



ועידת התביעות

Claims Conference

Conference on Jewish Material Claims
Against Germany



2009 WORLDBOOK

A Guide to Claims Conference
Programs Worldwide

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Introduction

We are pleased to present the first edition of “WorldBook: A Guide to Claims Conference Programs Worldwide.” We thought it important to present a cohesive picture of Claims Conference activity in each of the 75 countries in which we operate, as the range, scope, and priorities of Claims Conference activity varies widely around the globe.

For 58 years, the Claims Conference has been the international primary advocate for Jewish Holocaust victims, fighting for their rights and at the same time providing crucial assistance through our worldwide network of partner agencies. Now that all Holocaust victims with us are elderly, the needs are different from those immediately following the war, but no less crucial. Indeed, the Claims Conference is motivated by its obligation to ensure that victims of the Shoah who were abandoned by the world in their youth are not also abandoned in their old age.

As you will see, direct compensation payments are still being made from Claims Conference programs, and the organization continues to negotiate with the German government to expand and liberalize eligibility criteria. The one survivor in China who receives Article 2 Fund payments is just as important to the Claims Conference as each of the 25,231 in Israel who receives these monthly pensions.

The payments listed in this book do not include the approximately 50,000 Holocaust survivors who are still today receiving pension payments directly from Germany, negotiated by the Claims Conference in 1952. Under that first agreement, 278,000 survivors received pensions and hundreds of thousands more received one-time payments. All compensation agreements negotiated by the Claims Conference since then have built on the principles established in those first negotiations.

The Claims Conference assists Holocaust victims in need by allocating funds to local social service institutions and organizations, who best know the priorities in their communities and how to address them. We are in close contact with these agencies, working with them to develop strategies to keep Holocaust victims healthy and fed, to deliver care in their homes, to bring them socialization opportunities, and to obtain any government benefits to which they may be entitled.

Demographic trends and projections are continually examined to determine needs and priorities. In the past, migration of Jewish victims of Nazism has been a factor in determining Claims Conference allocations, like the emigration of Nazi victims from the former Soviet Union to Israel, the U.S., and Germany, substantially increasing the needs in those countries. However, today this migration is limited.

As you will see from these reports, the Claims Conference’s strategy in caring for Holocaust victims in different countries is affected by a number of factors. In some countries,

almost all Jewish elderly are Nazi victims, while in Israel the proportion is about one-third and in the United States, quite small. The amounts of allocations are also affected by the level of social support provided by governments, with elderly in advanced Western countries having benefits and care that Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union cannot even imagine. Costs of medicine and homecare, as well as living standards, vary widely.

We are constantly re-evaluating situations in all the countries where allocations are made in order to address the most pressing needs. For example, the financial crisis in Argentina in 2001 was devastating for Jewish elderly there. The Claims Conference responded, and now the situation has become more stable. In recent years, the Claims Conference has expanded its assistance to agencies in Latin America, with new grants being made in Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, and Brazil.

The international economic crisis over the past year has been particularly difficult in countries where the economies were already fragile, such as Romania and the Baltic States. The Claims Conference will be examining its allocations in those countries to determine how it might best continue to provide for Nazi victims there.

Although our focus and priorities in individual countries may differ or change, the Claims Conference's core mission remains the same. Every Holocaust victim in every country deserves to live life in dignity and be cared for. We continue to work toward that goal.

Julius Berman
Chairman

Greg Schneider
Executive Vice President

April 2010 / Iyar 5770



ISRAEL

Capital	Jerusalem
Chief of State	President Shimon Peres
Head of Government	Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu
Country Population	7,234,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	207,100
Estimated Jewish Population	5,593,000



Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$146,214,845
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$83,053,523
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$10,157,875
TOTAL	\$239,426,243

Strategy

- :: Provide in-home services to supplement state-funded care in order to allow low-income severely disabled Nazi victims to remain in their own homes whenever possible.
- :: Support initiatives such as Nazi victim participation in "supportive communities" and senior day centers that assist Nazi victims remaining in their own homes.
- :: Provide a range of assistance to low-income Nazi victims such as meal programs food packages, and emergency assistance.
- :: Build, renovate, expand and improve facilities caring for elderly Nazi victims in Israel, such as nursing homes, day centers, hospital wings, kibbutz nursing homes, and sheltered housing.
- :: Provide dignified, specialized institutional care for those Nazi victims requiring such care.
- :: Identify and address special issues involved in providing care for Nazi victims that differ from caring for other elderly.
- :: Identify and address needs of Nazi victims in conflict zones, (e.g. in communities from Haifa and the North as well as those bordering Gaza) such as physically reinforcing institutions like hospitals, day centers, and nursing homes and providing psychological and other support to traumatized Nazi victims.
- :: Work with the Israeli government to identify potential recipients of compensation payments.

:: Continue outreach and disseminate information to inform Nazi victims of the rights and benefits to which they are entitled.

Activity Highlights

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

In Israel, the Claims Conference works closely with the government and national agencies to distribute compensation payments, provide information about available programs and benefits, and support institutions and organizations that care for elderly Nazi victims.

The largest concentration of Jewish victims of Nazism in the world reside in the Jewish state. One-third of all elderly in Israel are victims of Nazi persecution. These circumstances, along with extensive cooperation with the Israeli government, give the Claims Conference a role in Israel that is unique among all the countries in which it operates.

The Claims Conference provides a wider range of services in Israel than any place else. Since 1995, the Claims Conference has been the primary body in Israel developing specialized care for elderly victims of Nazism. Claims Conference funds and initiatives have spurred a recognition and support network for the special needs of survivors, revolutionized geriatric care in Israel, and provided more dignified and modernized care for elderly Nazi victims.

Priorities include:

- :: Homecare
- :: Old age homes
- :: Nursing units on kibbutzim
- :: Mental hospitals
- :: Hostels for long term care
- :: Senior day centers
- :: Geriatric centers and general hospitals
- :: Medical equipment, assistance, and medical alert systems
- :: Sheltered housing
- :: Supportive communities
- :: Hunger relief programs
- :: Psychological counseling

Claims Conference allocations in Israel are designed to assist Nazi victims in the full range of circumstances and all stages of health and need. Some elderly might avail themselves of only psychological counseling and day centers, because they are able to travel and care for themselves at home. Others may fall ill or require surgery and rehabilitation, availing themselves of hospital facilities partly funded by Claims Conference allocations. Those who are too frail to fully care for themselves at home are provided with supplemental homecare, while Nazi victims unable to remain in their own homes are able to live in comfort and dignity in Claims Conference-funded institutional settings.

The Claims Conference supports building and/or renovate facilities that assist elderly Nazi victims such as nursing homes, geriatric-related hospital wards, sheltered housing, day centers, and soup kitchens. The Claims Conference funds these projects only in Israel, and has been a major contributor to raising the standards of living and care for victims of Nazism in these institutions.

Claims Conference funding of capital projects, such as old-age home renovations, is undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Finance, National Insurance Institute, Eshel, and representatives of Nazi victims.

Following are the general areas that the Claims Conference prioritizes in Israel:

Enabling Nazi Victims in Need to Remain in Their Homes

The largest portion by far of Claims Conference allocations in Israel is used to enable Nazi victims to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Being uprooted from familiar surroundings and living in an institutional setting may be particularly traumatic for an elderly survivor of Nazi persecution. However, many Nazi victims remaining in their homes are unable to fully financially provide for their needs, necessitating Claims Conference allocations to support services they require. But the economic cost to the state is far less to care for a Nazi victim at home rather than in a nursing home.

The Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel received approximately \$60 million in Claims Conference funding in 2009. It was founded in 1995 with a Claims Conference grant and provides in-home services to approximately 16,000 Nazi victims all over Israel who are unable to fully care for themselves at home. The Claims Conference seeks to enable Nazi victims to remain living in their own homes for as long as possible through these services. Many recipients of assistance from the Foundation are disabled to the point of being unable to perform basic activities of daily living such as cooking, bathing, dressing and even using the bathroom or taking a walk outside.

Supportive Communities: The Claims Conference provides funds to subsidize membership fees for more than 5,800 needy Nazi victims in local supportive communities for the elderly, which provide emergency alert systems, home modifications, counseling, security, and socialization programs. As a special allocation in 2009, the Claims Conference covered the entire fee for 450 Nazi victims in the Otef Azza region, due to the conflict in Gaza.

