviser

Attachment 2. References

- Afgelopen jaren reeks incidenten met Marokkaanse jongeren in Amsterdam [In recent years series of incidents with Moroccan boys in Amsterdam]. NRC Handelsblad. ; 2006.
- Alcohol. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].
- Algemene Rekenkamer. Opvang zwerfjongeren. Brief van de Algemene Rekenkamer aan de voorzitter van de Staten-Generaal [Care for homeless young people. Letter of the Audit Unit to the President of Parliament]. The Hague, Sdu. 2001-2002.
- Assistance to victims of human trafficking. : www.iom.nl.
- Beekhoven, Sandra; Dagevos, Jaco. Sociaal-culturele integratie [Social and cultural integration]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Begeleid en beschermd wonen [Guided and protected housing]. : www.hvo-querido.nl.
- Berthold Brecht Huis [Berthold Brecht House]. : www.bertholdbrechthuis.nl.
- Bestek voor een keten. Rapportage van de stuurgroep Samenhangende hulp aan dak- en thuisloze jongeren [The Chain. Report of the steering committee Integrated care for homeless young people]. Amsterdam: Jeugdzorg Advies & Ondersteuning; 2000.
- Bestek voor een keten. Ketenzorg voor dak- en thuisloze jongeren [The Chain. Chained care for homeless young people]. Amsterdam: Steering Committee the Chain; 2005.
- Bijl, R. v.; Zorlu, A.; Van Rijn, A. S.; Jennissen, R. P. W.; Blom, M. Integratiekaart 2005. De maatschappelijke integratie van migranten in de tijd gevolgd: trend- en cohortanalyses [Integration chart 2005. Time perspective of the social integration of immigrants: trends and cohort analyses]. Den Haag: WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Bijlmer Centrum telt meeste illegal [Amsterdam South-East counts most illegal residents]. : www.os.amsterdam.nl.
- Braat, Kordula. Ik ben er wel, maar ze zien me niet. Ervaringen van 'illegale' kinderen in Nederland [I am there, but they don't see me. Experiences of 'illegal' children in the Netherlands]. Amsterdam: Defence for Children Netherlands; 2004.
- Broekx, Inge; Drabbe, Martine; Robinson, Jim. Veilige vindplaatsen. De methodiek van het straathoekwerk. Amsterdam: Stichting Streetcornerwork; 2002.
- Calis, Mayke. Moeilijke jongeren op straat. Door gebrek aan opvang [Difficult young people on the street. By lack of care]. BN De Stem. ; 2005.
- Cocaine. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].
- Cohen: maar actie tegen armoede [Cohen: more actions against poverty]. Volkskrant. 2006 January 2.
- Crisisopvang voor meisjes en vrouwen [Emergency care for girls and women]. Sisters of Saint Agustine. [Leaflet].
- Daalder, A.; Essers, A. Seksuele delicten in Nederland [Sexual offenses in the Netherlands]. Tijdschrift voor Criminologie. 2003; 454(4).
- Daalder, Annelies. The Netherlands. in: Vermeulen, G.; De Pauw, H., Editors. Missing and sexually exploited children in the EU. Epidemiological data. Antwerpen/Apeldoorn: Maklu; 2004: 295-319.
- Dagevos, Jaco; Bierings, Harry. Arbeid en inkomen [Work and income]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Dak- en thuisloze jongeren: cliëntkenmerken 2002-2005 [Homeless young people: client characteristics 2002-2005].
- De Boom, J.; Engbersen, G.; Van Der Heijden, P. Illegaal verblijf van vreemdelingen in Amsterdam [Illegal residence of aliens in Amsterdam. Rotterdam: RISBO; 2004.
- De SAMAH-helptesk luistert... en helpt! [SAMAH help desk listens.... and cares!]. [Leaflet].
- Diamant in profiel. Inventarisatie overlast Diamantbuurt Amsterdam Oud Zuid [Diamant in profile. Nuisance survey of the Diamant neighbourhood in Amsterdam Old South]. Groningen-Rotterdam: INTRAVAL; 2005 jun.
- Don Bosco Jonathan – Hoe word je thuisloos? [How one becomes homeless]. : www.donboscojonathan.nl.
- Dorn, Arnim; Rijken, Conny. Awareness-raising of judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human beings. Country report the Netherlands. Utrecht: IOM; 2005.
- Douwes, Douwe. Wantrouwen tegen vreemdeling remt economie [Distrust against strangers puts on the brakes of the economy]. Volkskrant. ; 2005.
- Ecstasy. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].
- Engbersen, Godfried; Leekes, Arjen; Van San, Marion; Cruijff, Maarten; Van der Heijden, Peter. Beleidssummary 'Wijken voor illegalen'. Over ruimtelijke spreiding, huisvesting en leefbaarheid [Policy summary 'Neighbourhoods for illegal residents'. On geographical dispersion, housing and community]. The Hague: Ministry VROM; 2004.
- Faber, E. d.; Kinast, C.; McCoard, D. W.; Falkner, D. Violence in families of adolescents runaways. Child Abuse and neglect. 1984; 8(295-299).
- Fact & figures: Netherlands. : www.ecpat.net.
- Feitel, B.; Margetson, N.; Chamas, J.; Lipman, C. Psychological background and behavioral and emotional disorders of homeless and runaway youth. Hospital and Community Psychiatry. 1992; 43(155-159).
- Fonds gevolgen vreemdelingenwetgeving 2006-2010. Richtlijn voor maatschappelijke organisaties [Fund for the consequences of the immigration law 2006-2010. Implementation guidelines for NGOs]. : Municipality of Amsterdam.

Garsen, Joop; Zorlu, Aslan. Demografie [Demography] . Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.

Gijbbergs, Mérove; Dagevos, Jaco. De positie van allochtone vrouwen [Position of immigrant women]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.

Gijbbergs, Mérove; Hartgers, Marijke. Minderheden in het onderwijs [Minorities at school]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.

Gokken [Gambling]. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Greshof, D. Dakloos door de jaren heen. Het Amsterdamse zwerfcircuit [Homeless through the years. The homeless circuit of Amsterdam]. Sociologische Gids. 1997; 44(291-310).

Groen, H.; Van der Veer, A. J. Suggesties voor de aanpak, organisatie en financiering van de opvang voor zwerfjongeren in Amsterdam [Suggestions for the treatment, organisation and financing of the accommodation of homeless young people in Amsterdam]. Amsterdam: Bureau voor Toegepast Jeugdonderzoek; 2005.

Groen, Herman. Shelter & Provider: Toegang, kansen en belangstelling voor thuisloze jongeren. Aanpak en resultaten van pension Spaarnezicht te Haarlem [Shelter & provider: Access, opportunities and interest for homeless young people. Treatment and results of the pension Spaarnezicht in Harlem]. Amsterdam: Bureau Toegepast Jeugdonderzoek; 1999.

Haddad, Samar. Verdonk weigert opvang dakloze asielzoekers te financieren [Verdonk, minister of Immigration and Integration, refuses to finance the accommodation of homeless young asylum seekers]. Contrast. 2006; February: 4-5.

Hanstede, Mirjam; Korf, Dirk J. All eyez on me. Harde Kern-jongeren in Amsterdam Oost [All eyez on me. Hardcore youth in Amsterdam-East]. Amsterdam: Stichting Streetcornerwork; 2004.

Hasj & Weed. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Hé! Hoe deal jij ermee? [Hi! What are you dealing?]. Jellinek Youth Net. [Leaflet].

Heroïne & methadon. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Het Ambulant Team Dak- en thuisloze Jongeren [The Field Team Homeless Young People]. : www.spirit.nl. [Information for young people].

Het Poortgebouw. Kortdurende nachtopvang voor dak- en thuisloze jongeren [Poort Gebouw. Short nightstay care for homeless young people]. www.spirit.nl. [Information for young people].

Het Poortgebouw. Langdurige opvang voor dak- en thuisloze jongeren [Poort Gebouw. Longstay care for homeless young people]. www.spirit.nl. [Information for young people].

Het Poortgebouw. Passantenplusregeling [Poort gebouw. Visitors-plus Rules]. www.spirit.nl. [Information for young people].

Hulp aan dak- en thuisloze jongeren door Spirit: managementsamenvatting (concept) [Care for homeless young people: management summary (draft)]. ; 2005.

HVO-Querido: productenboek [HVO-Querido: overview of product and services]. www.HVO-Querido.nl.

'Illegale' kinderen ['Illegal' children]. www.dci-nl.nl.

Indicatiestelling en zorgtoewijzing dak- en thuisloze jongeren [Indication of care as needed and care as allocated for homeless young people] . ; 2004.

Jaarboek 2001 preventie, jeugd, sancties. Den Haag: Ministerie van Justitie; 2001.

Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.

Jaarverslag 2004 Amsterdam: gasten afdeling; broodvoorziening daklozen [Annual report 2004: guests department, bread distribution among homeless women]. Amsterdam: Sisters of saint Augustine.

Jaarverslag 2004 [Annual report 2004]. Amsterdam: Bureau Youth Care; 2005.

Jellinek jeugdnet reader 2005 [Jellinek Youth Net reader 2005]. Amsterdam : Jellinek Youth Net; 2005.

Jonge moders [Young mothers]. : www.altra.nl.

Jongeren op doortocht. Jaarverslag 2004 [Young people on the move. Annual Report 2004]. Amsterdam: Don Bosco.

Jongeren op doortocht [Young people on the move]. Don Bosco: www.donbosco.nl. [Leaflet].

Kelderman, Ide, Editor. Straathoekwerk [Street corner work]. Amsterdam: Mets & Schilt; 2002.

Kleurrijk leven. 100 Jaar opvang in Amsterdam [Life in many colours. 100 Years of care for the homeless in Amsterdam]. Amsterdam: HVO-Querido; 2004.

Korf, Dirk J.; Van Vliet, Erika; Knotter, Jaap; Wouters, Marije. Tuppelen na de zone. Straatprostitutie en verborgen prostitutie in Amsterdam [Picking up thereafter. Street prostitution and hidden prostitution in Amsterdam]. Domacassé, Lienne; Soydenir, Cüneit; York, Syllester, Contributors. Amsterdam: Rozenberg Publishers; 2005. (Bonger Reeks; III).

Kreling, Tom; Weeda, Frederieke. Pats, autoruit stuk - en dan snel wegfietzen [Bam, car screen broken - and then fast away by bike]. NRC Handelsblad. ; 2006.

Kruijt, Michiel; Remarque, Philippe. Drop-outs in kazerne klaarstomen [Dropouts to be crammed in camps]. De Volkskrant. ; 2006.

Latten, Jan J. Zwanger van segregatie. Een toekomst van sociale en ruimtelijke segregatie? [Bearing segregation. A future of social and geographic segregation?]. Amsterdam: Vossiuspers UvA; 2005. [Rede, uitgesproken bij de aanvaarding van het ambt van bijzonder hoogleraar Demografie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam op 18 november 2005].

Leerkes, A.; Van San, M.; Engbersen, G.; Cruijff, M.; Van Der Heijden, P. Wijken voor illegalen. Over ruimtelijke spreiding, huisvesting en leefbaarheid [Neighbourhoods for illegals. Geographical dispersion, housing and community]. Rotterdam: RISBO; 2004.

Maurin, J. T.; Russell, L.; Memmott, R. J. An exploration of gender differences among homeless. *Research in Nursing and Health*. 1989; 12: 312-315.

Moerbeek, Karin. Illegale vluchtelingen in Amsterdam 2005. Kanttekeningen in de geest van Wallerstein [Illegal refugees in Amsterdam 2005. Comments in reference to Wallerstein]. : www.samah.nl.

Naar een aanpak van loverboyproblematiek. Visie en ervaringen van Amsterdamse deskundigen [What to do against the lover boys? View and experience of experts in Amsterdam]. Amsterdam: GGD; 2005.

Netherlands National Agenda for Action – Outline. : www.ecpat.net.

Nieuwsbrief Bestek voor de Keten [Newsletter the Chain]. ; 2005.

Nijland, Marieke. 'Ik ben niet gek!' ['I am not crazy!']. ; 2005.

Noom, M.; De Winter, M. Op zoek naar verbondenheid. Zwervjongeren aan het woord over de verbetering van de hulpverlening [Looking for bonding. What homeless young people said about improved care]. Utrecht: Universiteit Utrecht / Nederlands Platform Zwervjongeren; 2003.

Noomen, Rosanneke. Zwervjongere Michael: 'Je hebt nooit rust' [Homeless Michael: 'One has never a rest']. Spits. ; 2003.

Obbema, Fokke. Rellen in banlieus niet gepland [Rows in banlieus not planned]. *De Volkskrant*. ; 2005.

Odé, Alice. European reintegration Networking. Reintegration approaches and policies in the Netherlands. Utrecht: NMI; 2002.

Offerte project tienermoeders [Bid project teenage mothers]. Amsterdam : Altra; 2006.

Opvang zwervjongeren 2004 [Care for homeless young people 2004]. Den Haag: Algemene Rekenkamer; 2004.

Paddoes & LSD. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Ploeg, J. D.; Scholte, E. Homeless youth. Working with children and adolescents. London/Thousand Oaks/New delhi: Sage; 1997.

Project veilige vindplaatsen [Project safe finding places]. : www.streetcornerwork.org.

Samar Haddad. Verdonk weigert opvang dakloze asieljongeren te financieren [Minister refuses to finance the accommodation of homeless asylum seeking youngsters]. *Contrast*. 2006: 4-5.

Santing, Froukje. Humaniteit is voor iedereen het sleutelwoord [Humanitarianism is the key issue for everybody]. *NRC Handelsblad*. ; 1925.

Schipper, Henk; Van Gijk, Gerda. Ketenzorg voor dak- en thuisloze jongeren [Chain-care for homeless young people]. *Tijdschrift voor Jeugdzorg*; (10) 2006/1, February.

Schouten, S.; Van den Eshof, P. Handboek vermiste personen, deel I [Handbook missing persons. Part I]. Zoetermeer: KLPD/NRI; 2002.

Schouten, S.; Van den Eshof, P. Missing persons in the Netherlands.

Seks als tegenprestatie door tieners [Sex as reciprocal service for teenagers]. Amsterdam: GGD; 2006. [Persbericht].

Slaap- en kalmeringsmiddelen [Sleeping pills]. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Soms ben je even de weg kwijt [Sometimes you may have lost your way]. Sisters of Saint Augustine. [Leaflet].