Senior Day Center Memberships: Programs offer a range of combined health and social services designed to help prevent premature placement into long term care facilities and ease the isolation and loneliness of old age. The centers provide personal services such as transportation there and home, hot lunch, bathing and grooming, and laundry; physical and occupational therapy, medical care, and counseling to Nazi victims and their families; and social activities and trips. These services also provide beneficial respite to family members and caregivers, and a staff who see participants regularly and can assist with other issues should it become necessary. The Claims Conference subsidizes memberships for thousands of low-income Holocaust victims who attend one of 150 senior day centers across Israel. Significant Claims Conference funds have also been used to construct, renovate, and maintain day centers around the country.

Hunger Relief: Approximately \$2.5 million was allocated to 32 agencies in 2009 providing meals and food packages to Nazi victims in need. This hunger relief also assures Nazi victims that they are remembered and cared for, including at holidays. All agencies receiving these allocations from the Claims Conference were recommended by or approved by the Israeli Ministry of Welfare.

Sheltered Housing

Certain Jewish victims of Nazism, especially many who have recently arrived in Israel from the Former Soviet Union, do not have funds to purchase or rent an apartment. To assist these elderly, the Claims Conference has invested significant funds in “sheltered housing,” specially designed and built apartment units that are subsidized by the Ministry of Housing. Sheltered housing units provide special services to residents such as a “house mother” who looks after residents, social activities, emergency buttons in the apartments, and support devices in bathrooms.

Health Issues of Nazi Victims

The Claims Conference has worked extensively with health institutions throughout Israel to ensure that victims of Nazism requiring hospital care and rehabilitation receive the most up-to-date treatment and that the treatment is administered in modern, dignified facilities. Hospital units have been renovated, reducing the number of patients per room to two to three, rather than the previous five to ten, and upgraded to include the most modern equipment and treatment options. Funds are allocated to modernize the infrastructure of institutions caring for Nazi victims including the upgrading or addition of air-conditioning, sprinkler systems, and plumbing.

In addition, hospitals in or near conflict zones have received Claims Conference allocations to build secure treatment areas or fortify existing departments against rocket attacks. In October 2009, Rambam hospital in Haifa opened an underground Emergency Room, built in part with the support of the Claims Conference.

The Claims Conference also funds the use of medical equipment by Nazi victims through allocations to organizations such as Yad Sarah. Additionally, Claims Conference funds have provided ambulances to transport Nazi victims needing medical care.

Institutional Care

With Claims Conference funding, dignified and attractive facilities have been built to care for Nazi victims who require the full-time assistance of resident institutions. Nursing units have been built on kibbutzim so residents do not have to leave their longtime homes and communities. Mentally disturbed victims of the Shoah now have light, airy, and modern accommodations so they may live out their last days in dignity. And nursing homes all over Israel have been built, upgraded, and expanded with Claims Conference funds.

Special emergency allocations were made in 2009 to provide shatter-proof glass windows in three nursing homes – Beit Avot Ashdod, Association for the Welfare of the Aged in Beersheva, and Neve Oranim in Gedera – in southern Israel, due to missile attacks from Gaza. A total of 290 Nazi victims live in these nursing homes.

ISRAEL 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	7,100	\$25,155,440
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	193,575	\$520,026,748
Article 2 Fund	25,231	\$121,059,405
<i>Cumulatively Since 1992</i>	40,474	\$1,440,703,068
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	82,053	\$782,851,030
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	777	\$6,251,397
Swiss Refugee Program	1,079	\$2,522,536
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$2,752,357,371

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$51,186,655
German Government	\$18,468,000
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$8,323,757
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$2,280,770
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$1,969,167
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$825,174
TOTAL	\$83,053,523
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$60,781,463
Capital Projects	\$12,529,481
Emergency Assistance	\$2,501,076
Food Program	\$2,020,032
Day Center	\$1,500,000
Administration	\$1,447,015
Supportive Community Programs	\$1,018,000
Psychological Services	\$527,000
Food Packages	\$470,314
Friendly Visiting	\$173,000
Legal Services	\$45,000
Medical Program	\$41,142
TOTAL	\$83,053,523



CANADA

Capital	Ottawa
Chief of State	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government	Prime Minister Stephen Harper
Country Population	33,487,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	16,800
Estimated Jewish Population	374,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$14,332,178
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$2,149,809
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$26,000
TOTAL	\$16,507,987



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Canada's largest populations of Nazi victims are in Toronto and Montreal, but the Claims Conference also allocates funds for services in Vancouver, Ottawa, and Winnipeg.

Toronto

Claims Conference grants to Circle of Care are aimed at enabling approximately 1,500 Nazi victims to remain living in their own homes for as long as possible. Services include homecare, respite care, case management, emergency assistance, kosher meal delivery, and transportation for medical appointments, grocery shopping, and visiting spouses in nursing homes and hospitals.

The Holocaust Resource Program of the Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care addresses a range of psychosocial and healthcare needs of approximately 1,000 Nazi victims and their families. The Claims Conference funds ongoing counseling, support groups, outreach, homecare, purchases of medical equipment and medications, and Café Europa and special events.

Bikur Cholim Jewish Volunteer Services of Toronto provides programs and services to meet the ongoing physical, social, and psychological needs of the elderly so that they may live independently and with dignity for as long as possible. The Claims Conference supports transportation to and from medical appointments, socialization, meals, financial assistance for home care and housekeeping services, and a

friendly visiting program for approximately 66 Nazi victims.

Jewish Family and Child Service serves approximately 530 Nazi victims annually, providing counseling, case management, emergency assistance, and socialization programs with the help of Claims Conference funds. The Café Europa is extremely popular, and the JFCS began hosting two events each month in May 2009, as holding one event per month resulted in a long waiting list. Now, 350 Nazi victims are able to attend socialization events on a monthly basis.

Montreal

The Cummings Jewish Centre for Seniors (CJCS) is the central address for services to Jewish seniors in Montreal. Claims Conference funding has enabled CJCS to develop and maintain services specific to the needs of Jewish victims of Nazism, including homecare; low-cost, healthy kosher meals from the agency's cafeteria, in addition to in-home meal delivery and a food card program; medications and medical equipment such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, and other medical necessities; mental and physical health programs; case management; emergency assistance. Socialization programs include a weekly Drop-In center exclusively for survivors, a twice-weekly Activity Plus social and recreational program, and a Tikhvah Group for seniors who require extra psychological support.

A national program run by CJCS and supported by Claims Conference emergency assistance aids Nazi victims living in small communities outside Montreal. Supplemental assistance was also provided for more than 100 Hungarian survivors, most in and around Montreal, and some in small communities.

Montreal Child Survivors, Hidden Children holds eight or nine Café Europa events each year for approximately 75 Holocaust survivors in the Montreal area, supported by the Claims Conference.

Ottawa

Jewish Family Services (JFS) of Ottawa works with seniors and their families to support elderly clients, decrease their isolation, and allow them to live safely in their own homes for as long as possible. The agency previously submitted funding requests for medical and dental services for Nazi victims to CJCS in Montreal, which runs a national program, but limited funds affected that agency's ability to provide assistance at the necessary level. In 2009, JFS Ottawa received its first grant to provide financial assistance for medical equipment and dental services, food vouchers, chore/housekeeper services, case management, and funds for housing needs to 63 Nazi victims in the Ottawa area.

Vancouver

The Nazi victim social service program of the Jewish Family Service Agency provides homecare, food vouchers and kosher meals, transportation, funds for medical equipment and medications, socialization programs, and emergency financial assistance to about 100 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

The Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre (VHEC) maintains exhibitions, coordinates educational programs on the Holocaust, and provides services to Nazi victims and their families such as socialization, case management, and restitution assistance. With the help of Claims Conference funds, the agency provides case management and socialization programs for 75 Nazi victims. Approximately 20 socialization events are held each year between the Survivor Drop-In program and the Child Survivors Monthly Gathering.

Winnipeg

Jewish Child and Family Service of Winnipeg receives an emergency assistance grant from the Claims Conference for aid to approximately 35 Nazi victims, and the agency serves approximately 100 Nazi victims each year.

CANADA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	594	\$2,115,302
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	6,386	\$17,112,861
Article 2 Fund	2,506	\$12,216,876
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	3,642	\$138,066,098
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	7,852	\$75,097,072
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	127	\$1,011,578
Swiss Refugee Program	172	\$522,000
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$231,809,609

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$893,662
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$534,294
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$289,633
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$285,114
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$140,933
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust	\$6,173
TOTAL	\$2,149,809
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$752,488
Case Management	\$348,959
Emergency Assistance	\$313,166
Food Program	\$177,850
Transportation	\$160,985
Administration	\$123,426
Medical Program	\$102,430
Respite Care	\$90,000
Socialization Programs	\$43,451
Medical Equipment	\$25,878
Medicine	\$11,176
TOTAL	\$2,149,809



UNITED STATES

Capital	Washington, D.C.
Chief of State and Head of Government	President Barack H. Obama

Country Population	307,212,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	127,300
Estimated Jewish Population	5,275,000



Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$85,706,232
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$25,110,529
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$3,272,900
TOTAL	\$114,089,661

Overview

The Claims Conference funds more than 100 Jewish organizations, primarily Jewish Family and Children’s Service agencies, in more than 20 U.S. states, to provide social welfare services for Nazi victims. More than four in five victims reside in just five U.S. states: New York, California, Florida, New Jersey and Illinois.

Of Nazi victims who today live in the United States, three in five are women, and the proportion of female survivors will grow in the future, reflecting gender-related mortality differences for men and women. The average age of a Nazi victim is 79, but nearly one-quarter are age 85 or over.

The U.S. financial crisis has adversely affected social service delivery to Nazi victims living in the United States. While Claims Conference funding has held steady, and in most instances has increased, a number of other factors have contributed to a general retrenchment of services to Nazi victims. They include:

- :: Decreased contributions to Jewish organizations and other philanthropic bodies that have historically provided funding for geriatric and survivor services.
- :: Loss of net worth of many Jewish federation endowment funds.
- :: Cutbacks at the federal, state and municipal level of programs that have benefited Nazi victims in the past including homecare services, dental care, and food assistance programs such as meals-on-wheels.
- :: For the first time since 1975, there will be no cost of living increase for Americans receiving Social Security. At the same time, Medicare premiums will increase in 2010 resulting in a lower net Social Security payment when compared to 2009.

Jewish victims of Nazism living in the U.S. are more likely than other Jewish elderly and other American elderly to be living in poverty. Survey research points to the fact that 25 per cent of all Nazi victims live at or below the official U.S. poverty threshold line, compared to five per cent of American Jewish elderly who are not Nazi victims and 13 per cent of all U.S. elderly. As is the case with survivors living in other countries, Nazi victims in the U.S. who are poor are also more likely to be disabled. Currently approximately one-fifth of the Nazi victim population is estimated to be poor and disabled.

Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Claims Conference focuses on using a “Continuum of Care” model, in which it works with local Jewish Family and Children’s Service agencies and other Jewish organizations to create and sustain services that take into account the particular conditions and needs of Nazi victims in their communities, including the availability of public funding, such as Medicaid, for home- and community-based services. Continuum of Care includes case management services, home care, health care, psychological services, food programs, and emergency assistance.

Case Management: Despite the availability of public programs that offer some homecare, medical care, prescription drug coverage, housing assistance, and food assistance, all too often, Nazi victims do not fully benefit from these programs. Case management begins with a comprehensive assessment of the client’s situation. Case workers connect survivors with public and private programs and family resources and strive to provide seamless service delivery. They are especially trained to handle the sensitivities of Nazi victims.

Homecare: Homecare services allow Nazi victims to remain in their homes as long as possible, even after they are disabled, by providing them with assistance with activities of daily living, including bathing, dressing, eating and housekeeping and personal nursing care for those who need assistance with medication or medical equipment. They also ensure that minor home modifications are made so Nazi victims can remain in their homes.

Health Care: Despite near universal health care coverage through Medicare and/or Medicaid, needy Jewish victims of Nazism face financial difficulty when faced with even a small co-payment for a medical visit. Frequently, survivors are faced with a choice of paying for a prescription or purchasing food. Moreover, items such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, orthotics, prosthetic devices, incontinence pads, bed pans, wheelchairs and orthopedic beds, chairs and shoes are often excluded from public coverage. Through its Institutional Allocations programs, the Claims Conference has worked with local agencies to provide subsidies to Nazi victims for the health care that they need.

Dental Services: Poor dental health is particularly acute in the Nazi victim population. The Medicare program does not include dental care, while under Medicaid it is severely limited. With Claims Conference funding, many local Jewish agencies have worked with local area dentists and oral surgeons to establish pro bono dental clinics, offering emergency treatment for relief of pain and infection, x-rays to assess state of oral health, and dentures and denture repairs. The Claims Conference also assists Nazi victims who cannot afford the high cost-sharing requirements of many public dental care programs.

Psychological Services: Holocaust victims' special psychological needs have been known for many years. Many of the Claims Conference's partner agencies provide therapeutic interventions, including counseling and Jewish spiritual care, support groups for Holocaust victims, and support programs for family members and caregivers.

Food Programs: Despite eligibility for federally-funded Food Stamps, many needy Nazi victims remain at risk of food insecurity – that is, limited or uncertain availability of, or ability to acquire, adequate and safe foods – and hunger. Food programs, either by combining a home-delivered hot meal to a client (meals-on-wheels) with a friendly visit from a case worker or trained volunteer, or by inviting survivors to a local Jewish organization, offers Nazi victims both physical and spiritual nutrition by decreasing their isolation. Other food programs include food vouchers and cash grants that enable Nazi victims to purchase their own groceries.

Emergency Assistance: Emergency Assistance programs provide short-term financial assistance to victims in acute or crisis situations. Funds are applied toward housing costs to prevent eviction, utility payments to prevent shut-offs, emergency relocation, dental care, medical care, home care, client transportation and other services such as winter clothing and funeral expenses. Emergency funds are used as a stop-gap measure until a victim can receive public funds or a long-term solution can be found. For example, emergency home care would include short-term nursing hours, as opposed to long-term care, after a hospital stay. The goal of the program is to be flexible enough to respond to individual problems.

Client Transportation: Client transportation programs enable victims to obtain social services outside of the home, attend medical appointments, do shopping and necessary errands, and participate in social, recreational and cultural events such as congregate meals, religious services, and Café Europa programs. By helping Holocaust victims get out, particularly those with vision and hearing difficulties who are afraid to go out on their own, the client transportation programs relieve victims' feelings of isolation and enable them to feel more independent.

Socialization Programs: The need to find meaning and feel connected, especially with other Nazi victims who can understand and share experiences from the past and present, is critical. Most agencies serving Nazi victims, and in many instances survivors themselves, have formed socialization programs, commonly known as Café Europa programs, so they can socialize within a support network. Programs frequently include speakers who provide information on a range of topics from compensation and restitution issues, older adult health care issues and general interest topics. These programs provide Nazi victims with a social framework and comfortable environment where they can be entertained and make friends among their peers. The sense of participating in events collectively is extremely important to the Holocaust victim population, as the isolation many feel now is in complete contrast to how they felt when they were younger, even in the worst of circumstances. As one Holocaust survivor noted, "When we had to stand at attention for hours, we stood together, propping up one another when weak. When we dug ditches we did it together, one holding and moving the arms and shovel for another who didn't have strength that day. We were desperate, but never alone."

UNITED STATES 2009 BUDGET DETAILS
Nazi Victims
Amount Paid

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	5,524	\$19,683,752
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	104,398	\$294,317,875
Article 2 Fund	13,646	\$66,022,480
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	20,174	\$810,484,822
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	39,162	\$375,983,096
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1,048	\$8,522,790
Swiss Refugee Program	1,433	\$4,421,160
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,493,729,743

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$13,376,212
German Government	\$5,220,488
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$3,870,421
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$940,737
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$938,826
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$68,540
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust	\$67,320
Austrian Foundation, "Peace, Cooperation, and Reconciliation"	27,985
TOTAL	\$25,110,529
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$7,446,729
Case Management	\$6,992,301
Emergency Assistance	\$4,162,626
Administration	\$1,401,537
Food Program	\$1,196,112
Socialization Programs	\$958,547
Medical Equipment	\$663,123
Transportation	\$569,768
Support for Righteous Gentiles	\$412,200
Medical Program	\$348,272
Medicine	\$319,329
Friendly Visiting	\$209,309
Minor Home Modifications	\$208,957
Legal Services	\$120,000
Psychological Services	\$70,303
Day Center	\$29,347
Food Packages	\$2,069
TOTAL	\$25,110,529

CALIFORNIA

State Population	38,488,000
Estimated Jewish Population	1,200,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	17,200

Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Cuts to federal Supplemental Security Income and adult day health care, the elimination of Dential, the rising cost of housing, and the overall impact of the economic downturn have had a significant effect on Nazi victims residing in California, leading to increased dependence on social service agencies. The Claims Conference funds agencies in and around Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Orange County, Long Beach, Silicon Valley, and San Diego.