Speed. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Spirit, voor hulp aan jeugd en opvoeders [Spirit, care for youth and educators]. 2005. [Presentation].

'Street' in de stadsdelen. Overzicht & verslag 2004 ['Street in the districts. Overview and report 2004]. Amsterdam: Stichting Streetcornerwork.

Tabak [Tobacco]. Jellinek Prevention. [Leaflet].

Tavecchio, L. W. C.; Van der Ploeg, J. D.; Roorda-Honée, J. M. Th.G. Visies op thuisloosheid. Theoretische inzichten over antecedenten van thuisloosheid en de praktijk van de hulpverlening [Views on homelessness. Theoretical knowledge with regard to antecedents of homelessness and the practice of care]. Utrecht: SWP; 1993.

Thie, Merel. De overlast is flink. Maar voerpaginanieuws? Burgemeester Cohen van Amsterdam over de problemen met jongeren [Nuisance is something. But front page news? Amsterdam Mayor Cohen on problems with youngsters] . *NRC Handelsblad*. ; 2006.

Tholeer-Bouwens, M.; Tavecchio, L.; Meeuws, W. Zonder thuis - zonder toekomst? Een empirisch onderzoek naar ontwikkelingsantecedenten van thuisloosheid bij jongeren [No home - no future? An empirical research project into the development factors in relation to homelessness among young people]. Utrecht: NIZW; 1996.

Trafficking in human beings: first report of the Dutch national Rapporteur. Den Haag: Bureau NRM; 2002.

Trafficking in human beings, supplementary figures: second report of the Dutch National Rapporteur. Den Haag: Bureau NRM; 2003.

Trends & cijfers '01/'02. Jaarverslag 2001/2003 Vangnet & Advies [Trends & figures '01/'02. Annual report 2001/2002 Emergency Unit]. Amsterdam: GGD; 2003.

Valckenier, A. H. V. Sociaal medische zorg voor dak- en thuislozen. Ambulant medisch team [Social and medical care for the homeless. Field medical team]. Amsterdam: GGD; 2001.

Van Brussel, G. H. A.; Buster, M. C. A. OGGZ Monitor Amsterdam '02'03'04 [Public health monitor Amsterdam '02'03'04]. Amsterdam: GGD; 2005.

Van den Borne, Anke; Kloosterboer, Karin. Inzicht in uitbuiting. Handel in minderjarigen in Nederland nader onderzocht [Understanding exploitation. Further research on trading minority people in the Netherlands]. Amsterdam: ECPAT Netherlands; 2005.

Van der Ploeg, J. D.; Gaemers, J.; Hoogendam, P. H. Zwervende jongeren [Young people on the move]. Leyden: DSWO Press; 1991.

- Van Dijk, E. Mensenhandel in Nederland, 1997-2000 [Human trafficking in the Netherlands, 1997-2000]. Zoetermeer: KLPD/NRI; 2002.
- Van Dijk, Gerda. Hulpverlening aan dak- en thuisloze jonge moeders and zwangere zwerfmeisjes. Aanbod 2003 [Care for homeless young mothers and pregnant girls. The offer in 2003]. Amsterdam: Jeugdzorg Advies & Ondersteuning; 2003.
- Van Dijk, Gerda. Samenhangende hulpverlening voor dak- en thuisloze jonge moeders en zwangere zwerfmeisjes [Integrated care for homeless young mothers and for pregnant girls on the move]. Amsterdam: The Chain; 2004.
- Van Horn, J.; Bullens, R.; Doreleijers, Th; Jägers, M. Aard en omvang seksueel misbruik en prostitutie minderjarige allochtone jongens, een verkennend onderzoek [Sexual abuse of minor immigrant boys: what and how many]. Amsterdam: Fora, VU; 2002.
- Van Kuler, D.; Marghadi, S.; Nijhof, R.; Ruitenbergh, O. Tussen wal en schip. Een onderzoek naar de problemen met de verblijfsvergunning van jongeren binnen de voogdij/voogdij-instellingen [Between shore and ship. A survey of the problems concerning permits of stay of young people in custody and custody institutions]. Amsterdam: SiJa, Bureau jeugdzorg; 1998.
- Van Leeuwen, Petra; Heineke, Daan. Het 8-fasenmodel. Planmatig werken in de maatschappelijke opvang [The eight phases model. Planned approach for social care]. Utrecht: NIZW. [Brochure].
- Van Rijn, Anette; Huls, Frits; Zorlu, Aslan. Jongeren en criminaliteit [Youth and crime]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Van Rijn, Anette; Zorlu, Aslan. Inburgering [Integration] . Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Venicz, L.; Vanwesenbeeck, I. Aard en omvang van (gedwongen) prostitutie onder minderjarige (allochtone) meisjes [(Forced prostitution among minor (Immigrant) girls: what and how many?). Utrecht: NISSO; 1998.
- Verdonk, Rita (Minister of Immigration and Integration). [Letter to The President of the Second Chamber of Parliament concerning 'illegal' children (Report DCI-NL)]. The Hague; 2004.
- Verhoeven, M.; Rap, D.; Koppedraijer, C., editors. Vademecum vermiste personen. Organisaties en voorzieningen in Nederland [Vademecum missed persons. Organisations and care in the Netherlands]. Utrecht: NIZW; 2002.
- Verslag van een algemeen overleg tussen de vaste tweede kamercommissie van justitie en de minister van vreemdelingenzaken en integratie over 'illegale' kinderen (Report DCI-NL) [Report of a general hearing by the Parliament's standing justice committee of the Minister of Immigration and Integration on 'illegal' children (Report DCI-NL)]. The Hague: Second Chamber; 2004.
- Vijf jaar SAMAH [Five years SAMAH]. Special edition of SAMAH Nieuwsbrief. 2004;
- Vissers, K. Thuisloos door het leven. Verstandelijk gehandicapte jongeren die gaan zwerven [Homeless through life. Mentally handicapped young people on the move]. Zowel. 2001; 5: 8-10.
- Vogelzang, B.; Van den Braak, J.; Meuwese, S.; Wolthuis, A. Kindersekstoerisme (vanuit Nederland): onderzoek naar bestaande en (mogelijke) nieuwe reisbestemmingen [Child sex tourism (from the Netherlands): research on existing and (possibly) new destinations]. : Adviesbureau van Montfoort en Defence for Children International Nederland; 2002.
- Weer aan de slag. Een project voor jonge risico-moeders. Jaarverslag 2004 [On track again. A project for young mothers at risk. Annual report 2004]. Amsterdam: Altra; 2005.
- Wittebrood, Karin; Latten, Jan; Nicolaas, Han. Wonen, leefbaarheid en veiligheid in concentratiewijken [Housing, living and safety in problematic neighbourhoods]. Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.
- Zorlu, Aslan; Traag, Tamja. Opleidingsniveau en taalvaardigheid [Education and language proficiency] . Jaarrapport integratie 2005 {Annual report integration 2005}. Den Haag: SCP, WODC, CBS; 2005.

Attachment 3. Relevant Authorities and Institutions – Netherlands and Amsterdam

Relevant Authorities and Institutions – Netherlands and Amsterdam

RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS – NETHERLANDS AND AMSTERDAM.....	46
1 RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS	46
1.1 NATIONAL AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.....	46
1.1.1 Government	46
1.1.2 National Expert Centres	53
Pressure groups	53
Research institutes and knowledge centres	54
National media: press.....	58
National media: RTV	60
Specialised media.....	61
1.2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN AMSTERDAM	62
1.2.1 Local authorities	62
Municipality	62
District Councils of Amsterdam.....	63
1.2.2 Local expert centres	65
1.2.3 Local agencies and institutions	66
Bestek voor de Keten – The Chain	66
Steet corner work	67
HVO-Querido.....	68
Spirit.....	69
Judiciary Youth care	70
Help for rejected (illegal) young asylum seeker	70
Further institutions for young homeless persons not being illegal residents	74
1.2.4 Self organisations.....	75
Africans South of the Sahara.....	75
Antilleans	76
Chinese	77
Moroccans	78
Oriental groups.....	83
Surinamese	83
Turkish Organisations.....	86
Further self-organisations	89
1.2.5 Local media	91
Press	91
RTV.....	91
Minority stations	92
Local youth specials.....	92
1.2.6 Youth work in Amsterdam	93

8 Relevant authorities and institutions

National authorities and institutions

Government

Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Directorate Youth Policy

mrs. G.E.M. Tielen

Director

Postbus 20350

2500 EJ Den Haag

The Directorate is to set out policies that should reinforce the position of young people (0-25) in society and that should prevent young people from serious problems with their family, school, neighbourhood and work. Therefore, the directorate is responsible for the policies with regard to youth participation, after-school programs and family support. Together with the provinces and the major cities the directorate is responsible for youth care in the Netherlands. In dialogue with the municipalities the directorate intends to develop local youth policies and policy frame works.

**Ministry of Justice
Directorate Judicial Youth Policy**

Postbox 20301
2500 EH The Hague

The Directorate is preparing policies and developing legal instruments and intervention modules that should prevent and counteract youth crime, family violence and (other) threatening situations for children. Important portfolios are:

- *Youth crime (prevention, counteraction, repression)*
- *Youth protection*
- *Family violence*
- *International adoption*
- *International child trafficking*
- *Children and divorce*

Judicial Youth Protection Council – National office

Postbus 19202
3501 DE Utrecht
Tel. 030 - 8882400
Fax. 030 - 8882425

The functions of the Council regard youth protection, children and divorce, and crime cases against minors. Further fields of attention regard adoption, parting (?) and descent questions.

NIDOS – Judicial Youth Protection for Refugees

Central office
Maliebaan 99
3581 CH Utrecht
T 003130-2391202
F 003130-2391290
E directie@nidos.nl
W www.nidos.nl

NIDOS is the nation-wide custody agency for unaccompanied minor refugees and asylum seekers in the Netherlands. For unaccompanied minors custody and the appointment of a guardian are obligatory. In addition, NIDOS is taking care of the accommodation of a part of the unaccompanied minor refugees and asylum seekers. It operates nation-wide via regional offices.

**Ministry of Justice
Directorate Immigration Policies**

Postbox 20301
2500 EH The Hague

The Directorate Immigration Policies is preparing policies with regard to immigration, naturalisation and the reception of asylum seekers. In this way the dutch borders are protected. The Directorate prepares new legislation, it coordinates the counteractions against illegal residence and develops visa and naturalization policies, in co-operation with external partners such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union as well as internal agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalisation Agency. Framework for the immigration policies is laid down in the UNHCR Charter, the European Treaty on Human Rights and the Immigration Law.

IND – Immigration and Naturalisation Office

Central Office
Rijswijk 'The Crown'
Dr. H. Colijnlaan 341

2283 XL Rijswijk
T 003170 370 3700

The IND is responsible for the implementation of the immigration policy in the Netherlands. This means that the IND assesses all applications submitted by foreign nationals who wish to stay in the Netherlands or who wish to become Dutch nationals. These can be refugees who feel under threat in their own country, or au pairs who temporarily wish to work and live in the Netherlands. They also include people who have lived in the Netherlands for so long that they feel Dutch and officially want to become Dutch nationals.

Residence in the Netherlands or adoption of the Dutch nationality is subject to certain conditions.

These conditions regard, among others:

- *Country of origin,*
- *Length of residence in the Netherlands,*
- *Reason for residence,*
- *Income or age.*

COA – Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers

Postbus 3002
2280 ME Rijswijk
T 003170 - 372 7000
F 003170 - 372 7100

COA, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, is responsible for the reception of asylum seekers. COA is providing accommodation during the asylum procedure and prepares for asylum seekers their staying in the Netherlands as a recognized refugee, or their return to their country of origin or transmigration for those who are denied access to the Netherlands.

At present, COA is the managing agent for around 90 reception centres throughout the Netherlands.

COA is an independent administrative body funded by the Ministry of Justice.

SRA - Foundation for Legal Aid in Asylum

Postbox 335
3430 AH Nieuwegein
T: 030-6566060
F: 030-6566066
E info@sra.nl
W www.sra.nl

SRA - Foundation for Legal Aid in Asylum gives legal advice free of charge and offers legal assistance to asylum seekers during the procedure. The SRA works closely with the Dutch Refugee Council. It has three offices, one in Arnhem, one in Den Bosch and one in Amsterdam (Schiphol).

IOM The Netherlands

P.O. Box 10796
2501 HT The Hague
T +31 70 31 81 500
F +31 70 33 85 454
E missionthehague@iom.int
W www.iom-nederland.nl

The IOM provides guidance to people who want to return to their country or origin or want to migrate further to a third country.

NMI Netherlands Migration Institute

P.O. Box 19215
3501 DE Utrecht
E nmi@nmigratie.nl
W www.nmigratie.nl

The NMI supplies coherent and objective information, counselling and supervision to any persons or groups that are faced with the choice of staying here or returning to their land of origin. The NMI also helps refugees or people entitled to asylum who wish to return to their country of origin or who want to migrate through to another country.

**Ministry of Justice
Minorities Integration Policy (Coordination) Department**

Mrs. Mr. Marilyn Haimé

Director

Dr. Paul Tesser

Head of the Unit Strategy, Research and Communication

E p.tesser@minjus.nl

Postbox 20301

2500 EH The Hague

Since the early 1980s, the goal of integration policy has been to create an equal society, offering a full range of opportunities to members of ethnic minorities living in the Netherlands, as individuals and as members of groups.

Integration policy aims primarily to promote active citizenship among ethnic minorities. Members of minorities who wish to settle in the Netherlands are expected to participate actively in education and the labour market. They should develop into responsible citizens, into full-fledged members of society. And indigenous Dutch people are expected to help them do so. Civil-society institutions and organisations have a special responsibility for assisting ethnic minorities, because they have an important influence on the distribution of social goods.

**Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Directorate Vocational and Adult Education**

Mr. E.P. van Maanen

Director

Postbox 16375

2500 BJ Den Haag

T: 003170 412 34 56

F: 003170 412 34 50

Around 650.000 mostly young people participate in middle-level vocational training or in adult education courses. The Directorate want to help them with the development of their talents. <ost important then is lifelong learning. To be implemented is the Law on Education and Vocational Education.

**Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Directorate Secondary Education**

Mrs. S.E.B. Siregar

Director

Postbox 16375

2500 BJ Den Haag

T: 003170 412 34 56

F: 003170 412 34 50

The Directorate of Secondary Education want to give best opportunities to the 900.000 pupils in secondary education, in consultation with the 700 school for secondary education, three national pedagogical centres, the institute for test development CITO and the specialists for curriculum development SLO, the municipalities, etc. Focus is the educational innovation in relation to national educational priorities. Further important policy issues are: targeted policies and the counteraction against educational backwardness, ict and the professional quality of teachers. SDpecial interest regards cultural education as well as environmental education.

**Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Project Directorate for Work and Learning**

Mrs. J. Meulenbrug

DIRECTOR

Postbox 16375

2500 BJ Den Haag

T: 003170 412 34 56

F: 003170 412 34 50

The project Work and Learning is stimulating employers and employees and their organisations, educational institutions, municipalities, job agencies, social security institutions, re-intrgration institutions, R&D Funds, expert centres and all other organisations in the field of work and learning. It

supports them to set feasible steps. The aim is to start-up 15.000 dual trajectories for work and education, by which the participants will reach a starters' qualification on the labour market. Another aim is the reinforcement of work experience through 20.000 additional EVC-trajectories.

**Ministry of Home Affairs
Directorate of Kingdom Relations**

mw. mr. G.E.A. van Craaikamp

Director

Postbus 20011

2500 EA Den Haag

T 070-426 64 26

E gea.craaikamp@minbzk.nl

The Directorate of Kingdom Relations is co-ordinating the policies concerning the co-operation with the Dutch Antilles and Aruba. This includes policy consultations and inter-ministerial fine-tuning in the Netherlands, on the Dutch Antilles and on Aruba, as well as the planning and implementation of co-operation programmes, projects and schedules.

**Ministry of Home Affairs
Directorate for Major Cities' Policies**

Mr. H.J. Schartman

Director

Postbus 20011

2500 EA Den Haag

T 070-426 64 26

E herman.schartman@minbzk.nl

Major cities are the motor of society and they are attractive for large groups of people. The cities are faced with challenges with regard to housing, employment, infrastructure, poverty, safety, as well as the integration of newcomers and ethnic minorities. In cities many societal processes are linked together. At the same time the cities are the breeding places for innovation and creativity. For the solution of these interdependent challenges and for better performances better governance and integrated policies are needed.

The Directorate for Major Cities' Policies promotes governance development that will meet with the changed needs of society. Important policy instrument are Governance Agreements and Regional Frame Work Agreements.

**Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment Policies
Project Directorate Task Force Youth Unemployment**

Mr. Hans de Boert

Chair

E jeugdwerkloosheid@minszw.nl

J. Hamidullahkhan

T 070-3336503

E jhamidullahkhan@minszw.nl

Ria van der Steen

T 0703335822

Postbox 90801

2509LV The Hague

The current focus on youth unemployment in the Netherlands started in 2003 with a 'Youth Unemployment Action Plan' that was submitted by the government to Parliament. In the plan the Youth Unemployment Task Force was announced. The Task Force was established on 2004, March 18th. It has been charged with the promotion targeted action at the national, the sectorial, and particularly the regional and the local level.

The first goal of the Task Force is to create 40,000 jobs for young unemployed people during the current cabinet period. In 2004 a strategy was initiated to bring unemployed young people back to school or to start a job, at the latest after six months of unemployment. The main focus of the Task Force is the reinforcement of existing resources.

**Ministry of Housing, Planning and Environmental Protection
Directorate Cities and Regions**

Postbox 20951

2500 EZ DEN HAAG
T 003170 339 39 39

The Directorate Cities and regions is responsible for the realisation of the government's ambitions in interaction with the interested parties at the local and regional level. Such as local and regional authorities, social housing corporations, private operators on the housing market, and (representatives of) housing consumers. Most important instruments for the Directorate are multi-party agreements and grants (as incentives).

The National Consultation of the Immigrant Minorities

In the Netherlands there are eight national associations of the immigrant minorities that are represented in the LOM, being the national consultative body of the government and the immigrant minorities. These associations are:

Inspraakorgaan Chinezen (IOC) –Chinese groups,

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
T 030 223 2950
F 030 238 2166
E info@ioc-ch.nl
W www.ioc-ch.nl

Inspraakorgaan Turken (IOT) –Turkish groups,

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
T 030 234 3625
F 030 670 0517
E info@iot.nl
W www.iot.nl

Landelijk Overlegorgaan Welzijn Molukkers (LOWM Moluccan groups),

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
T 030 236 4184
F 030 662 1390
E info@lowm-maluku.nl
W www.lowm-maluku.nl

Lize, overlegpartner Rijksoverheid Zuid Europese gemeenschappen – South-European groups,

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
Postbus 14065, 3508 SC Utrecht
T 030 233 2100
F 030 232 2571
E info.lize@lize.nl
W www.lize.nl

Overlegorgaan Caribische Nederlanders (OCaN) – Antillean and Aruban groups,

Laan van Meerdervoort 145 A,
2517 AX Den Haag
T 070 380 3301
F 070 388 9976
E ocan.antillianen-arubanen@wxs.nl
W www.ocan.nl

Surinaams Inpraak Orgaan (SIO) – Surinamese groups,

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
T 030 231 6014
F 030 234 3836
E info@sioweb.nl
W www.sioweb.nl

Samenwerkingsverband van Marokkanen en Tunesiers (SMT) – Moroccan and Tunisian groups,

Maliebaan 13, 3581 CB Utrecht
Postbus 14172, 3508 SG Utrecht
T 030 236 7327
F 030 236 9118
E info@smtnet.nl
W www.smtnet.nl

VluchtelingenOrganisaties Nederland (VON) –refugee groups.

Merelstraat 2 bis, 3514 CN Utrecht
T 030 271 4505

F 030 273 3844

E info@vluchtelingenorganisaties.nl

W www.vluchtelingenorganisaties.nl

On the basis of the WOM, being the law on the consultation of immigrant minorities the associations are the representatives of the interests of the immigrant groups. They are in consultative dialogue with the government in the frame of the national consultative body with regard to topical policy issues as well as issues and processes as relevant for the immigrant groups.

The representative associations have developed intensive mutual co-operation as well as co-operation with strategic partners, such as the trade unions, the association of the elderly, etc.

High Commissioner Youth Policies – Action Young

Dr. Steven van Eijck

Postbox 556

2501 CN Den Haag

T 003170 3765 950

E info@operatie-jong.nl

The Action Young is an governmental task force targeted at:

I the counteraction of important failure points at the local level and the realization of measurable improvements of the development chain for young people,

II coherent youth policies of all ministries that are involved, and

III the improvement of integrated youth policies management.

RMO –The Council for Social Development

Prof. Dr. Hans Adriaansens

President

Postbox 16139

2500 BC The Hague

T 003170-3405294

E rmo@adviesorgaan-rmo.nl

W www.adviesorgaan-rmo.nl

The Council for Social Development – RMO is the advisory body of the Dutch government on social issues. In its recommendations and reports, the Council examines and explains the significance of new social developments in terms of policy. Central to the Council's deliberations is the modern citizen in the setting of today's society. The RMO is a fully independent, impartial body and advises without fear or favour.

Education Council

Prof. Dr. Fons van Wieringen

President

Nassaulaan 6

2514 JS The Hague

T 003170-310 00 00

E secretariaat@onderwijsraad.nl

W www.onderwijsraad.nl

The Education Council is an independent governmental advisory body, which advises the Minister, Parliament and local authorities. The Council provides advice, both solicited and unsolicited, to the Minister of Education, Sciences and Cultural Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Quality. Moreover, the Council may be asked for advice by the Dutch upper and lower chambers of parliament. Local authorities can call on the Education Council in special cases of local education policy. The Education Council Act (of 15 May 1997, Statute Book 220) describes the Council's task in more detail.

8.0.0 National Expert Centres

Pressure groups

Dutch Council for Refugees

Edwin Huizing

Directeur

Postbus 2894

1000 CW Amsterdam

T 020-3467200

E info@vluchtelingenwerk.nl

W www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl

The Dutch Council for Refugees stand up for the interests of refugees and helps them to find their new existence in the Netherlands.

Usually, the refugees, who arrived in the Netherlands cannot rely on a network of family and friends.

They have to manage their life on their own. The Council's support is therefore certainly needed.

Thousands of volunteers and the Council's professional staff offer practical guidance for asylum procedures and for finding the new existence to the refugees. The Council is also concerned with the public opinion towards refugees. Public opinion became obviously harder against asylum seekers since 0911.

SAMAH – Foundation Unaccompanied Minor Refugees Humanitas

Mrs. Nathalie Boerebach

P.O. Box 71

1000 AB Amsterdam

T +3120-523 11 00

E info@samah.nl

W www.samah.nl

Around twelve thousand unaccompanied minor refugees (AMA's) and around 16.000 AMA's 18 + (18 - 23 years old) are at present in the Netherlands. It is expected that the number in this category of refugees will decrease the coming period. The majority of the AMA's are independent, self-sufficient youngsters, but for various reasons they need special attention and support.

SAMAH is an independent organisation aiming at serving the best interest of these youngsters as well as providing the public authorities with relevant information on the practical consequences of their policies. Additionally SAMAH intends to promote and sustain the social participation of ama's.

Defence for Children Netherlands

Mr. Stan Meuwese

Director

Postbox 75297

1070 AG Amsterdam

T + 31 20 4203771

E info@defenceforchildren.nl

W www.defenceforchildren.nl

Defence for Children Netherlands is an expert centre and awareness campaigner with regard to child rights and the protection or defence of children. It does not offer e.g. accommodation and personal counselling to individual homeless children and young people. It is focussed at public opinion and policy makers, such as the Justice Committee of Parliament and the Ministers responsible for forced and voluntary youth care, i.e. the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State for Welfare or other Ministers, who are directly or indirectly involved, such as the Minister of Foreigners Affairs and Integration, in relation to young asylum seekers, on the one hand, and 'un-integrated' hangout youth of e.g. Moroccan or Antillian descent.

As an expert centre it has published several qualitative reports on the living conditions of homeless young people, in relation to the many problems they are faced with: finding a home where there are no places available, police contacts, prostitution and sexual exploitation, drugs, no work or education, etc., i.e. young people at greatest risk.

ECPAT Netherlands

Mrs. Anke van den Borne
Postbox 75297
1070 AG Amsterdam
T 003120-4203771
E info@ecpat.nl
W www.expat.nl

ECPAT is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT was established in 1990 as a campaign to end child prostitution in Asian tourism. Nowadays ECPAT has widened the scope of its work to the issues of child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes and exists of more than 70 groups that are active in more than 60 countries worldwide. ECPAT-NL exists since 1995 and as of 2003 is a cooperative with Defence for Children International The Netherlands. ECPAT-NL is supported by stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland, Plan Nederland (the former Foster Parents Plan), Mensen in Nood/Cordaid and Kerk in Actie/Kinderen in de Knel. ECPAT-NL works closely with organisations in The Netherlands and internationally that are active against sexual abuse and exploitation of children. ECPAT-NL is raising awareness on commercial sexual exploitation of children in Dutch society. ECPAT-NL is also lobbying for adequate and effective law enforcement and prevention and healthcare programmes regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation of children at governmental and societal level. Also the private sector, like internet service providers and the tourism industry are addressed to take responsibility to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT-NL has played an important role in the development, execution and monitoring of the Dutch National Action Plan 'Sexual Abuse of children'.

UNICEF Netherlands

Postbox 30603
2500 GP The Hague
T 003170-3339300
E info@unicef.nl
W www.unicef.nl

Research institutes and knowledge centres

Forum

Postbox 201
3500 AE Utrecht
T +31 30 297 43 21
E info@forum.nl
W www.forum.nl

FORUM, the Institute of Multicultural Development, is a national centre of expertise in the field of multicultural development. FORUM stands for a society in which people from various communities live together as fully recognised citizens. To help realise this objective, FORUM receives subsidies from the Ministry of Justice (Immigration and Integration Department).

FORUM is active in diverse fields, including youth and safety, religion, emancipation and identity, social cohesion and housing, education and the integration of newcomers, immigration and citizenship.

FORUM hosts the Service Centre Local Integration Policy in order to assist local councils and policy makers with developing and implementing integration policies.

IMES

Prof. Dr. Jan Rath
Director
O.Z. Achterburgwal 237
1012 DL Amsterdam
T +31-20-525 3627
E imes@fmguva.nl
W www2.fmg.uva.nl/imes

The Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies is an interdisciplinary research institute of the University of Amsterdam since 1994.

The research program promotes the encounter and - where possible - the integration of different perspectives and therefore co-operates with the Departments of Anthropology, Sociology, Communication Science, Political Science, Social Geography, Economic Geography, Econometrics, and Administrative Law and the Department of Social and Economic History.

The research program of IMES focuses on the Dutch case with specific attention given to the City of Amsterdam, but from an international and comparative perspective. A UNESCO program of comparison of European cities and the cooperation with Metropolis International are examples of this.

ERCOMER

Prof. Henk Dekker

Director

Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences

Utrecht University

Heidelberglaan 2

3584 CS Utrecht

T + 31 30 253 4166 (Utrecht U), + 31 71 527 3454 (Leiden U)

E H.Dekker@fss.uu.nl

W www.uu.nl/uupublish/onderzoek/onderzoekcentra/ercomer

The European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER) exists to actively encourage, support and promote comparative research in the fields of international migration and ethnic relations within the European context. The centre is situated within the Faculty of Social Sciences, Utrecht University, the Netherlands.

ERCOMER has a network of migration researchers from ERCOMER Utrecht (Utrecht University), ERCOMER Nijmegen (Radboud University Nijmegen), and ERCOMER Rotterdam (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam), and institutions in various countries.

KIEM – Knowledge Base Integration Policies and Ethnic Minorities

Mrs. Margo Groenewoud

Project leader

Postbox 90750

2509 LT Den Haag

T 003170 3440 966

T 003170-3440977

E margo.groenewoud@kcgs.nl

E info@hetkenniscentrum.nl

W www.integratie.nl

KIEM has been established on assignment of the Ministry of Justice, Directorate for the Co-ordination of Integration Policies with regard to ethnic minorities.

KIEM should support the process of integration through the exchange of information and experience between relevant actors and stakeholders.

Therefore, it exploits a website and a knowledge base that is linked to the website. – www.integratie.net.

It also issues a monthly Newsletter in co-operation with the Integration Front Office.

It further organises expert meetings.

It has started a series of synthesising publications, available via the internet, on topical issues such minority religions and local policies, and Antillian youth at risk in Dutch cities.