Los Angeles

The Jewish Family Service of Los Angeles Holocaust Survivor Program helps nearly 1,500 frail, socially isolated, and financially needy Nazi victims maintain a high quality of life with dignity and independence. The agency provides case management, socialization, counseling, homecare, emergency assistance, and transportation with funding from the Claims Conference. Socialization services consist of two Café Europa Programs as well as two Child Survivor Programs and a Russian Survivor Program in the L.A. area.

Bet Tzedek Legal Services' Holocaust Services Project helps Nazi victims secure compensation and restitution payments, public benefits, healthcare, safe housing, and caregiver support. The German Ghetto Work Payments Clinic and the Holocaust Reparations Clinic train volunteers and assist Nazi victims with filing claims; these clinic models are being reproduced around the country. Approximately 1,400 Nazi victims benefit from Bet Tzedek's services, supported by the Claims Conference.

Jewish Healthcare Foundation (Avraham Moshe and Yehudis Bikur Cholim) provides social services to 280 Holocaust survivors through the Holocaust Survivors Assistance Program (HSAP). HSAP offers a range of social services and medical subsidies, with homecare, case management/patient advocacy, and medical services such as health care, medications, therapy, and medical equipment supported by the Claims Conference.

San Francisco

Homecare, case management, emergency assistance, and several weekly socialization programs provided by the Jewish Family and Children's Service of San Francisco are funded by the Claims Conference. Approximately 750 Nazi victims receive these services as well as counseling, home-delivered kosher meals, medical and dental care and equipment, and transportation.

Berkeley

Jewish Family and Children's Services of the East Bay in Berkeley serves approximately 272 Nazi victims. Case management, counseling and a support group, emergency financial assistance, homecare, socialization programs, medication subsidies, and a food program are provided with the help of Claims Conference grants. Monthly Café Europa events are held in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, including speakers, support groups, Jewish film and music festivals and programs, Yom HaShoah commemorations, and holiday meals.

Orange County

The Jewish Family Service of Orange County in Irvine serves 125 Nazi victims with case management, homecare, emergency assistance, and a Café Europa, which doubled its programming in 2009.

Long Beach

Jewish Family and Children's Service in Long Beach provides case management, homemaker services, emergency financial assistance, and socialization for approximately 90 Nazi victims living in the area. A small number of these survivors also receive transportation, meals, and medication through ongoing grants. In 2009 the agency identified new clients in the area who are in need of services.

Silicon Valley

The Jewish Family Service of Silicon Valley in Los Gatos provides case management, counseling, homecare, emergency assistance, and transportation with the help of Claims Conference grants. Nazi victims also have access to a wide array of wellness programs, a friendly visitor program, a Jewish holiday package service, and a Shabbat visit/meal service.

San Diego

Jewish Family Service of San Diego's SOS program for Nazi victims includes homemaker services, personal and respite care, case management, and a senior socialization and support group called Copley Café. Claims Conference allocations are focused on in-home care and case management.

The New Life Club is a survivor-run organization that hosts 11 annual Café Europa events for 150 members in the San Diego area.

CALIFORNIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$1,623,833
German Government	\$777,839
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$484,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$143,024
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$74,504
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust	\$18,180
TOTAL	\$3,121,380
Service Provided	Amount
Case Management	\$1,324,123
Homecare	\$1,118,688
Emergency Assistance	\$239,308
Administration	\$162,972
Socialization Programs	\$90,283
Minor Home Modifications	\$82,556
Transportation	\$32,200
Legal Services	\$30,000
Medical Program	\$18,600
Food Program	\$13,125
Medicine	\$9,525
TOTAL	\$3,121,380

FLORIDA

State Population	21,263,000
Estimated Jewish Population	655,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	12,700

Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Florida has the third largest Nazi victim population in the United States, after New York and California. Approximately 97 percent of the state’s Nazi victims live in the southeastern tri-county area of Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach. Approximately 12 per cent of the Nazi victim population only resides in the state three to seven months of the year.

Florida may be the “oldest” of all U.S. states (17.6 percent of the population is elderly, compared to a national average of 12.4 percent), but its public social support system for the elderly, particularly in-home services, is extremely weak. Until the middle of 2009, the four Jewish Family Service agencies in the southeastern part of the state had received funds from the local Area Agencies on Aging for in-home services for Nazi victims through a state budget line item appropriation. The loss of this home care funding, coupled with a dearth of federally and state funded home- and community-based service programs for the elderly, have made providing in-home services to Nazi victims in Florida a challenge.

The following agencies receive Claims Conference allocations to provide services to Nazi victims, including case management, home care, transportation, emergency cash assistance, food assistance, medication assistance, minor home modifications, and socialization programs.

- :: Alpert Jewish Family & Children’s Service, West Palm Beach
- :: Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, Clearwater (also provides in-home services to Nazi victims in Florida residing outside of the southeastern tri-county area)
- :: Jewish Community Services of South Florida, North Miami
- :: Jewish Family Service of Broward County, Plantation
- :: Ruth Rales Jewish Family Service, Boca Raton

FLORIDA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$1,722,000
German Government	\$748,296
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$440,240
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$143,192
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$95,924
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$3,169,652
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$1,695,303
Case Management	\$672,194
Emergency Assistance	\$311,607
Administration	\$221,811
Food Program	\$78,260
Socialization Programs	\$55,726
Medicine	\$49,049
Medical Program	\$43,752
Transportation	\$31,950
Minor Home Modifications	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$3,169,652

ILLINOIS

State Population	12,853,000
Estimated Jewish Population	278,500
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	5,300

Activity

The Claims Conference makes direct compensation payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Chicago's Holocaust Community Services (HCS) program was created in 1999 as a collaborative effort of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, Jewish Child and Family Services, CJE SeniorLife, and HIAS Chicago. The goal of the program is to maximize independence and prevent premature institutionalization among aging survivors in the Chicago area. HCS provides a range of in-home and supportive services for Nazi victims as well as education for professionals who work with survivors in the larger community.

Claims Conference funds help support homecare, transportation, in-home meal delivery, medical costs, adult day services, private care management, case management and counseling, a variety of socialization programs, and emergency assistance needs for more than 1,000 Holocaust victims in the metropolitan Chicago area.

The Chicago Center for Torah and Chesed is a community service organization that brings educational, social, and health services and programming to thousands of members of the greater Chicago Jewish community.

ILLINOIS 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$460,000
German Government	\$259,920
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$170,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$46,222
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$13,038
TOTAL	\$949,180
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$386,920
Case Management	\$301,040
Medicine	\$76,910
Emergency Assistance	\$59,260
Food Program	\$58,000
Socialization Programs	\$46,500
Day Center	\$12,500
Transportation	\$6,500
Administration	\$1,550
TOTAL	\$949,180

NEW JERSEY

State Population	8,683,000
Estimated Jewish Population	479,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	8,100

Activity

The Claims Conference makes direct compensation payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

New Jersey has the fourth-largest population in the U.S. of Jewish victims of Nazism, after New York, California and Florida. The Nazi victim populations are concentrated in the suburbs of New York City, particularly Bergen, Hudson, Union and Middlesex counties, and the Philadelphia suburbs of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Mercer counties.

New Jersey is "older" than the US as a whole (13.2 percent of the population is elderly, compared to a national average of 12.4 percent), and the state's commitment to services for the elderly has been stronger than most, particularly through its Medicaid programs for in-home services. However, in 2009, the NJ social service agencies did not receive grants from the state for their Nazi victim programs, which negatively impacted the services they could provide and their ability to match Claims Conference grants.

The Association of Jewish Family Service Agencies, based in Elizabeth, is the administrative body representing 12 Jewish Family and Children Services agencies throughout the state of New Jersey. The Nazi victim programs at these agencies includes homecare, comprehensive case management, client transportation, adult day center services, emergency financial assistance, meals-on-wheels, provision of medical equipment and medications as well as a medical program, respite care for caregivers, and socialization programs.

NEW JERSEY 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$412,250
German Government	\$410,400
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$249,480
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$42,222
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$37,252
TOTAL	\$1,151,604
Service Provided	
Homecare	\$662,460
Food Program	\$122,808
Case Management	\$107,816
Emergency Assistance	\$79,474
Administration	\$61,448
Socialization Programs	\$42,250
Transportation	\$27,944
Medical Equipment	\$15,252
Respite Care	\$15,013
Day Center	\$10,347
Medicine	\$5,500
Medical Program	\$1,292
TOTAL	\$1,151,604

NEW YORK

State Population	8,683,000
Estimated Jewish Population	1,618,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	59,300

Activity

The Claims Conference makes direct compensation payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Nearly half of all U.S. Jewish Nazi victims live in New York State; and among them, the overwhelming majority live in Brooklyn. Nazi victims comprise about 15 percent of all elderly Jewish New Yorkers. They are amongst the neediest of all U.S. Nazi victims, with 51 percent living at or near poverty, compared to 13 percent of all Jewish elderly.

New York State, through both the federal Medicaid program and state-funded programs, provides a comprehensive system of home- and community-based services for the elderly; it is one of two states in the U.S. (the other being Texas) that shows a programmatic commitment to home- and community-based services for the elderly. Nevertheless, New York, like many other states, has been meeting budget shortfalls in this area by relying on non-renewable revenue sources. In addition, discretionary funds from the New York City Council that were earmarked for survivor services were eliminated at the end of City Fiscal Year 2008.

Due to the comprehensive nature of publicly funded social services for the elderly in New York, Claims Conference funding is geared toward case management so that Nazi victims can access the home- and community-based services to which they are entitled. Case management provides individual assistance to Nazi victims in obtaining social services from government and non-profit agencies, including homecare, meals and food assistance, medical coverage, and payment of medical bills and housing expenses. Caseworkers inform Nazi victims of Holocaust-related payments for which they may be eligible and help them apply.

The Claims Conference provides funding to more than 40 Jewish organizations in New York State to aid Nazi victims, ranging from survivor-run socialization programs (Café Europa) to comprehensive services including case management, emergency assistance, food programs, in-home services and medical programs. Following are the agencies providing most of the services to Nazi victims in New York State.

Bikur Cholim of Rockland County, Monsey. Case management, homecare, transportation, emergency and financial assistance, medical equipment and medicine, counseling and psychological services, and socialization programs.

Blue Card, New York. Case management, financial assistance to support emergency rent subsidies, telephone emergency assistance response systems, prescription drugs, homecare, transportation, food, and medical and dental care. It also provides assistance to Nazi victims throughout the U.S. for personal emergency response systems as well as emergency services for Nazi victims who live in areas of the U.S. outside of service area of Claims Conference-funded organizations.

Boro Park YM-YWHA, Brooklyn. Adult day center program exclusively for Nazi victims four days a week, where activities include exercise, creative writing workshops, crafts, knitting, beading, lectures on health-related issues, and weekly outings to parks, museums and concerts. There are also specialized programs for male survivors and those suffering from Alzheimer's Disease.

Chevra Hatzalah, Brooklyn. As the largest Jewish volunteer ambulance service in the U.S., Chevra Hatzalah found that more than three-quarters of the elderly utilizing its services are Nazi victims. Hatzalah volunteers in Brooklyn are uniquely prepared to serve survivors through their language skills and special sensitivity training designed to alleviate Nazi victims' anxieties and fears during an emergency situation.

Community Improvement Council, Spring Valley. Homecare, transportation, meal delivery, and socialization programs for Nazi victims in Rockland County.

Guardians of the Sick Alliance/Bikur Cholim of Boro Park, Brooklyn. A consortium of five participating Bikur Cholim organizations, the Ezer L'Cholim Project provides Nazi victims in Brooklyn and Staten Island case management, homecare, transportation, emergency and financial assistance, meal delivery, friendly visiting, medical equipment, medication, minor home modifications, socialization programs, and personal alert systems.

Jewish Community Council of Greater Coney Island, Brooklyn. Homecare, transportation, congregate meals, meal delivery, friendly visiting, and socialization programs. Its Sunday Senior Program alone serves about 12,000 meals per year to more than 1,400 Nazi victims.

Ladies Bikur Cholim D'Satmar, Brooklyn. Meal delivery and other in-home services for Nazi victims in Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Lower Manhattan.

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, New York works through a network of 25 Jewish Community Councils that provide crisis intervention and a variety of home and healthcare services to Nazi victims throughout the five boroughs. Among its programs are case management services, transportation, emergency cash assistance, meal delivery and emergency food vouchers, minor home modifications, and homecare.

Nachas Health & Family Network, Brooklyn. Case management, transportation, medical care including health screenings and health information programs, and socialization programs.

Pesach Tikvah/Door of Hope and United Jewish Organizations (UJO) of Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Serving the Orthodox and Hasidic survivor communities in Williamsburg, UJO and Pesach Tikvah have been combining efforts to provide comprehensive services to Nazi victims since 2005, including case management, homecare, transportation, emergency and financial assistance, food packages, meal delivery and congregate meals, medical equipment and medication, and minor home modifications.

Selfhelp Community Services, New York, assists Nazi victims throughout New York City and Nassau County with extensive case management services, homecare, emergency and financial assistance, food programs, medical programs, and specialized socialization programs, including day programs at senior centers and Jewish community centers in areas with significant populations of Nazi victims. Selfhelp also runs a program dedicated specifically to helping Russian-speaking Nazi victims in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$6,813,627
German Government	\$2,358,774
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$1,991,889
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$668,540
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$647,284
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$330,500
Austrian Foundation, "Peace, Cooperation, and Reconciliation"	\$27,985
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Shoah	\$29,141
TOTAL	\$12,867,740
Service Provided	Amount
Case Management	\$3,445,537
Emergency Assistance	\$3,124,477
Homecare	\$2,129,749
Medical Equipment	\$981,200
Administration	\$775,712
Food Program	\$635,681
Socialization Programs	\$608,467
Transportation	\$397,374
Friendly Visiting	\$209,309
Medical Program	\$196,278
Medicine	\$118,000
Minor Home Modifications	\$98,584
Legal Services	\$90,000
Psychological Services	\$55,303
Food Packages	\$2,069
TOTAL	\$12,867,740

FORMER SOVIET UNION

Elderly Nazi victims residing in the former Soviet Union (FSU) are among the neediest Jews in the world, living in countries without structured public welfare programs or adequate health care systems. Pensions for the elderly are below subsistence levels and very often are not paid on time. The ever-widening disparity between pensions and the cost of living leaves many Jewish Nazi victims in the FSU without the ability to obtain adequate food, medicine, and winter supplies.

The Claims Conference allocates substantial funding to local Jewish Regional Welfare Centers in major cities for projects that help needy, elderly Jewish victims of Nazi persecution to meet the most basic survival needs. For more than a decade, these centers have been a literal lifeline for elderly Jewish Nazi victims in the FSU, many of whom would otherwise have no assistance, no resources, and no hope for a dignified quality of life in their old age. Filling the gap in the safety net, this Hesed model has proven to be a successful social welfare model which provides both in-home and outreach assistance.

The Claims Conference funds 22 Regional Welfare Communities and Hesed centers which, together with smaller Hasadim on their periphery, assist Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout the former Soviet Union, including remote areas where the need is often greatest. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee helps monitor the implementation of Claims Conference grants, which provide:

Hunger relief, in the form of food packages, pre-paid debit cards for use in grocery stores, and hot meals in communal settings.

Winter relief such as coal, wood, or gas; materials for sealing windows; warm blankets, coats, and clothes; and grants for electricity. This assistance enables recipients to maintain adequate heat through the bitter winter months.

Medical assistance. Volunteer doctors provide medical consultations and Hesed centers subsidize the cost of medicines for Nazi victims. Medical equipment is also loaned to victims.

Homecare, including assistance with washing, dressing, cooking, and housekeeping.

Services to Nazi victims living alone in small towns throughout the expanses of the FSU. The surrounding periphery communities are often served by "Hesed Mobiles" run out of small vans. Satellite centers of the main Hasadim also help serve the Jewish population in remote regions. In addition to providing much-needed food and other assistance, these far-reaching operations also bring company and a connection to isolated elderly.

Unfortunately, most Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union are not eligible for direct Claims Conference compensation payments under current German government criteria. The Hardship Fund, which makes one-time payments primarily to Nazi victims from the FSU, is only paid in countries outside the former Soviet bloc. And the current eligibility criteria for the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF) excludes most Nazi victims in the FSU. The Claims Conference continues to negotiate with Germany to expand these programs in order to be able to issue payments to the desperately needy victims in the FSU.