KIEM was established in 2003 for two years. Its assignment has been prolonged for three more years.

KIEM is part of the Expert Centre Major Cities. Both this centre and KIEM are to encourage the exchange of knowledge and experience between cities.

NIZW – The Netherlands Institute for Care and Welfare

Postbox 19152

3501 DD Utrecht

T 003130 230 63 11

T-NIZW Youth 003130 230 65 64

E infojeugd@nizw.nl
W www.nizw.nl

NIZW – The Netherlands Institute for Care and Welfare is an independent organization dedicated to quality and innovation of the care and welfare sector. This sector employs over 750,000 professionals and many volunteers in areas such as child care, social services, community work, service provision to the elderly, youth care, informal care, residential and nursing homes, home care and care for the disabled. Institutions outside the sector, such as social services, employment services, housing associations, the police and schools increasingly also apply to NIZW for information and support.

NIZW Youth

NIZW Youth is the Dutch national institute for information and innovation of care and welfare services for young people and their carers. NIZW Youth aims to improve the quality of child, youth and family services in order to enhance the social and pedagogical quality of the lives of youngsters and families.

WODC

Department of Asylum and Migration Research

Dr. R.V. Bijl

Head of unit

P.O. Box 20301

2500 EH The Hague

E wodc@minjus.nl

E r.v.bijl@minjus.nl

WODC (the Dutch abbreviation for Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek- en Documentatiecentrum, in English: Research and Documentation Centre) can best be characterised as an international criminal justice knowledge centre. The centre aims to make a professional contribution to development and evaluation of justice policy set by the Netherlands Ministry of Justice. "Excellence" and "customer-orientation" are the organisation's guiding principles. Its major output is knowledge for the benefit of policy development.

CBS–Statistics Netherlands

Dr. B.F.M. Bakker

Sociaal Statistisch Bestand / Social Statistical Database

CBS Voorburg

Postbox 4000

2270 JM Voorburg

T 070-3374756

E BBKR@CBS.nl

W www.cbs.nl

Statistics Netherlands is responsible for collecting, processing and publishing statistics to be used in practice, by policymakers and for scientific research. In addition to its responsibility for (official) national statistics, Statistics Netherlands also has the task of producing European (community) statistics. The legal basis for Statistics Netherlands and its work is the Act of 20 November 2003 governing the central bureau of statistics (Statistics Netherlands).

SCP – Social and Cultural planning Office

Prof. Paul Schnabel

Director

PO Box 16164

2500 BD The Hague

T +31(0)70-3407000

W. www.scp.nl

The Social and Cultural Planning Office of the Netherlands is a government agency for research into the social aspects of all areas of government policy. The main fields studied are health, welfare, social security, the labour market and education, with a particular focus on the interfaces between them. Its reports are widely used by the government, civil servants, local authorities and academics.

Algemene Rekenkamer – Netherlands Court of Audit

Postbox 20015
2500 EA The Hague
T + 31 70 3424344
W www.rekenkamer.nl

The Court of Audit determines whether central government uses funds from the public purse correctly and effectively.

The Court of Audit is independent of the government. Our tasks, powers and legal status are laid down in the Constitution and the Government Accounts Act, the act of parliament that governs the management of public finance.

Report on homeless kids care in 2000 and 2001.

ITS Institute of Applied Social Sciences

Prof. Erik de Gier
Director
PO Box 9048
6500 KJ Nijmegen
T +31 (0)24 365 35 00
E info@its.ru.nl
W www.its-nijmegen.nl

ITS is an independent institute, connected to the Radboud University in Nijmegen. We specialise in social scientific research, policy advice, company research and knowledge transfer, utilising the most modern methods. You can benefit from our years of research experience in education, healthcare, labour, mobility and social security.

IVA – Policy Research and Advice

Postbox 90153
5000 LE Tilburg
W www.iva.nl

IVA is associated with the University of Tilburg. It does research and advice projects on work, education, integration, security and care.

RISBO

Dr. Sabine Severiens
Director
Postbox 1738
3000 DR Rotterdam
T 010-4082124
M 0623925203
E severiens@risbo.eur.nl

RISBO is an independent institute for social policy research, associated to the Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Regioplan

Mr. Peter Krooneman
Unit Youth and Education
Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 35
1012 RD Amsterdam
T (+31)20 5315 371
E krooneman@regioplan.nl
W www.regioplan.nl

Regioplan is an independent commercial research company specialised in social-economic policy research and based in the centre of Amsterdam.

Motivaction

Postbox 15262

1001 MG Amsterdam
T 0031205898383
E moti@motivaction.nl
W www.motivaction.nl

Motivaction International is a leading opinion, policy and marketing research company, based in the heart of Amsterdam. Since its establishment in 1984 Motivaction has conducted research for a wide range of companies, government bodies and other organisations, providing a tangible means of enhancing their operational effectiveness. As an innovative full-service research company we supply qualitative and large-scale quantitative research, providing clear-cut answers ready for immediate implementation in order to solve prevailing marketing and management problems.

Signs of the Time

Dr. Carl Rohde
Director
T 030-2534045
M 06 21 243 114.
E c.c.rohde@fss.uu.nl

Signs of the Time is a virtual network of trend and market researchers world wide.

Foquz – Centre for Ethno-marketing and Research

Mr. Spiros Markadonakis
Weverstede 7A
3431 JS Nieuwegein
T 003130 - 243 68 40
E spyros@foquz.nl

Leading unit in the Netherlands for ethnic marketing and ethnic marketing research, since ten years.

National media: press

Staatscourant

Redactie
Postbox 20020
2500 EA The Hague
T 003170-378 96 39
E staatscourant@sdu.nl
W www.staatscourant.nl

ANP – the Netherlands Press Agency

Redactie
Postbox 1,
2501 AA Den Haag
T 070 – 414 14 01
E nieuwsdienst@anp.nl
W www.anp.nl

NRC Handelsblad

redactie
Postbox 8987
3009 TH Rotterdam
T 003110 - 406 6111
E nrc@nrc.nl
W www.nrc.nl

Volkskrant

Redactie
Wibautstraat 148/150
1091GR Amsterdam

T 003120 5629222
E redactie@volkskrant.nl
W www.volkskrant.nl

Trouw

Redactie
Wibautstraat 131
1091GL Amsterdam
T 003120 5629444
W www.trouw.nl

Telegraaf

Redactie
Basisweg 30
1043AP Amsterdam
T 003120 5859111
E nieuwsdienst@telegraaf.nl
W. www.telegraaf.nl

Financieel Dagblad

Redactie
Postbox 216
1000 AE Amsterdam
T +31 (0)20-5928888
E Persbericht@fd.nl
W www.fd.nl

AD

Redactie
Postbus 8983
3009 TC Rotterdam
T (003110) 406 7421
E nieuwsdienst@ad.nl
W www.ad.nl

Nederlands Dagblad

Redactie
Postbox 111
3770 AC Barneveld
T 0031342- 411711
E redactie@nd.nl
W www.nd.nl

Metro

Redactie
Postbus 90009
1006 BA Amsterdam
T 0031205114000

Reformatorisch Dagblad

Redactie
Postbus 670
7300 AR Apeldoorn
T 055-5390222
E redactie@refdag.nl
W www.reformatorischdagblad.nl

Spits

Redactie
Basisweg 30
1043AP Amsterdam

T 003120 - 585 3045
020 - 585 3065
E redactie@spitsnet.nl
W spitsnet.nl

National media: RTV

Radio 1 Journaal

Redactie
Postbox 26600
1202 JT Hilversum
W www.nos.nl/nosjournaal/radiojournaal

Twee Vandaag

Redactie
Postbox 1329
1200 BH Hilversum
T 003135-6715600
E redactie@tweevandaag.nl
W www.tweevandaag.nl

Netwerk

Centrale Redactie
Postbox 23100
1202 EB Hilversum
T 003135 - 655 5999
E redactie@netwerk.tv
W www.netwerk.tv

NOVA TV

Redactie
Postbox 29200
1200MP Hilversum
T 003135-6779333
E persberichten@novatv.nl
W www.novatv.nl

Buitenhof

Redactie
W redactie@buitenhof.tv
W www.vpro.nl/programma/buitenhof/

NOS Journaal

Redactie
Postbox 26600
1202 JT Hilversum
W www.nos.nl/nosjournaal

RTL Z

RTL Z
Postbox 15016
1200 TV Hilversum
W www.rtl.nl/actueel/rtlnieuws

TALPA NSE Nieuws

Postbox 154
1250 AD LAREN
E info@talpamedia.nl
W www.talpamedia.nl

Specialised media

Migrantenstudies

Mrs. Evelyn Ersanilli
redactie secretaris
Vrije Universiteit
Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen
Afdeling Sociaal Culturele Wetenschappen
De Boelelaan 1081
1081 HV Amsterdam
T 003120 598 9195
E ef.ersanilli @ fsw.vu.nl

Migrantenrecht

Redactie
Forum, Instituut voor Multiculturele Ontwikkeling
Postbus 639
3500 AP Utrecht
T 003130 297 42 35
E migrantenrecht@forum.nl

Contrast Opinetijdschrift over de multiculturele samenleving

Redactie-Contrast
Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 330
1012 RW Amsterdam
T 003120 - 3303957
E contrast@vangennep-tijdschriften.nl

Zorg + Welzijn Opiniemagazine voor de sociale sector

Redactie Zorg + Welzijn
Postbus 16500
2500 BM
Den Haag
T 003170-4415660
Fax:
E zorgenwelzijn@reedbusiness.nl

0 - 19 Ledenmagazine voor Artsen Jeugdgezondheidszorg Nederland

Redactie
Herengracht 416
1017 BZ Amsterdam
M 00316-53.34.37.33

Intermezzo Informatieblad van Samen op Weg Jeugdwerk

Redactie
Postbus 8505
3503 RM Utrecht
T 003130 - 880 15 28

JGZ-Tijdschrift voor Jeugdgezondheidszorg

Kind en Adolescent Tijdschrift voor pedagogiek, psychiatrie en psychologie

Redactie
Mevr.drs. G.A Vlieger-Smid
Postbus 55
3850 AB Ermelo
T 0031341 - 55 49 63

E k-a.redactie@wxs.nl

Perspectief Informatie- en opinieblad voor de jeugdbescherming

NIZW/Redactie Perspectief

Postbus 19152

3501 DD Utrecht

T 003130-2306538

E perspectief@nizw.nl

IDEE

Redactie

Jong Nederland

Postbus 252

3830 AG Leusden

T 0031162 - 45 43 42

E info@jongnederland.nl

8.1 Local Authorities and institutions in Amsterdam

Local authorities

Municipality

Mayor and aldermen of the municipality of Amsterdam

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

T 003120 552 2203

W www.amsterdam.nl

At the moment, a new coalition is formed after the local elections of March 07. The elections were won by the Labour Party. Its leading alderman Ahmed Aboutaleb (see under0 is certainly expected to return.

Alderman Ahmed Aboutaleb: youth and integration

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

T 003120 552 2203

W www.amsterdam.nl

Council of the Municipality of Amsterdam

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

T 003120 552 2203

E info@raadsgriffie.amsterdam.nl

W www.amsterdam.nl

PvdA – Labour Party (20 mandates)

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

VVD – Liberals (8 mandates)

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

www.vvdamsterdam.nl

D'66 Social liberals (2 mandates)

Postbox 202

1000 AE Amsterdam

W www.d66amsterdam.nl

Groen Links – Greens (7 mandates)

Postbox 202
1000 AE Amsterdam
W www.groenlinks.nl/lokaal/amsterdam

Socialistische Partij – Socialists (6 mandates)

Postbox 202
1000 AE Amsterdam
E amsterdam@sp.nl
W www.amsterdam.sp.nl

CDA – Christian Democrats (2 mandates)

Secretariaat CDA Gemeenteraadsfractie
Postbox 202
1000 AE Amsterdam
T (003120) 552 34 76
E cda@raad.amsterdam.nl
W www.cda-amsterdam.nl

**Municipality of Amsterdam
Directorate of Societal Development
Youth Policies Department**

Mr. Paul Nota
Head of unit
Postbox 1840
1000 BV Amsterdam
T (003120) 552 2222
W www.dmo.amsterdam.nl

Further Departments:

*Education
Adult education and integration
Sport and recreation
Arts and Culture*

**GGD- Public health Service
Vangnet-team – Rescue Unit**

Mr. René Zegerius
Head of unit
Postbox 2200
1000 CE Amsterdam
(003120) 555 5911
E René Zegerius ncetin@ggd.amsterdam.nl
W www.ggd.amsterdam.nl

Diversity and Integration Council of Amsterdam

Mrs. Ankie Verlaan
Chair
Postbox 202
1000 AE Amsterdam
T 003120 552 2203
W www.amsterdam.nl

District Councils of Amsterdam

Center District

Postbox 202
1000 AE Amsterdam

T (003120) 552 4444
W www.centrum.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam-North

Stadsdeelhuis
Postbox 37608
1030 BB Amsterdam
T (003120) 63 49 911
E post@noord.amsterdam.nl
W www.noord.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam Old-South

Postbox 51160
1007 ED Amsterdam
T (003120) 678 1 678
E stadsdeel@oudzuid.amsterdam.nl
W www.oudzuid.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam – De Baarsjes

Postbox 9410
1006 AK Amsterdam
T 003120-589 24 11
E stadsdeel@baarsjes.amsterdam.nl
W www.baarsjes.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam Bos en Lommer

Postbox 57239
1040 BC Amsterdam
T (003120) 58 12 711
W www.bosenlommer.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam Geuzenveld-Slotermeer

Postbox 67018
1060 JA Amsterdam
T (003120) 889 8000
E stadsdeel@geuzenveld.amsterdam.nl
W www.geuzenveld.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam East-Watergraafsmeer

Postbox 94801
1090 GV Amsterdam
T (003120) 774 4444
W www.oost-watergraafsmeer.nl

District Amsterdam-Osdorp

Postbox 90460
1006 BL Amsterdam
W www.osdorp.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam Old-West

Postbox 57129
1040 BA Amsterdam
T (003120) 5893511
W www.oudwest.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam-Slotervaart

Postbox 2010
1000 CA Amsterdam
T 003120 798 9111
E stadsdeel@slotervaart.amsterdam.nl

W www.slotervaart.amsterdam.nl

District Amsterdam-Westerveld

Postbox 141
1000 AC Amsterdam
T 003120 – 5810311

Amsterdam South-East

Postbox 12491
1100 AL Amsterdam Zuidoost
T 003120 – 252 50 00
W www.zuidoost.amsterdam.nl

Youth Council Amsterdam Noord

IJplein 3
1021LA Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 637 2155
W <http://www.jongeren-noord.nl>
E jongerenraadnoord@hotmail.com

Youth Council Oost / Watergraafsmeer

Newtonstraat 54
1098HE Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 694 2848
W <http://www.jowonline.nl>

8.1.0 Local expert centres

Bureau of Applied Youth Research
Mr. Herman Groen
Noorder IJdijk 101
1023 NR Amsterdam
T 003120-4904371
M 0031651471482

O+S – Municipal Bureau for Research and Statistics

Postbus 658
1000AR Amsterdam
T 003120 527 9527
W <http://www.os.amsterdam.nl>
Ealgemeen@os.amsterdam.nl

Youth Work Amsterdam (SJA)

Sarphatistraat 610 - 612
1018AV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 305 9700
W <http://www.sjadam.nl>
E info@sjadam.nl

SJA exploits several greater youth (15-25) centres in Amsterdam for a wide diversity of activities. It also is the publisher of the youth magazine “Paparatzie”.

Social Pedagogical Guidance Amsterdam SPBA

Ruys de Beerenbrouckstraat 19
1067BL Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 613 8688
W <http://www.spba.nl>
E info@spba.nl

SSPA is a support centre for socialization and education. Aim is the integration of immigrant pupils, their parents and students.

Het Gespuis

Spuistraat 47 A1
1012SR Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 528 6008
W <http://www.gespuis.nl/>
E gespuis@gespuis.nl

Het Gespuis is a support organization for youth organizations in Amsterdam.

8.1.1 Local agencies and institutions

Bestek voor de Keten – The Chain

The Chain

Co-ordinator

Mrs. Gerda van Dijk
HVO-Querido
Wibautstraat 133B
1097DN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 561 9090
M 0031653370297
W <http://www.hvoquerido.nl>

E "Gerda van Dijk" <Bestekvooreenketen@hvoquerido.nl>

The 'Bestek' represents the functional link between homeless children, who were found on the street or who asked at institutions for accommodation and help, on the one side, and some the major institutions in Amsterdam that run houses and shelter for the homeless, in the field of youth care, crisis intervention, etc. the link is realised via diagnosis of needs and urgencies, case consultation between the representatives of the institutions and place mediation – who can give shelter etc. as needed.

The Chain

Intake and placement of homeless young people 15-23

Mrs. Els Rozema
BJAA
Wildenborch 9
1112XB Diemen
T 003120 305 8878
W <http://www.bjaa.nl>
E e.rozema@bjaa.nl

Her unit is a strange thing in the world of youth care institution, because it takes care of 18⁺-people, while none of the other branches is allowed to do so. It does not generate any work for the other branches of Youth Care Amsterdam, but as long as it generates its own money on the basis of its municipal budget nobody will complain.

Youth Care Amsterdam was positioned as the mediating institution between the street corner workers and others who were in direct contact with youth at (high) risk on the one hand, and the pensions or other institutions, who offered housing and care. It could take this position because it was no party in the deals and certainly not in (paid) arrangements for housing and care. The mediation could also have been positioned at Street Corner Work Amsterdam, while neither this institution has a direct interest in the deals. Above we have referred to the numbers of youth at (high) risk that were 'processed' towards the mediator and the number of arrangements as settled on their behalf.

Steet corner work

Streetcorner Work Amsterdam

Mr. Ide Kelderman
Director
Herengracht 352
1016CG Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 020 623 9767
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>
E info@streetcornerwork.org

Street corner work in Amsterdam was actively involved in the Year of the Homeless in 1987, with special attention for homeless street kids and youngsters. It was involved in all local initiatives for the co-ordination and improvement of appropriate youth work since, most often as its leading institution. In 2000 it became a partner in 'Bestek voor de keten – The Chain'.

The main mission of street corner work is on the foreshore. It regards finding and making contact with street kids in all possible ways as needed. Its target group regards kids and young people who do not participate in organised youth work of sports, culture, services, etc. It regards youth to be met at the corner of the street. However, it is indirectly also involved in the aftercare the hardcore street kids, who return to the street often. They may have been kicked out from the accommodation (because of drug abuse, crime, nuisance, prostitution, etc. they may leave their accommodation and trajectory because of other needs and business. These 'returned street kids' do not belong to the finest target group among the homeless street kids, being those with good and reasonable perspectives in society and with a good motivation. It regards those young people who fall down and stand up, without clear perspectives and chances, or worse: psychiatric record, drugs, prostitution, crime. In an informal way the street corner workers became the counsellors of the returning street kids, for help and shelter, i.e. for the function to be realised by the care institutions of the system.⁴⁵ Therefore, Kelderman's institution pushes the others to find houses for short time shelter in the different neighbourhoods of Amsterdam and tries to find them itself, e.g. in breaking-up areas.

Streetcornerwork Team Centrum (Binnenstad)

Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal 38 - 40
1012SB Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 627 0144
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Nieuw-West

Ewoud Worststraat 7
1067CX Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
Abraham Staalmanplein 6 a
1066AG Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
Reimerswaalstraat 18 a
1069AH Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 003120 614 5948 (Team Geuzenveld/Slotermeer)
003120 615 8869 (Team Slotervaart)
003120 610 7902 (Team Osdorp)
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Nieuw-West

Safe Heaven Westside
Jan de Louterstraat 1
1063KX Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 020 411 3765
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Noord

⁴⁵ In professional term street corner workers are not allowed to offer 'care'. They can only offer 'services'.

Van der Pekstraat 58 - 61
1031EC Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 494 5890
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Noord

Veilige Vindplaatsen Noord
Van der Pekstraat 58
1031EC Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 494 5890
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Oost

Karel du Jardinstraat 52
1073TC Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 470 9435
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team West

Witte de Withstraat 26 hs
1057XX Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
T 003120 689 7314
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Zuid

Karel du Jardinstraat 52
1073TC Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 468 4698
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Streetcornerwork Team Zuidoost

Krimpertplein 3 b
1104PH Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 416 7500
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Special attention for young Antilleans at risk.

Streetcornerwork Team Zuidoost

Safe Heaven Nos Por
Kempering 100 V
1104KE Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 416 5489
W <http://www.streetcornerwork.org>

Een Veilige Vindplaats is een ontmoetingsplaats die jongeren Safe heaven and walk-in place for young people, particularly for young Antilleans at risk.

HVO-Querido

HVO-Querido

Mr. Marc Onnen
Project Leader Youth 18-23
Poeldijkstraat 10
1059 VM Amsterdam
M 0031610663322
W <http://www.hvoquerido.nl>
E info@hvoquerido.nl

HVO-Querido Mobile Team

Vechtstraat 92
1079JN Amsterdam (Zuideramstel)
M 00316 5578 0532
W <http://www.hvoquerido.nl>
E mobielteam@hvoquerido.nl

HVO-Querido Amerbos

Amerbos 187 - 189
1025ZC Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 494 5219
W <http://www.hvoquerido.nl>
E amerbos@hvoquerido.nl

HVO-Querido Alexandria, accommodation of (pregnant) Teenager mothers / homeless maids

Alexanderkade 64
1018ZC Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 020 535 6300
031
W <http://www.hvoquerido.nl>
E alexandria@hvoquerido.nl

For 15 young mothers with their child and for 10 maids, 18-23.

Spirit**Spirit Youth Care**

Mr. Harrie Jansen
Postbus 75450
1070AL Amsterdam
T 003120 540 0500
W <http://www.spirit.nl>
E info@spirit.nl

Mobile and residential youth care and custody

Spirit Youth Care**Het Poortgebouw, Temporary accommodation for young people**

Mr. Peter Wurschy
Weesperzijde 110
1091EN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 3927
W <http://www.spirit.nl>
E info@spirit.nl

Spirit Mobile Team Homeless Young people 15-23

Wibautstraat 120 , verdieping: 3
1091GP Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 592 6510
W <http://www.spirit.nl>
E info@spirit.nl

The historical predecessors of Spirit were the Catholic Orphan Houses of Amsterdam and the Orphan House run on behalf of the Amsterdam gentry (Burgerweeshuis), already since the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Nowadays the old institutions have fused into a strong umbrella organisation for mobile and residential care for young people, under the name Spirit.

One of the units of Spirit regards a home for homeless young people, being Poortgebouw Amsterdam. It is a partner in 'Bestek'. It has 10 places for short stays (5-7 night per person per month), 2 places for

intermediate stay (maximum of 6 weeks) and 8 places for longer stay and training. Besides, Spirit offers mobile guidance to 55 young persons who have found a place (or not) somewhere else. The general aim is to help the young people on their way to self-sufficiency and independence as an adult participant in society. Therefore, the subsequent aim is also to give an expert opinion on follow-up help as needed, e.g. in a sheltered environment, in a guided housing project, etc.

Judiciary Youth care

Youth Protection Council for Amsterdam

Postbus 83086
1080AB Amsterdam
T 003120 889 3400
W <http://www.kinderbescherming.nl>

Youth Detention Centre Amsterdam (JOC-Spirit)

Transformatorweg 6
1014AK Amsterdam (Westerpark)
T 003120 606 8810
W <http://www.spirit.nl>
E joc@spirit.nl

JOC is a private, closed judiciary centre for youth detention 12-26.

Youth Detention Centre Den Engh

Postbus 43
3734ZG Den Dolder
T 003130 228 5041
W <http://www.den-engh.nl/>
E info@den-engh.nl

Den Engh is a partly closed, partly open detention centre for boys 12-13.

Glenn Mills School

Zuiderzeestraatweg 620
8091CX Wezep
T003138 376 0500
W <http://www.hoenderloo-groep.nl/>

Young people at risk, who have caused serious troubles can be sent to the Glenn Mills School, on order of the judiciary authorities.

Spirit After-care Hard Core Group

Pieter Calandlaan 5 - 7
1065KH Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 667 5150
W <http://www.spirit.nl>
E info@spirit.nl

Team After-care Hard Core Groups offers guidance to the boys, who have been released from the detention or re-socialisation centre Den Engh or Glenn Mills School.

Help for rejected (illegal) young asylum seeker

Jongeren op Doortocht – Young People on the Move

Don Bosco walk-in and help unit
Reverend Dube Mzisi
Kralenbeek 100L
1104 KK Amsterdam Zuidoost

M 00316051661882

T 0031206980696

Jongeren op doortocht is an initiative from the young people with Salesians of Don Bosco in the Netherlands for the Homeless and street youth. It is situated in the capital city of Amsterdam. Regular activities are organized for the street and homeless people. During the holidays young people get the opportunity to encounter the different street problems especially in the city of Amsterdam. It will be a combination of a relaxed program and few hours per day active voluntary work in different institutions.

NIDOS Amsterdam

Mr. Hossein Keivanrad

Raadhuisstraat 15-5

1016 DB Amsterdam

T 0031204270000

E h.keivanrad@nidos.nl

W www.nidos.nl

Refugee Work Amsterdam

Mrs. Dora de Groot

Nieuwe Looiersdwarsstraat 9

1017 TZ Amsterdam

T 0031206277745

E ddegroot@vwamsterdam.nl

W www.vwamsterdam.nl

SAMAH – Foundation Unaccompanied Minor Refugees Humanitas

Mrs. Nathalie Boerebach

P.O. Box 71

1000 AB Amsterdam

T +3120-523 11 00

E info@samah.nl

W www.samah.nl

Around twelve thousand unaccompanied minor refugees (AMA's) and around 16.000 AMA's 18 + (18 - 23 years old) are at present in the Netherlands. It is expected that the number in this category of refugees will decrease the coming period. The majority of the AMA's are independent, self-sufficient youngsters, but for various reasons they need special attention and support.

SAMAH is an independent organisation aiming at serving the best interest of these youngsters as well as providing the public authorities with relevant information on the practical consequences of their policies. Additionally SAMAH intends to promote and sustain the social participation of ama's.

Defence for Children Netherlands

Mr. Stan Meuwese

Director

Postbox 75297

1070 AG Amsterdam

T + 31 20 4203771

E info@defenceforchildren.nl

W www.defenceforchildren.nl

Defence for Children Netherlands is an expert centre and awareness campaigner with regard to child rights and the protection or defence of children. It does not offer e.g. accommodation and personal counselling to individual homeless children and young people. It is focussed at public opinion and policy makers, such as the Justice Committee of Parliament and the Ministers responsible for forced and voluntary youth care, i.e. the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State for Welfare or other Ministers, who are directly or indirectly involved, such as the Minister of Foreigners Affairs and

Integration, in relation to young asylum seekers, on the one hand, and 'un-integrated' hangout youth of e.g. Moroccan or Antillian descent.

As an expert centre it has published several qualitative reports on the living conditions of homeless young people, in relation to the many problems they are faced with: finding a home where there are no places available, police contacts, prostitution and sexual exploitation, drugs, no work or education, etc., i.e. young people at greatest risk.

ECPAT Netherlands

Mrs. Anke van den Borne

Postbox 75297

1070 AG Amsterdam

T 003120-4203771

E info@ecpat.nl

W www.expat.nl

ECPAT is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT was established in 1990 as a campaign to end child prostitution in Asian tourism. Nowadays ECPAT has widened the scope of its work to the issues of child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes and exists of more than 70 groups that are active in more than 60 countries worldwide.

ECPAT-NL exists since 1995 and as of 2003 is a cooperative with Defence for Children International The Netherlands. ECPAT-NL is supported by stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland, Plan Nederland (the former Foster Parents Plan), Mensen in Nood/Cordaid and Kerk in Actie/Kinderen in de Knel.

ECPAT-NL works closely with organisations in The Netherlands and internationally that are active against sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

ECPAT-NL is raising awareness on commercial sexual exploitation of children in Dutch society.

ECPAT-NL is also lobbying for adequate and effective law enforcement and prevention and healthcare programmes regarding the prevention of sexual exploitation of children at governmental and societal level. Also the private sector, like internet service providers and the tourism industry are addressed to take responsibility to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT-NL has played an important role in the development, execution and monitoring of the Dutch National Action Plan 'Sexual Abuse of children'.

Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Augustine

Mrs. Mariet Ferguson

Director

Warmoeestraat 159

T 0031205301400

E "Mariet Ferguson" Vrouwenopvang@zustersaugustinessen.nl

Since fifty years the Congregation of the Sisters of S. Augustine has offered beds and bread to mothers and their children in need. It was established in the heart of town, in the red light district. The shelter offered was part of the good works of the nuns among prostitutes. The Congregation had opened its house in a former boarding school, offering chabrettes in dormitories to twelve women and eleven children (maximum capacity at the moment). Until six years ago the house was run by the nuns themselves. Since then a steady process of professionalisation has taken place, among others because of the aging of the nuns and the higher requirements on the quality of care. The house is a private institution, financed by the Congregation, funds, private donations and the (low) payment asked for bed and bread.

WOU – Working Group Rejected Asylum Seekers

Mrs. Ingrid Schippers

Prins Hendriklaan 16

1012 TL Amsterdam

T 0031204704698

E wou@diaconie.org

WOU has hold interviews with thousands of young adult asylum seekers. Most of them are chanceless. Support is focussed on those who want to co-operate for their repatriation via ION etc., and on the few who might have a chance, nevertheless. WOU has strong objections against persons and institutions that mediate false hope to rejected asylum seekers. It is assumed that a small part of the rejected young

asylum seekers stay in the country and in Amsterdam, literally on the street. They are excluded from help and accommodation by the 'Chain'. They lay, however, extra burden on the municipality and the institutions.

SVZV – Steering Group Women without a Permit of Residence

Vna Ostadestraat 49B

1072 SN Amsterdam

T 0031204630345

E svzv@dds.nl

W www.svzv.nl

Support (medical, legal, accommodation) for 30 women and their children.

Rhimou Community

Klikkelstein 3533-3534

1104 TT Amsterdam

T 0031206008108

Accommodation for four women and their children, who have a certain perspective or who are a worst case.

Jeanette Noel House

Postbox 22141

1100 CC Amsterdam Zuidoost

T 0031206994320

E noelhuis@yahoo.com

Accommodation for 12 persons during 6-12 months, who have a certain perspective or who are a worst case.

Harriet Tubman House

Huigenbos 14

1102 KA Amsterdam Zuidoost

T 0031204166004

E harriettubmanhuis@planet.nl

Accommodation for nine women and their children, who have a certain perspective or who are a worst case.

Bonded Labour Netherlands (BLinN)

Postbox 71

1000 AB Amsterdam

T 0031205231100

E info@blinn.nl

W www.blinn.nl

Humanitarian aid to the victims of women trafficking and exploitation.

Autonomous Centre AC

Bilderdijkstraat 165F

1053 KP Amsterdam

T 0031206126172

E ac@autonommcentrum.nl

W www.autonommcentrum.nl

Accommodation for one woman, who is self-supportive.

ASKV/SV – Solidarity Committee for refugees in Amsterdam/Support Point Refugees

Frederik Hendrikstraat 111C

1052 HN Amsterdam

T 0031206272408

E askvsv@dds.nl

W www.askv.nl

Accommodation for 30 persons, who have a certain perspective or who are a worst case.

Further institutions for young homeless persons not being illegal residents

Bureau for Youth Care Amsterdam BJAA Law Shop for Children and Young People

Staalstraat 19
1011JK Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 626 0067
W <http://www.kinderrechtswinkelamsterdam.nl/>
E info@krwa.demon.nl

Berthold Brecht House

Mr. Willem-Jan Vreeken
Sarphatistraat 102
1018GV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 620 5502
W <http://www.volksbond.nl>

Historically, the Berthold Brecht Huis (House) and its umbrella organisation the Volksbond (People's Union) was part of the red family, i.e. offering care on the basis of socio-democratic principles. Nowadays the house is offering accommodation etc. to its clients as appropriate. The house offers 30 rooms for young people (18-13 years old), who are faced with a number of problems, including long-term homelessness, for a rather long period of time of six months on the average.⁴⁶ Each inhabitant has a room of his or her own.

Altra Youth Care, Residential Care

Mrs. Conny Laan
Director
Van Eeghenstraat 181
1071GC Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 670 9246 (Van Eeghenstraat)
W <http://www.altrajeugd zorg.nl>
E vaneeghenstraat@altrajeugd zorg.nl

Salvation Army Training Centre

Zeeburgerpad 105
1019AE Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 460 4235
W <http://www.legerdesheils.com/>

Work training for (former) homeless young people and for young people with a minor brain deficiency.

Don Bosco House Amsterdam

Apollolaan 91
1077AM Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 679 2095
W <http://www.donbosco.nl/>
<http://jonathan.donbosco.nl>
E donboscoamsterdam@yahoo.com
dbjonathan@planet.nl

In Don Bosco House are five young people living, who offer accommodation to two homeless young people for a short period.

Don Bosco Walk-in for Young Mothers and Pregnant Girls

Apollolaan 91
1077AM Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

⁴⁶ Until some years ago there was no time limit, but it has been agreed with the municipality to limit the stay to a period of six months on the average. Mr. Jan-Willem Vreken of the Berthold Brecht House said that the average is now 9 months up to one year.

T 003120 675 31 59
W <http://jonathan.donbosco.nl>

8.1.2 Self organisations

Africans South of the Sahara

Mosk Ahmadiyya Moslim Djamaat Amsterdam

Retiefstraat 59
1092VZ Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 345 3744
M 00316 2558 1171
W <http://www.alislam.org>

African Foundation for Aids Prevention And Counseling (AFAPAC)

Daalwijk 29
1102AA Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 600 3454
W <http://www.afapac.nl>
E info@afapac.nl

International End Time Revival Ministries

Postbus 12915
1100AX Amsterdam
T 003120 697 3474
0031 20 770 5993
W <http://www.intendtime.com>
E int.endtime@chello.nl

Support Point for Newcomers of the Joint Churches

Snelleveldstraat 32
1107VW Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
M 00316 1454 4328
T 003120 697 1437

Maranatha English Fellowship

Postbus 22550
1100DB Amsterdam
T 003120 600 5990
W <http://www.mefamsterdam.nl>
E malagbe2@yahoo.com

New Bethel Revival Ministry

Echtenstein 100 K
1103AB Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 400 0333
W <http://www.newbethelrevivalministryint.org.uk/>

Nyemimее Akpee GAFA

Postbus 92412
1090AK Amsterdam
M 00316 4237 9234
E b.osekyere@chello.nl

Parish of the Blessed Trinity

Zaaiersweg 180
1097ST Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 465 2711
W <http://www.blessedtrinity.nl/>
E info@blessed-trinity.a2000.nl

RECOGIN / Ghanese Community Netherlands

Postbus 12752
1100AT Amsterdam
T 003120 695 6769
W <http://www.recogin.nl/>
E sggn@euronet.nl
recogin@worldonline.nl

SIKAMAN

Postbus 23713
1100EE Amsterdam
T 003120 690 8280
E sikaman@xs4all.nl

True Faith Church

Luthulplein 11
1103TR Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 681 0889
E denieuwestad@planet.nl

Victory Home, Men's Home

Burgemeester Eliasstraat 74
1063EX Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 611 5613
M 00316 2833 2263 (Spoedgevallen)
E vohomeamsterdam@wanadoo.nl

Victory Home, Women's Home

Haag en Veld 231
1102GL Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
M 00316 1142 6786
E vohomeamsterdam@wanadoo.nl

Believers of the 7th Day

Francois Valentijnstraat 127
1335RD Almere
M 00316 1129 6517
T 003120 697 5550
E gadupikin@emailme.nu

Antilleans**Mi Oso Es Mi Kas**

Postbus 22075
1100CB Amsterdam
T 003120 600 53 40
W <http://www.tiernermoeders.nl>
E info@moemk.nl

Antillean teenage mothers are personally guided and empowered in this walk-in centre for them.

Project Aids Campaign and Care Surinamese, Antilleans and Arubans (PASAA)

Mr. J. Walter.
Maassluisstraat 180
1062GK Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 675 2666
E pasaa@club.tip.nl

Radio Antiyas

Krimpertplein 50

1104PH Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
W <http://www.radioantiyas.com/>
E radioantiyas@hotmail.com

Casa Nostra – Antillean Culture in The Netherlands

Tuinstraat 142 HS
1015PH Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 627 2337

Mama Foundation

Develstein 100 b
1102AK Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 416 7888
E stmama@hotmail.com
Organisation of Antillean women.

General Service Point Antilleans (ALAA)

CEC Ganzenhoef
Bijlmerdreef 1289
1103TV Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 495 2095

KORYO

Postbus 10918
1001EX Amsterdam
T 003120 600 4739
W <http://www.stichtingkoryo.nl>
E info@stichtingkoryo.nl
Koryo belongs to a network of organizations for youth empowerment, in particular for Antillean young people.

NiNsee National Institute Slavery Heritage

Linnaeusstraat 35 f
1093EE Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 568 8568
E <http://www.ninsee.nl>
E info@ninsee.nl

ProFor – Antillean Community Development Unit

Develstein 100 a
1102AK Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 690 2626
W <http://www.profor.nl>
E info@profor.nl

SAN-Oost – Surinamese-Antilleans-Dutch

Tweede Oosterparkstraat 246
1092BV Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 692 5661
003120 665 2427

SAN-Spaarndam – Surinamese-Antilleans-Dutch

Spaarndammerdijk 255
1013ZW Amsterdam (Westerpark)
T 003120 686 5709

Chinese

Amsterdam Alliance Yan Chuen Church

Van Slingelandtstraat 31

1051CG Amsterdam (Westerpark)
T 003120 623 6856
E ackerk@hetnet.nl

Chinese Business Association Amsterdam

Valkenburgerstraat 193
1011MJ Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 600 6730
W <http://www.chineseondernemers.nl>
E info@chineseondernemers.nl

Chinese Association in The Netherlands Fa Yin

Recht Boomssloot 5
1011CR Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 623 3191

General Chinese Association The Netherlands

Binnenkant 39
1011BM Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 420 3660

Fo Guang Shan He Hua Tempel

Zeedijk 106 - 118
1012BB Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 420 2357
W <http://www.ibps.nl>
E info@ibps.nl

Chinese School Kai Wah

Groot Blankenberg 37
1082AC Amsterdam (Zuideramstel)
T 003120 642 1358

Chinese Centre Wa Lai

Karel du Jardinstraat 70
1073TD Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 671 6697

Moroccans

Moroccan Contact Fathers Transvaalbuurt

Sociaal-Cultureel Centrum voor Marokkanen
Joubertstraat 15
1091XN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
M 00316 4118 0953 ((projectleider))
T 003120 694 0652 (Stichting Sociaal-Cultureel Centrum voor Marokkanen)
E a.mehraz@buurtbeheer-amsterdam.nl

Twelve Moroccan fathers make their tours in the district controlling the hangout kids and mediating between them and the authorities.

Working Group Moroccan Fathers Noord

Buurtcentrum Ons Huis.
Papaverhoek 1
1032JZ Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 636 14 90

Muslim Youth Association MGT Bos en Lommer

Jan van Schaffelaarplantsoen 6
1061DN Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)

T 003120 682 9297
E mgtbosenlommer@hotmail.com

Neighborhood Fathers Al Mawadda

Marius Bauerstraat 34
1062 AR Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 615 0352
W <http://www.almawadda.nl>
E info@almawadda.nl

Moroccan Youth Work Al Rissala

Obiplein 16
1094 RB Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 665 2295
E mrz567@hotmail.com

Al Rissala is doing Moroccan youth projects in Zeeburg.

Haci Bayram Foundation Osdorp

Osdorperweg 386
1069LM Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 003120 610 8812

Activities and training for children, young people and women, e.g. Q'uran lessons, folklore, dances, sports and language.

Self Organisation Al Maarif

Rudolf Dieselstraat 5
1097AS Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 663 3418
W <http://www.almaarif.nl>
E info@almaarif.nl

Mosk Al Houda

Wolbrantskerkweg 36 HS
1069DA Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 003120 619 0324

Mosk Al Kabir

Weesperzijde 76
1091EJ Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 4126

Mosk Arrahman

Van Ostadestraat 393 - 395
1074VZ Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 676 4073

Moroccan Youth Work Assadaaka

Balistraat 48 A
1094JN Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 665 3320
M 00316 1011 2691
W <http://www.assadaaka.tk>
E assadaaka@hotmail.com

Mosk Badar

Willem Leevendstraat 7 G
1055KB Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 684 1208

Moroccan Self Organisation Boughaz

Papaverhoek 1
1032JZ Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 636 1490

Maids Work Chebba Bos en Lommer

Admiraal De Ruijterweg 280
1055MR Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 486 9623
W <http://www.chebbameidenplaza.nl>
E Chebba_B.L@hotmail.com

Chebba Maids Plaza

Sarphatistraat 606 - 608
1018AV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 625 6036
W <http://www.chebbameidenplaza.nl>
E chebba@sjadam.nl

Cultural Activities for Moroccans in Geuzenveld

Mendes da Costahof 32
1067ZN Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 611 1719
E scamig@freemail.nl
Veilige Haven – Safe Harbour

Mosk El Fath/Eyup sultan

Joubertstraat 15
1091XN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 031020 694 0652

El Itihaad Chora Cultural Organisation

Krugerplein 36 a
1091LA Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 1970
E stich958@planet.nl

Mosk El Mohammadi

Jan Evertsenstraat 201
1061XM Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 613 2763

Mosk Essalam

Waterschapstraat 1
1069WP Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 020 610 5357

Moroccan Welfare Organization Harmonicus Samenleven

Henri Dunantstraat 21 a
1066AT Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
M 00316 2333 9980

Moroccan Welfare Organisation Ibno Khaldoun

Weesperzijde 74
1091EH Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 5040
W <http://ibnokhaldoun.nl/>
E info@ibnokhaldoun.nl

Imazhigan Cultural Organization Izaouran

Van Woustraat 41 A
1074AB Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 470 3604
E stichtingizaouran@wanadoo.nl

Moroccan Workers in the Netherlands, afd. Oud-West

Brederodestraat 108
1054VH Amsterdam (Oud-West)
T 003120 618 7844

Committee Moroccans for Human Rights

Van Ostadestraat 45 E
1072SN Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 670 4062
E kmm_n@hotmail.com

Moroccan Council Zeeburg

Obiplein 16
1094RB Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 665 2295

Moroccan Council Amsterdam

Postbus 94474
1090GL Amsterdam
T 003120 675 0880 (dhr. M. Ouariachi)
M 00316 5378 7095
W <http://www.smramsterdam.nl>
E [www.info@smramsterdam.nl](mailto:info@smramsterdam.nl)

Moroccan Union Noord (MUN)

Postbus 37337
1030AH Amsterdam
T 03120 493 1132

Moroccan Women's Association Netherlands (mvvn)