BELARUS



Capital	Minsk
Chief of State	President Aleksandr Lukashenko
Head of Government	Prime Minister Sergey Sidorskiy

Country Population	9,649,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	8,500
Estimated Jewish Population	52,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$1,942,081
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$1,130,583
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$8,538
TOTAL	\$3,081,202



While Belarus in some ways is a more stable country than other former Soviet republics, it too is affected by rising costs and the worldwide economic downturn. Belarus is one of the few countries in this region where pensions are not decreasing and Nazi victims are actually receiving their pensions on a monthly basis. However, the costs of electricity and gas, and the taxes on both, have increased tremendously in the last few years, making it difficult for Nazi victims to heat their homes throughout the long winters. Medicines in Belarus are usually free for Nazi victims but this applies only to the local Belarusian medicines which many believe are not as effective as Western ones.

Without Hesed Rakhamim in Minsk, many of the elderly and physically disabled Jews would have no access to medical equipment or homecare and would have limited ability to pay for heating in the winter. Between July 2008 and June 2009, approximately 8,105 Nazi victims received services, including 191 food cards, 17,782 fresh food sets, 13,873 meals-on-wheels, 188,136 homecare hours provided, and 1,173 victims receiving winter relief. These services were also provided in 252 periphery towns and cities.

BELARUS 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	503	\$1,942,081
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	675	\$9,520,744
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	304	\$582,830
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	198	\$59,400
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$10,162,974

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$589,613
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$540,970
TOTAL	\$1,130,583
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$366,730
Homecare	\$361,099
Administration	\$113,058
Center Activity	\$68,619
Food Packages	\$56,410
Training	\$41,700
Day Center	\$36,411
Medical Program	\$33,335
Hesed Mobile	\$23,878
Winter Relief	\$18,512
Medical Equipment	\$8,831
Repair Workshop	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$1,130,583

ESTONIA



Capital	Tallinn
Chief of State	President Toomas Hendrik Ilves
Head of Government	Prime Minister Andrus Ansip

Country Population	1,299,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	450
Estimated Jewish Population	3,600
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$71,349
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$224,645
TOTAL	\$295,994



The economies of the Baltic States remain very weak. The health and welfare situation of the elderly, particularly the disabled, continues to get worse as the Baltic States reduce their social spending trying to meet the budgetary requirements of the European Union.

Pensions for the elderly have been reduced across the region, with many payments also made late, and many elderly are forced to choose between medicine and food, as they have no savings to draw from. These expenses, along with utilities, are particularly of concern as inflation continues to rise, making the reduced pensions worth even less.

Services to 417 Nazi victims provided by the Jewish Community of Estonia between July 2008 and June 2009 included 1,568 food packages, 2,666 fresh food sets and food cards, 3,636 meals-on-wheels, 18,561 homecare hours, and winter relief for 192 people.

ESTONIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	20	\$71,349
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	22	\$471,376
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	15	\$30,094
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	14	\$4,200
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$505,670

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$139,045
German Government	\$51,100
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$22,000
Austrian Foundation, "Peace, Cooperation, and Reconciliation"	\$12,500
TOTAL	\$224,645
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$86,100
Homecare	\$55,955
Center Activity	\$23,500
Administration	\$22,464
Training	\$11,880
Winter Relief	\$12,063
Medical Program	\$10,083
Repair Workshop	\$2,600
TOTAL	\$224,645

LATVIA



Capital	Riga
Chief of State	President Valdis Zatlers
Head of Government	Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis

Country Population	2,232,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,225
Estimated Jewish Population	13,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$186,202
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$448,132
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$674,334



Activity

The elderly, a vulnerable population, have been severely affected by the economic situation in the Baltics. As the Baltic governments look to find ways to reduce costs, much-needed social services are being eliminated. This is particularly true of those countries receiving loans from the International Monetary Fund, such as Latvia. Latvia has already cut public-sector wages by one-third this year and pensions have been reduced. The IMF is requiring Latvia to reduce its state budget further before the end of the year.

Pensions for the elderly have been reduced across the region, with many payments also made late, and many elderly are forced to choose between medicine and food, as they have no savings to draw from. These expenses, along with utilities, are particularly of concern as inflation continues to rise, making the reduced pensions worth even less.

Examples of changes in the pension level occurring in Latvia are:

:: 10 percent decrease of all pensions in Latvia as of July 1st, 2009. The average monthly pension in the country has decreased from \$320 to \$290.

:: Up to 70 percent decrease of pensions for "working pensioners" who also maintain a work contract.

It has become increasingly difficult for pensioners to pay the cost of healthcare services. Even prior to the global financial crisis, many elderly could not afford to maintain high costs of health insurance (about \$150 a year in Latvia). With the economy deteriorating, it has become even more difficult today.

Latvia has the largest Jewish population of the Baltic States. Services to 1,178 Nazi victims provided by the Latvian Council of Jewish Communities and funded by the Claims Conference between July 2008 and June 2009 included 2,482 food packages, 5,110 fresh food sets and food cards, 22,840 meals-on-wheels, 38,690 homecare hours, and winter relief for 267 people.

LATVIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	53	\$186,202
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	95	\$1,646,298
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	74	\$161,122
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	48	\$14,400
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$1,821,820

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$253,008
German Government	\$115,957
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$62,500
Austrian Foundation, "Peace, Cooperation, and Reconciliation"	\$16,667
TOTAL	\$448,132
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$152,947
Food Program	\$151,633
Administration	\$44,812
Center Activity	\$27,900
Training	\$22,680
Medical Program	\$22,528
Winter Relief	\$20,632
Repair Workshop	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$448,132



LITHUANIA

Capital	Vilnius
Chief of State	President Dalia Grybauskaitė
Head of Government	Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius

Country Population	3,555,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	650
Estimated Jewish Population	6,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$401,910
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$360,104
TOTAL	\$762,014



Activity

The elderly, one of the most vulnerable populations, have been severely impacted by the economic situation in the Baltics. As the Baltic governments look to find ways to reduce costs, much-needed social services are being eliminated.

It has become increasingly difficult for pensioners to pay the cost of healthcare services. Even prior to the global financial crisis, many elderly could not afford to maintain high costs of health insurance. With the economy deteriorating, it has become even more difficult today. In addition, the only plan that is affordable to most is a very basic health insurance which does not guarantee patients a reasonable amount of care that is needed at their age. It is limited to very few doctor visits as well as an extremely insufficient hospitalization allowance per year. Thus, even while paying for health insurance, the elderly are left without proper medical care. State subsidies for medicines for the chronically ill have decreased by 30 to 40 percent.

Services to 622 Nazi victims provided by the Lithuanian Jewish Community between July 2008 and June 2009 included 766 food packages, 938 fresh food sets and food cards, 7,539 meals-on-wheels, 22,910 homecare hours, and winter relief for 83 people.

LITHUANIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	113	\$401,910
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	202	\$3,509,965
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	184	\$359,271
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$3,625
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	113	\$33,900
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$3,906,761

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$227,476
German Government	\$78,615
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$41,513
Austrian Foundation, "Peace, Cooperation, and Reconciliation"	\$12,500
TOTAL	\$360,104
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$138,821
Homecare	\$101,027
Administration	\$36,009
Medical Program	\$24,480
Center Activity	\$22,660
Training	\$19,440
Winter Relief	\$12,667
Repair Workshop	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$360,104



MOLDOVA

Capital	Kishinev
Chief of State	Acting President Mihai Ghimpu
Head of Government	Prime Minister Zinaida Greceanii

Country Population	4,321,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,500
Estimated Jewish Population	22,500
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$452,830
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$1,222,132
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$18,485
TOTAL	\$1,693,447



Activity

Moldova is one of the neediest areas in the former Soviet Union, with elderly Nazi victims literally destitute. More than 30 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Nazi victims living in Moldova today are facing a crisis in the price of heating. Previously, the government paid for 40 percent of all heating costs, but stopped this support in January 2009. Winter relief has become an even more vital service for Nazi victims in Moldova.

Between July 2008 and June 2009, approximately 1,446 Nazi victims throughout Moldova received services from the Jewish Charitable Committee of Kishinev, including 1,140 distributed food packages, 19,304 fresh food sets, 19,116 meals-on-wheels, 94,642 homecare hours and 1,387 Nazi victims provided with winter relief. In addition to Kishinev, these services were provided in 92 periphery towns and cities.