Panamalaan 104
1019AZ Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 419 7167
W <http://www.mvvn.nl>

Moroccan Parents Association Moai

Tidorestraat 107
1095KS Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Mosk Al Hijra

Arthur van Schendelstraat 17
1064BW Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 614 7717

Mosk An Nuur

Witte de Withstraat 96 H
1057ZG Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
T 003120 685 1836

Mosk Al Kabir

Weesperzijde 76 I
1091EJ Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 362 3002

Nasr Mosk

Celebesstraat 78 - 79
1094ET Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 693 5572

Education Shop Oud-West

Brederodestraat 108
1054VH Amsterdam (Oud-West)
T 003120 689 9221
W <http://www.combiwel.nl>
E opvoedwinkel@combiwel.nl

Organisation of Moroccan Women in Amsterdam (OMVA)

Mauritskade 22 B
1091GC Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 694 4158
W <http://www.cyas.nl/organisatieomva/index.html>
E omva@xs4all.nl

Social Cultural Centre for Moroccans

Joubertstraat 15
1091XN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 694 0652

Mosk Sonat

Frederik Hendrikstraat 11 -15
1052HH Amsterdam (Westerpark)
T 003120 682 8706

Moroccan Maids Walk-in Het Spiegelbeeld

Vrolikstraat 40
1091VG Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 465 1960
E elhal@xs4all.nl

Association Moroccan Culture (AMC)

Treilerhof 3
1034CA Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 573 6515

Moroccan Women's Association Amani

Werengouw 87 B
1024NN Amsterdam (Noord)
M 003126 1444 8067

Association Arrahma

Grootzeil 141 b
1034LV Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 631 3582
M 00316 1034 0708

Association Ar-rahmaan

Sijsjesstraat 35
1021CV Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 632 3845

Committee Moroccan Women

Bataviastraat 24 D
1095ET Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 663 7418

Elmoutaquine

Aldebaranplein 4 a
1033GS Amsterdam (Noord)
M 00316 2628 6205

Women's Association Nisa for Nisa

Derkinderenstraat 112
1061VX Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 615 9196
M 00316 2027 6775

Association Tadamoun

Wormerveerstraat 15
1013SJ Amsterdam (Westerpark)
M 00316 5116 3048

Union of Moroccan Muslim Organisations in the Netherlands

Weesperzijde 74
1091EH Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 5040

Moroccan Association Fath

Karel Doormanstraat 125
1055VE Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 686 4050
E marokkaansevereniging@planet.nl

Safe Place

Sarphatistraat 35
1018EV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 573 9401
W <http://www.veilige-haven.nl>
W info@veilige-haven.nl

Veilige Haven – Safe Harbouw is a place for young Muslim gays, bi-sexuals, and transgenders. It offers, among others: a sleeping place as necessary.

Oriental groups**Damascus Christian Church**

Veldhuizenstraat 22
1106DH Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 633 5749

Surinamese**Project Aids Campaign and Care Surinamese, Antilleans and Arubans (PASAA)**

Mr. J. Walter.
Maassluisstraat 180
1062GK Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 675 2666
E pasaa@club.tip.nl

NiNsee National Institute Slavery Heritage

Linnaeusstraat 35 f
1093EE Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 568 8568
E <http://www.ninsee.nl>
E info@ninsee.nl

Wan Ati

Gerard Doustraat 214 hs
1073XB Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 664 6077

Wan Ati promotes the Surinamese culture and offers youth guidance.

SAN-Oost – Surinamese-Antilleans-Dutch

Tweede Oosterparkstraat 246
1092BV Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 692 5661
003120 665 2427

SAN-Spaarndam – Surinamese-Antilleans-Dutch

Spaarndammerdijk 255
1013ZW Amsterdam (Westerpark)
T 003120 686 5709

Welfare Centre Anand Joti

Mijehof 7 A
1106HA Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
M 00316 2156 3943
W <http://www.anandjoti.nl>
E a.bhola@chello.nl

Hindustani Association Baharo-ki-Pehtjaan

J.G. Suurhoffstraat 32
1067VT Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 613 6947
W <http://www.baharo-ki-pehtjaan.5u.com>
E siewdatbadloe@hotmail.com

Jagritie

Tretjakovlaan 5
1064WG Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 619 4429

Sitara, Surinamese Hindustani Women's Organisation

Jan Lievensstraat 20 hs
1074TP Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 679 9629
W <http://www.sitara.nl/>
E info@sitara.nl

Hindustani Cultural Centre Vikaash

Kormelinkweg 1
1104NP Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 600 3900

Prem Sangeet Samai (PSS)

Buziaupad 4
1311KM Almere
M 00316 2933 2621

Surya

Postbus 15111
1001MC Amsterdam
T 003120 695 1515
W <http://www.suryamedia.nl>
E info@suryamedia.nl

Cultural Association Abaisa
Geldershoofd 103
1103BG Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 690 4233

Brotherhood
Develstein 100 F
1102AK Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 410 1500
M 00316 5218 2800 (boekingen)
W <http://www.brotherhood.nl/>
E info@brotherhood.nl

Djamathul Moeslemien
Sint Willibrordusstraat 14
1074XL Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
M 00316 1423 7602

Evangelical Brotherhood, Zuidoost
De Nieuwe Stad
Postbus 12657
1100AR Amsterdam
T 003120 398 7747
W <http://www.ebg.nl/>
<http://www.ebgzuidoost.nl>
E meredithkeerveld@hotmail.com

Islamy Anjuman Amsterdam
Jan de Louterstraat 1
1063KX Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 611 6219

Full Evangelical Congregation Mosterdzaad International
Postbus 12136
1100AC Amsterdam
T 003120 416 7117
E mzdado7@tiscali.nl
vegmosterdzaadint@777mzdinter.com

Surinamese male addicts group Ondro Bong
Gebouw 't Ankerroog.
Postbus 37476
1030AL Amsterdam
M 00316 2856 4734
E ondrobong@hotmail.com

Surinamese Language Foundation Opo-Oso Opo Sranan(tongo)
Echtenstein 100 V
1103AB Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 600 4180
W <http://www.opo-sranan.com/92.0.html>

Solidarity Amsterdam Zuidoost
Koornhorst 301
1104JH Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
M 00316 5372 5020

SSA, partner in intercultural challenges of Amsterdam
Postbus 11370

1001GJ Amsterdam
T 003120 624 1832
W <http://www.afsm.nl/>
E ssa@afsm.nl

Association of Surinamese Students Amsterdam

Vendelstraat 2 , verdieping: 2
1012XX Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 345 6368
W <http://www.vssa.nl>
E info@vssa.nl

Surinamese Women Amsterdam Bijlmer

Bijlmerdreef 1301
1103TV Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 495 3780

Museum Surinam

Zeeburgerdijk 21
1093SK Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120-4684552
W <http://home-3.worldonline.nl/~mussur/>
E museum.suriname@worldonline.nl

Association We Surinam Veronsur

Zeeburgerdijk 19 A
1093SK Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 693 5057
W <http://www.veronsur.org>
E info@veronsur.org

Welfare Foundation for Muslims in the Netherlands

Postbus 12904
1100AX Amsterdam
T 003120 698 2526

Turkish Organisations

Alevite and Bektashite Cultural Association Amsterdam

Postjeskade 200
1058DW Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Association Anatolia

Karel Doormanstraat 125
1055VE Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)

Annifer Amsterdam

Postbus 56796
1040AT Amsterdam
Amsterdam

HTIB Turkish Workers Association in the Netherlands

Eerste Weteringplantsoen 2 c
1017SJ Amsterdam (Centrum)

ATKB, Association of Turkish women in the Netherlands

Mauritskade 22 d
1091GC Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Federation of Democratic Turkish Workers in the Netherlands,

Eerste Helmersstraat 106 N
1054EG Amsterdam (Oud-West)

Fetih, Turkish social and cultural organisation

Marcusstraat 52 a
1091TK Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Haci Bayram Osdorp

Osdorperweg 386
1069LM Amsterdam (Osdorp)

Kuba Mosk Noord

Ribesstraat 75
1032JS Amsterdam (Noord)

Kulsan

Wg-plein 126
1054SC Amsterdam (Oud-West)

Mescid-i Aksa Camii

Johannes Poststraat 30
1063TK Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)

Milli Görüs Mevlana Mosk

Baas Gansendonckstraat 2
1061DA Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)

Milli Görüs Noord-Nederland

Postbus 56884
1040AW Amsterdam

Milli Görüs

Social and Cultural Association

Baarsjesweg 199
1057HR Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Saz-ensemble and choir

Bachstraat 5
1077GD Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

El Mohammedia / El Nur

Jan Evertsenstraat 201
1061XM Amsterdam (Slotervaart)

Emir Sultan

Spelderholt 167
1025BM Amsterdam (Noord)

Hilal

Zeeburgerdijk 117
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Islamic Centre Amsterdam

Tweede van Swindenstraat 208
1093XA Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Islamic Centre Amsterdam West SICAW

Korte Schimmelstraat 12
1053SZ Amsterdam (Oud-West)

Islamic Centre Amsterdam Amsterdam-Noord SICAN
Van der Pekstraat 80
1031EE Amsterdam (Noord)

Kuhra, Turkish Cultural Women's Centre
Zeeburgerdijk 119
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Foundation Netherlands Fatih Amsterdam
Rozengracht 150
1016NJ Amsterdam (Centrum)

Salihat
Spelderholt 167
1025BM Amsterdam (Noord)

SUN, Turkish Students Association
Baarsjesweg 199
1057HR Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Association Sura
Govert Flinckstraat 286 , verdieping: 1
1073CG Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

TDJV, Turkish Demokrtatic Youth Association
Zeeburgerdijk 115
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Tükem
Zeeburgerdijk 119
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Turkish Islamic Workers Cultural Centre THISKV
Zeeburgerdijk 119
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Association Turkish House
Van Hogendorpstraat 195
1051CA Amsterdam (Westerpark)

Turkish Islamitic Centre
Willem Beukelsstraat 16 , verdieping: 1
1097CS Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Turkish Islamitic Social and Cultural Centre TISCC
Joubertstraat 15 , verdieping: 1
1091XN Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Turkish Islamitic Social and Cultural Centre Amsterdam-Noord
Ribesstraat 75
1032JS Amsterdam (Noord)

Turks Education Centre STOC
Johan Huizingalaan 80
1065JD Amsterdam (Slotervaart)

Turkish Islamitic Social and Cultural Centre Nieuwendam
Spelderholt 167
1025BM Amsterdam (Noord)

Turkish People's House Osdorp

Osdorperweg 386
1069LM Amsterdam (Osdorp)

Turkish Democratic Association HTDB

Postbus 63077
1005LB Amsterdam

Turkish Federation Netherlands

Zeeburgerdijk 117
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Turkish Folk Music Ensemble/Choir

Distelvlinderweg 20
1113KB Diemen

Turkish Women's Association El Kubra

Distelweg 4
1031HE Amsterdam (Noord)

Turkish women's association Hilal

Baarsjesweg 199
1057HR Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Ufuk

Tweede van Swindenstraat 208
1093XA Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Great Mosk Ulu Camii

Zeeburgerdijk 119
1094AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Yanyana / Together

Papaverhoek 1
1032JZ Amsterdam (Noord)

Further self-organisations**AMOC / DHV**

Stadhouderskade 159
1074BC Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

Amsterdams Centrum Buitenlanders

Kabelweg 37
1014BA Amsterdam (Westpoort)

Andishe

Het Laagt 149
1025GG Amsterdam (Noord)

Assadaaka

Balistraat 48 A
1094JN Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Centro Cultural de Hispanohablantes

Willemsstraat 1 a
1015HW Amsterdam (Centrum)

Centre Pakistani Community

Develstein 25 a

1102AK Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

DIR, Ethiopian Refugee Organisation

Wibautstraat 3
1091GH Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

El Itihaad Chora

Krugerplein 36 a
1091LA Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

Eritrean Muslim Organisation Bedir Netherlands

Motorwal 222
1021PH Amsterdam (Noord)

Federation of Somali Association in the Netherlands

Donker Curtiusstraat 7
1051JL Amsterdam (Westerpark)

Greek Community Amsterdam

Postbus 11456
1001GL Amsterdam

Kurdish-Dutch Cultural Centre Amsterdam

Sloterkade 10
1058HD Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

Kroat House / Association Cardinaal Stepinac

De Wittenkade 111
1052AG Amsterdam (Westerpark)

Lawine, Organisation of Bicultural relations and families

Postbus 56690
1040AR Amsterdam

MGT Bos en Lommer, Muslim Youth Organisation

Jan van Schaffelaarplantsoen 6
1061DN Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)

Midia, Kurdish Association Amsterdam

Postbus 75562
1070AN Amsterdam

Association Os Lusitanos

Govert Flinckstraat 177 - 179
1073BT Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

Portuguese Association in Amsterdam

Willem Schoutenstraat 1 hs
1057DL Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Rabe-i-Balki, Afghan Women's Association

Kempering 971
1104KG Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

Migranten Law Shop

Wilhelminastraat 78
1054WL Amsterdam (Oud-West)

Foundation Welfare Ethnic Minorities

Eerste Jacob van Campenstraat 13

1072BB Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

Zami

Bijlmerdreef 1301
1103TV Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

Association of Afghani in Amsterdam

Vespuccistraat 115 -III
1056SL Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Women's Helpline

Den Helderstraat 58
1024GB Amsterdam (Noord)

Council of the South European Communities ZEG

Balboastraat 20 -C6
1057VW Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)

Imagine Identity and Culture

Adres
Bijlmerplein 1006 - 1008
1102ML Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

8.1.3 Local media

Press

Redactie Het Parool

Postbus 433
1000 AK Amsterdam
T 003120-558 44 44
E amsterdam@parool.nl
W www.parool.nl
Local daily newspaper

Echo

Donauwg 12
1043AJ Amsterdam
Free weekly

RTV

AT5

Redactie
Local TV station
Postbus 3976
1001AT Amsterdam
T 003120 555 1111
W <http://www.at5.nl>
E info@at5.nl

SALTO RTV Amsterdam

Amstel 82
1017AC Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 638 6386
W <http://www.salto.nl>
E info@salto.nl

Local News Service Amsterdam

Amstel 82

1017AC Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 639 1232
W <http://www.amsterdamsnieuws.nl>
E lokalenieuwsdienst@yahoo.com

Media Debates Bureau
Postbus 75997
1070AZ Amsterdam

Minority stations

Radio Antiyas
Krimpertplein 50
1104PH Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
W <http://www.radioantiyas.com/>
E radioantiyas@hotmail.com

Multicultural TV Netherlands
Weteringschans 84 C
1017XR Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 535 3535
W <http://www.mtnl.nl>
E mail@mtnl.nl

Radio Parousia
Postbus 9296
1006AG Amsterdam
T 003120 683 1212
E gospelradioparousia@freeler.nl

Radio Zera for South Europeans
Tollensstraat 319
1053RV Amsterdam (Oud-West)
T 003120 616 9254
W <http://www.radiozera.nl/>

Moroccan Council's Radio Saout el Mouhajir
Postbus 94474
1090GL Amsterdam
T 003120 620 8866
W <http://www.smramsterdam.nl>
E smr@smramsterdam.nl

Turkish TV Amsterdam
Zuidermolenweg 27 , verdieping: 1
1069CE Amsterdam (Osdorp)

Moluccan Media Collective ORAS
Postbus 10495
1001EL Amsterdam

Local youth specials

AmsterdamSport
Redactie
IkWilPubliciteit
Stuurstraat 23
1721 PC AlmereAlmere
T 003136 - 52 17 373
E redactie@ikwilpubliciteit.nl

Paparatzie

Youth Work Amsterdam (SJA)
Sarphatistraat 610 - 612
1018AV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 305 9700
W <http://www.sjadam.nl>
E info@sjadam.nl

8.1.4 Youth work in Amsterdam**Youth Centre Argan / One four One**

Overtoom 141
1054HG Amsterdam (Oud-West)
T 003120 638 9966
W <http://www.argan.nl>
E argan@sjadam.nl

Argan is a centre for young people 15-23. It is their meeting place in Old-West. It includes a stage for making music, comedy, cabaret, theater, dance and arts.

Youth Centre Augustinus

Orteliusstraat 15
1057AR Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
W <http://www.decombinatie-amsterdam.nl/>

Among other for coming along, sports, dance and computering.

Youth Centre De Banne / P10

Parlevinker 10
1034PZ Amsterdam (North)
T 020 492 3576
W <http://www.northzone.nl/>
E Ep10@kansweb.nl

Youth Centre De Basizz

Goeman Borgesiusstraat 3
1067LN Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 020 448 0628
W <http://www.dock.nl>

Be at the media

Overtoom 141
1054HG Amsterdam (Oud-West)
T 003120 670 3313
W <http://www.sjadam.nl>
E media@sjadam.nl

Be at the media is a media centre for young people 15-23.

Buurtouders Zeeburg – Neighbourhood Parents Zeeburg

Obiplein 16
1094RB Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 665 7801

The project Neighborhood Parents Zeeburg aims at diminishing the nuisance of young people on the streets. The neighborhood parents want to do so by making contact with the young people on the streets and their parents.

De Buzz, youth work Geuzenveld / Sloterveer

De Buzz is accommodated in an old city bus.

Project Capabel

Karel Doormanstraat 127
1055VE Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 686 5985
E capabel@worldonline.nl

Capabel has developed a number of youth initiatives that are aimed at combating deficiencies and improving opportunities of kids and young people 0-18. Parents are directly involved in the initiatives.

Chebba West / Girls Lounge

Admiraal De Ruijterweg 280
1055MR Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 486 9623
W <http://www.chebbameidenplaza.nl>
E chebbawest@sjadam.nl

Chebba West is for girls and young women 12- 21 jaar from Bos en Lommer. Fixed activities are e.g. cooking, kickboxing and movies.

Club De Borcht

Jacob Obrechtstraat 74
1071KP Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)

T 003120 662 7807

W <http://www.josko.nl/deborcht/index1.htm>

E club_de_borcht@hotmail.com

Club de Borcht is organizing activities for girls and young women 8-18 with an educational and social impact.

Teenagers and youth centre De Clutch

Tweede Leeghwaterstraat 5
1018RA Amsterdam (Centrum)

T 003120 622 4668

W <http://www.welzijn-binnenstad.nl/tc%2Ddeclutch/>

E declutch@welzijnbinnenstad.nl

In de Clutch activities are organised with and for young people 15-23, e.g. walk-ins, dance, sports, etc.

Computer Clubhuis

Schipluidenlaan 12
1062HE Amsterdam (Slotervaart)

Location Slotervaart
Albardakade 7
1067DD Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
Location Geuzenveld
T 003120 488 9824 (Location Slotervaart)
T 003120 611 2083 (Location Geuzenveld)
W <http://www.computerclubhuis.net>
E info@computerclubhuis.net

Youngsters 10- 18 jaar come along for free but serious computer training, e.g. how to make a web-site, manage photographs or video-clips, etc.

Youth Centre 't Crat
Meidoornplein 40
1031GD Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 636 2337
W <http://www.northzone.nl>
E crat@kansweb.nl

Youth Centre 't Crat is for young people 15-22 from Amsterdam North.

Youth Empowerment Center Den City
Dennenrode 29
1102AE Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 569 6877
W <http://www.swazoom.nl>

Youth Empowerment Centre Zeeburg
Balistraat 48 A
1094JN Amsterdam (Zeeburg)

Youth Centre Dijk 270
Buiksloterdijk 270
1034ZD Amsterdam (Noord)

T 003120 631 4045
W <http://www.northzone.nl>
E dijk270@kansweb.nl

Fusion Youth Production House
Marnixstraat 285
1015WL Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 520 6080
W <http://www.sjadam.nl>
<http://www.welzijnbinnenstad.nl>
E dirk.kraan@sjadam.nl
fusion@welzijnbinnenstad.nl
jongerenproductiehuis@sjadam.nl

Young people 15-25, for workshops, radio productions, debates, etc.

GetSolid
Admiraal De Ruijterweg 148 - 152
1056GV Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
T 003120 612 0819

003120 612 4628
W <http://www.getsolid.nl>
E info@getsolid.nl

GetSolid offers activities for children, young people and parents in the districts Bos & Lommer en De Baarsjes.

Humanitas – project VMBO Maatjes (Project Buddies at lower middle schools)

Postbus 71
1000AB Amsterdam
T 003120 523 1100
W <http://www.humanitas.nl>
E r.dest@lb.humanitas.nl

The aim of the project is to make the kids self-confident and give them self-respect, as to prevent them from dropout and future crime, addiction, homelessness, depressions and debts.

Jaa! Jongeren actief voor Amsterdam – Yes! Young people active in Amsterdam

Hoogte Kadijk 143 F19
1018BH Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 422 6051

W <http://www.jongamsterdam.nl>

E info@jongamsterdam.nl

Yes! Is a group of youngsters in Amsterdam that consults the municipality on issues that are important from their perspective.

Jepie Pikin

Postbus 23529
1100EA Amsterdam
T 003120 609 0561
W <http://www.jepiepikin.nl>
E info@jepiepikin.nl

Jepie Pikin (= 'help children') helps the children of poor families in Amsterdam South-East. They can get a warm meal each week and participate in all kinds of activities.

Youht Bus Oost/Watergraafsmeer

T 003120 668 4224 (contactpersoon Oost)
003120 694 2848 (contactpersoon Watergraafsmeer)
E job@welzijnoost.nl (contactpersoon Oost)
emailroywgm@xs4all.nl (contactpersoon Watergraafsmeer)

Youth Activities Centrum Oost (JACO)

Van Musschenbroekstraat 40
1091DC Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 663 2212
W <http://www.jaco.welzijnoost.nl>
E jaco@welzijnoost.nl

Youth Meeting Point Transvaal (JOT)

Tugelaweg 69 a

1092VL Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 020 694 8917
W <http://www.swo-amsterdam.nl/>
E jot@welzijnoost.nl

Youth Support Point

Slotermeerlaan 81
1064HA Amsterdam (Geuzenveld-Slotermeer)
T 003120 611 3201
W <http://www.dock.nl>

Youth Activities Centre Cinetol

Tolstraat 182
1074VM Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 673 2451
W <http://www.combiwel.nl>
E jw.depipp@combiwel.nl

Youth Bus Gaasperdam

Zwartelaantje 5
1099CE Amsterdam
T 003120 463 0308

Youth Centre De Zuidpool

Vasco da Gamastraat 19
1057VH Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
T 003120 612 2500
W <http://www.decombinatie-amsterdam.nl>
E info@decombinatie-amsterdam.nl

Youth Centre Smurf-in

Justus Halbertsmastraat 15
1065VE Amsterdam (Slotervaart)
T 003120 615 1653
W <http://www.smurf-in.nl>
E info@smurf-in.nl

Youth Centre Volta

Houtmankade 336
1013RR Amsterdam (Westerpark)
Kaart
T 003120 682 6429
W <http://www.jcvolta.nl>
E info@jcvolta.nl

Youth Shop (JIB)

Molukkenstraat 547
1095BJ Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 692 7739

Youth Shop JIB gives support for finding training, a job, and/or a house.

Youth Street Corner work JOB Oost

Pretoriusstraat 50
1092GH Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

T 003120 665 6622
W <http://www.swo-amsterdam.nl>
E job@welzijnoost.nl

Youth Work Oud-West

Hildebrandstraat 2
1053WB Amsterdam (Oud-West)
M 00316 5550 6656
W <http://www.combiwel.nl>
E jw.oudwest@combiwel.nl

Youth Work Watergraafsmeer

Newtonstraat 54
1098HE Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 694 2848
W <http://www.welzijnwgm.nl>

Youth Work and Youth Shop Zuid

Buurtcentrum Olympus
Hygiëaplein 8 - 10
1076RT Amsterdam (Oud-Zuid)
T 003120 679 6825
W <http://www.combiwel.nl>
E jw.zuid@combiwel.nl
jongerenwerkzuid@hotmail.com

Juttersdok Amsterdam

Adres
Zeeburgerpad 90 - 99
1019AD Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
Kantoor en kringloopwinkel Oost
Kaart
Postjeskade 23 - 25
1058DE Amsterdam (De Baarsjes)
T 003120 612 9430
020 689 2899 (ophaaldienst kringloopwinkels)
W <http://www.juttersdok.nl>
E info@juttersdok.nl
ophaal@juttersdok.nl

Juttersdok offers training, work and personal counseling to young people in Amsterdam-Zeeburg.

Youth Empowerment Center K-CITY

Kraaiennest 68
1104CD Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 569 6851
W <http://www.swazoom.nl>

Youth Work Shop De Koelcel

Nieuwe Ridderstraat 15
1011CN Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 622 1171
W <http://www.welzijnbinnenstad.nl>
E p.v.rijswijk@welzijnbinnenstad.nl

Youth Centre De Loods
Sumatrastraat 232
1095HT Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 463 7696

Youth Centre de Matrixx
Hoek Anderlechtlaan / Laan van Vlaanderen
T 003120 669 2495
W <http://www.impuls.nl>
E jeugdenjongeren@impuls.nl

Maid's Centre Silver Scissors Oost
Adres
Steve Bikoplein 13
1092GM Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 663 0367
W <http://www.swo-amsterdam.nl>
E silver scissors@welzijnoost.nl

Mentoring project GOAL !
T ((Radar Advies)) 003120 463 5050
W <http://www.radaracademie.nl>

Young people 15-23 often playing the truant of having problems with finding a job can get a GOAL ! mentor from their own background.

Teenager Centre De Mix
Balistraat 48 B
1094JN Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 668 1352

Mobile Team Youth Work
Marius Bauerstraat 30
T 003120 617 0899
M 00316 5167 6635
W <http://www.impuls.nl>
E mobteamsv@impuls.nl

Youth Production House Nowhere
Madurastraat 90
1094GS Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 463 6912
W <http://www.nowhere.nl>
E info@nowhere.nl

Youth Centre Paradoks
Noorderakerweg 2
1069PC Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 003120 667 3888
W <http://www.impuls.nl>
E jeugdenjongeren@impuls.nl

Youth Centre 't Plein
Vechtstraat 77 a

1079JA Amsterdam (Zuideramstel)
T 003120 642 6424
W <http://www.jchetplein.nl>
E pleinjc@hotmail.com

Youth Centre De Pyramide

Mauritskade 98
1093RR Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)
T 003120 692 6744
W <http://www.swo-amsterdam.nl>
E pyramide@welzijnoost.nl

Youth Centre Royal

Holendrechtplein 33
1106LP Amsterdam (Zuidoost)
T 003120 569 6866
W <http://www.swazoom.nl>

Youth Centre de Ruijter

Gerard Callenburgstraat 38
1055VC Amsterdam (Bos en Lommer)
T 003120 682 6479

Youth Centre S.t.u.d.i.o. West

Osdorpplein 6
1068EL Amsterdam (Osdorp)
T 003120 410 7701
W <http://www.studiowest.nl>
E info@studiowest.nl

Youth Centre Satirius

Meteorenweg 1
1033GT Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 633 6904
W <http://www.northzone.nl>
E satirius@kansweb.nl

Youth Centre Scorpio

Markengouw 436 a
1024EK Amsterdam (Noord)
T 003120 632 2796
W <http://www.northzone.nl>
E scorpio@kansweb.nl

Maids Centre Silver Sissor Zeeburg

Molukkenstraat 47 hs
1095AV Amsterdam (Zeeburg)
T 003120 692 7377
E silver_sissor@hotmail.com

SJA Maids Plaza

Sarphatistraat 606 - 608
1018AV Amsterdam (Centrum)
T 003120 625 6036
W <http://www.chebbameidenplaza.nl>

E chebba@sjadam.nl

Netwerk

Kempering 66

1104KG Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

T 003120 695 1014

Once a week a walk-in for young people 18-18, who 'have problems with leaving home'.

Youth Centre Subway

Reewijkplein 12

1106AT Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

T 003120 569 6876

W <http://www.swazoom.nl>

Youth Centre Tha Spot

Develstein 100 F

1102AK Amsterdam (Zuidoost)

T 003120 398 9525

W <http://www.sjadam.nl>

E gilo.koswal@sjadam.nl

Youth Centre De Valk

IJplein 3

1021LA Amsterdam (Noord)

T 003120 637 2155 (De Valk)

003120 492 3006 (Pop over 't IJ)

W <http://www.northzone.nl>

<http://www.popovertij.nl>

W valk@kansweb.nl

Youth Centre 't Vuurschip

Waddenweg 116

1025PX Amsterdam (Noord)

T 003120 494 0561

W <http://www.northzone.nl>

Youngsterdam

Van Musschenbroekstraat 40

1091DC Amsterdam (Oost/Watergraafsmeer)

T 003120 663 3312

W <http://www.youngsterdam.nl>

E info@youngsterdam.nl