MOLDOVA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	157	\$452,830
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	403	\$5,340,523
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	296	\$542,026
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	156	\$46,800
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$5,929,349

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$632,145
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$589,987
TOTAL	\$1,222,132
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$631,295
Homecare	\$208,153
Administration	\$122,019
Medical Program	\$118,257
Day Center	\$61,384
Training	\$29,400
Repair Workshop	\$21,095
Center Activity	\$20,529
Winter Relief	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$1,222,132

RUSSIA



Capital	Moscow
Chief of State	President Dmitriy Medvedev
Head of Government	Premier Vladimir Putin

Country Population	140,041,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	47,250
Estimated Jewish Population	600,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$3,563,177
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$16,895,754
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$147,500
TOTAL	\$20,606,431



Activity

The Hasadim providing services to Nazi victims in Russia are struggling with the high inflation rates that are leading to large increases in the costs of food and medicine. The devaluation of the ruble is causing a deficit and a corresponding rise in prices of all imported goods. In some regions of Russia, up to 80 percent of medicines for sale locally are imported. The prices on these items have been steadily rising and are expected to increase even more before the end of the year.

The cost of utilities has increased by up to 30 percent in some regions, forcing Nazi victims to choose between heating and electricity or medicines and food. The increase in unemployment has affected the younger population of Nazi victims who may still have been working as well as those depending on their families for financial support. The sharp decrease in municipal services to the elderly, such as abolishment of free transportation programs, has forced Nazi victims to become more dependent on the Hasadim than ever before.

Between July 2008 and June 2009 an estimated 45,181 Nazi victims throughout the vast expanse of Russia were served by seven Hesed institutions and their numerous satellites: Jewish Charitable Committee of St. Petersburg and North-West; Jewish Welfare Committee Foundation, Moscow; Jewish Welfare Committee of the Volga Region and Central Russia Foundation, Nizhny Novgorod; Kaliningrad Regional Public Foundation, "Hesed Kaliningrad"; the Jewish Charitable Committee of Rostov-on-Don and the Rostov Region; the Jewish Welfare Committee of Krasnoyarsk and Krasnoyarsk Region; and the Jewish Charitable Committee of the Ural Region, Ekaterinburg.

Together, between July 2008 and June 2009, these Hasadim provided 68,305 food packages, 304,911 meals on wheels, 108,847 fresh food sets, 1,475,649 hours of homecare, and 5,345 Nazi victims with winter relief.

RUSSIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	1,164	\$3,563,177
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1,796	\$29,595,664
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1,262	\$2,436,961
Swiss Refugee Program	2	\$7,975
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	863	\$258,900
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$32,302,092

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$10,151,215
German Government	\$5,501,039
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$1,100,000
U.S. Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$143,500
TOTAL	\$16,895,754
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$7,943,236
Food Program	\$2,965,723
Food Packages	\$1,808,814
Administration	\$1,689,574
Medical Program	\$738,720
Center Activity	\$550,131
Training	\$522,351
Day Center	\$252,495
Medical Equipment	\$200,411
Hesed Mobile	\$88,847
Repair Workshop	\$74,704
Vehicles	\$31,000
Winter Relief	\$29,748
TOTAL	\$16,895,754

UKRAINE



Capital	Kiev
Chief of State	President Viktor A. Yushchenko
Head of Government	Prime Minister Yuliya Tymoshenko

Country Population	45,700,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	36,000
Estimated Jewish Population	350,000-500,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$9,270,444
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$15,837,450
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$209,975
TOTAL	\$25,317,869



Activity

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe with close to 40 percent of the Nazi victim population in the former Soviet Union. However, the government of Ukraine is not functioning, with major cabinet posts unfilled and the economy near collapse, and services for the elderly constantly decreasing. Inflation has made basic food items such as milk and bread very large expenses for older adults living on pensions with decreasing purchasing power.

The average life expectancy in Ukraine is 55-57 years for men and 60-62 for women, but Hesed clients live, on average, at least 10 years longer than other Ukrainians. The Hasadim throughout Ukraine provide not only much needed homecare, medicine and food, but also socialization programs for Nazi victims keeping them engaged in Jewish communal life.

Five Hesed organizations serve approximately 34,470 Nazi victims in the cities of Ukraine and hundreds of outlying communities: Jewish Charitable Committee, Dnepropetrovsk; Jewish Charitable Committee, Lvov; Jewish Welfare Community Mission 'Ednist', Odessa; Kharkov Regional Charitable Fund 'Hesed Kharkov Ezori', Kharkov; and Jewish Charitable Committee, Kiev. Together, between July 2008 and June 2009, these Hasadim provided 10,974 food packages, 109,086 meals on wheels, 55,127 fresh food sets, 2,110,480 hours of homecare, and 3,323 Nazi victims with winter relief.

UKRAINE 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	3,094	\$9,270,444
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	5,228	\$75,913,507
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	2,295	\$4,407,419
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1,371	\$411,300
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$80,734,818

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$10,708,468
German Government	\$3,616,292
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$1,442,690
French Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$70,000
TOTAL	\$15,837,450
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$6,892,576
Food Packages	\$2,314,660
Medical Program	\$1,728,514
Administration	\$1,576,742
Food Program	\$1,472,191
Center Activity	\$715,270
Day Center	\$526,886
Repair Workshop	\$250,837
Training	\$186,855
Capital	\$70,000
Winter Relief	\$65,296
Medical Equipment	\$37,623
TOTAL	\$15,837,450



AZERBAIJAN

Capital	Baku
Chief of State	President Ilham Aliyev
Head of Government	Prime Minister Artur Rasizade

Country Population	8,239,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	75
Estimated Jewish Population	16,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$2,997
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$165,325
TOTAL	\$168,322



Activity

Hesed Gershon in Baku provided services to approximately 70 Nazi victims between July 2008 and June 2009, including 54 distributed food packages, 64 food cards, 5,215 hours of homecare, and winter relief to 67 victims.

AZERBAIJAN 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	1	\$2,997
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	2	\$25,429
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
Payment Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1	\$300
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$27,179

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$165,325
Service Provided	Amount
Food Packages	\$39,226
Medical Program	\$37,379
Food Program	\$23,769
Homecare	\$19,167
Administration	\$16,532
Winter Relief	\$11,517
Center Activity	\$7,045
Day Center	\$6,581
Training	\$4,109
TOTAL	\$165,325

GEORGIA



Capital	T'bilisi
Chief of State and Head of Government	President Mikheil Saakashvili

Country Population	4,616,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	150
Estimated Jewish Population	10,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$5,024
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$163,725
TOTAL	\$168,749



Activity

The end of 2008 brought disturbing news for the citizens of Georgia. All individuals are now required to pay for their own hospital treatments. This is especially problematic as there is no health insurance in Georgia. Hesed Eliyahu must now budget for many more medical expenses for its Nazi victim clients.

Hesed Eliyahu in Tbilisi provided services to approximately 119 Nazi victims between July 2008 and June 2009, including 25 distributed food packages, 75 fresh food sets, 1,928 meals-on-wheels, 14,942 hours of homecare, medicine to 105 Nazi victims and winter relief to 108 victims.

GEORGIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	1	\$5,024
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1	\$26,348
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
Payment Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1	\$300
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$28,098

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$163,725
Service Provided	
Food Packages	\$66,527
Homecare	\$31,925
Center Activity	\$22,445
Administration	\$16,372
Medical Program	\$9,266
Winter Relief	\$8,644
Food Program	\$3,570
Training	\$3,296
Day Center	\$1,080
Repair Workshop	\$600
TOTAL	\$163,725



KAZAKHSTAN

Capital	Astana
Chief of State	President Nursultan Nazarbayev
Head of Government	Prime Minister Karim Masimov

Country Population	15,399,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	930
Estimated Jewish Population	45,000-50,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$50,956
Allocations for Social Welfare Services	\$234,401
TOTAL	\$285,357



Activity

The Almaty Hesed provides basic social services for all needy Nazi victims living in Kazakhstan. In order to do this, the Hesed also holds educational seminars for Hesed staff. For instance, a three-day seminar on “Transition to International Standards of Bookkeeping” was held for Hesed bookkeepers at the end of 2008, bringing together representatives from 11 Hesed centers throughout Kazakhstan. The seminar provided practical help to the bookkeepers in the various Hesed centers and created a cadre of professionals who can assist each other, communicating via email and telephone.

Between July 2008 and June 2009, Corporate Fund ‘B’Yahad’ in Almaty provided services to approximately 888 Nazi victims, including 1,176 distributed food packages, 894 fresh food sets, 3,412 meals-on-wheels, 43,025 hours of homecare, and winter relief to 580 victims.

KAZAKHSTAN 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	17	\$50,956
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	31	\$438,395
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	26	\$37,700
Payment Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	13	\$3,900
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$479,995

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$234,401
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$96,951
Center Activity	\$74,391
Administration	\$23,440
Food Program	\$16,134
Day Center	\$6,996
Food Packages	\$6,093
Training	\$3,907
Winter Relief	\$3,789
Repair Workshop	\$2,500
Medical Program	\$200
TOTAL	\$234,401

KYRGYZSTAN



Capital	Bishkek
Chief of State	President Kurmanbek Bakiev
Head of Government	Prime Minister Igor Chudinov

Country Population	5,432,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	160
Estimated Jewish Population	1,100
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$11,166
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$127,985
TOTAL	\$139,151



Activity

The first quarter of 2009 saw a growing negative influence of the world economic crisis on the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic. The number of officially unemployed increased to 11 percent. Among the unemployed are labor migrants who lost jobs in Russia and have returned home to Kyrgyzstan. Inflation in 2008 was 18.4 percent, the second highest rate in the FSU after Ukraine, with rising prices for food, medicine and communal services resulting in increased social tensions. Official efforts to end the crisis to date have failed.

As a result of this difficult situation, the conditions for pensioners in Kyrgyzstan have worsened, including the Hesed's Nazi victim clients. The support provided by Hesed has therefore become even more crucial for the elderly of the Jewish community. The Hesed's food and medical programs are working to meet the most basic, vital needs of Nazi victims.

Hesed Tikva in Bishkek provided services to approximately 155 Nazi victims between July 2008 and June 2009, including 575 distributed food packages, 599 fresh food sets, 1,488 meals-on-wheels, 6,363 hours of homecare, and winter relief to 127 victims.

KYRGYZSTAN 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Previous Payments		
Central and Eastern European Fund	2	\$11,166
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$12,616

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$127,985
Service Provided	Amount
Food Packages	\$45,167
Medical Program	\$42,279
Homecare	\$15,400
Administration	\$12,798
Winter Relief	\$6,500
Food Program	\$5,841
TOTAL	\$127,985



UZBEKISTAN (TURKMENISTAN & TAJIKISTAN)

Capital	Tashkent
Chief of State	President Islom Karimov
Head of Government	Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Country Population	27,606,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	510
Estimated Jewish Population	18,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$32,972
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$411,075
TOTAL	\$444,047



Activity

One complication in serving the Nazi victim population in Uzbekistan is working through the local bureaucracy. In the first half of 2009, some planned activities and events were not carried out due to delays in working with the local banks. This also resulted in some clients not receiving all of their food packages. The Hesed was forced to purchase additional food items with food cards for these clients.

The Hasadim, based on regulations developed by JDC to ensure that services that are paid for are actually rendered, do not pay fully in advance for any services rendered for clients. Unfortunately, in these harsh economic times, this policy has affected working relationships with organizations that have in the past partnered with the Hasadim. In Uzbekistan, the Hesed has successfully worked with the Eye Microsurgery Republic Center for some time now and in 2009 alone, the Center diagnosed 18 Nazi victims and performed five cataract operations. However, the Center has now ceased working with Hesed Yeoshua as the 50 percent deposit payment before a procedure with a full payment following is no longer accepted. The Hesed is having a similar problem in finding a pharmacy. The Hesed staff reached out to eleven pharmaceutical firms and advertised in every possible media, but it cannot find a company willing to accept a partial payment up front with the remainder paid at a later date. Local pharmacies are also not inclined to work with organizations that make payments via bank transfers.

Between July 2008 and June 2009, Hesed Yeoshua in Tashkent provided services to approximately 492 Nazi victims throughout Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, including 2,562 distributed food packages, 718 fresh food sets, 4,340 meals-on-wheels, 36,441 hours of homecare, and winter relief to 368 victims.

UZBEKISTAN 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	11	\$32,972
Cumulatively Since 1998	31	\$409,056
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	27	\$47,585
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	13	\$3,900
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		<i>\$460,541</i>

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$411,075
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$103,872
Medical Program	\$71,660
Food Packages	\$64,918
Food Program	\$48,240
Administration	\$41,107
Winter Relief	\$40,540
Day Center	\$12,608
Hesed Mobile	\$10,320
Training	\$10,000
Center Activity	\$6,610
Repair Workshop	\$1,200
TOTAL	\$411,075

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA



Capital	Sarajevo
Chief of State/Chairman of the Presidency:	Zeljko Komsic
Head of Government/Chairman of the Council of Ministers:	Nikola Spiric

Country Population	4,613,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	165
Estimated Jewish Population	1,100
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$299,208
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$134,854
TOTAL	\$434,062



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 35 percent to €240 per month from €178 due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Claims Conference works with La Benevolencija, the Jewish humanitarian aid society of the Jewish Community of Sarajevo, which provides comprehensive social services to Nazi victims which include the following services:

:: A homecare program which includes 19 caregivers, three physicians and two nurses who assist vulnerable Nazi victims throughout the country with all aspects of their basic activities of daily living, allowing them to remain in their homes.

:: A medication program that enables Nazi victims residing throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina to be reimbursed for purchasing medications that are not covered by the national health insurance plan.

:: A medical team comprising physicians and nurses that offers medical programs for seniors including consultations, in-home medical treatment for the homebound, and post-hospital rehabilitation.

The agency also provides case management, transportation, housing-related assistance, emergency assistance, food programs, and socialization programs.

In 2002 the Claims Conference arranged for funding from the French government toward the purchase of a vehicle to provide medical and social assistance to Nazi victims, and in 2003, provided funding through the Austrian Government contribution to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund toward the Sarajevo outpatient clinic expenses and for purchasing medical equipment to benefit Nazi victims.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	97	\$299,208
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	143	\$2,354,846
Previous Programs		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	50	\$454,271
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	27	\$8,100
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$2,817,217

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$105,076
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$20,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$9,778
TOTAL	\$134,854
Service Provided	Amount
Medicine	\$46,745
Homecare	\$23,000
Medical Program	\$18,000
Administration	\$12,507
Case Management	\$10,584
Emergency Assistance	\$9,778
Food Program	\$7,440
Transportation	\$2,800
Minor Home Modifications	\$2,000
Socialization Program	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$134,854

BULGARIA



Capital	Sofia
Chief of State	President Georgi Parvanov
Head of Government	Prime Minister Boyko Borissov

Country Population	7,205,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	900
Estimated Jewish Population	8,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$318,582
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$411,220
TOTAL	\$729,802



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Claims Conference supports Shalom, the representative and operational body of all 19 local Jewish community branches in Bulgaria. Shalom operates senior day centers in Sofia and the provinces that provide places where older adults living at home can enjoy social, cultural and therapeutic activities while receiving the medical assistance they require day to day. The day centers also provide a daily nutritious hot meal for its participants. For many Nazi victims who cannot shop or cook, this is the only hot meal they eat during the week. In addition, Shalom provides hot meals to homebound Nazi victims.

As the state is currently reducing its support for medical care, Shalom reimburses Nazi victims for many necessary medications. Shalom also provides essential medications and supplies for a dental care program.

An emergency assistance program provides short-term help to vulnerable Nazi victims, which eases immediate financial burdens. Categories of assistance often include housing related costs, emergency medical care, homecare, medical products such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, and food.

The agency also provides ongoing homecare, housing-related assistance, transportation, case management, medical care, and medical supplies and equipment.

In addition, the Golden Age Camp, located in a rustic setting far from the congested urban centers, brings together 350 Nazi victims from across Bulgaria for a week-long socialization program during the

summer. The program owes its popularity and success to its effective combination of medical treatment and rehabilitation, coupled with cultural and religious activities that ensure a warm and supportive environment.

Beginning in 1998, the Claims Conference provided funding for the construction of the Jewish old age home in Sofia, which included the purchase of equipment for the facility. In 2001, the Claims Conference also provided funding through the Spanish Government contribution to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund for the old age home.

BULGARIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	90	\$318,582
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	194	\$1,876,217
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	413	\$3,658,204
Swiss Refugee Program	3	\$10,875
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	212	\$63,600
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$5,611,488

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount allocated for 2009
German Government	\$195,025
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$127,307
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$58,888
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$411,220
Service Provided	Amount
Medicine	\$120,576
Food Program	\$109,500
Emergency Financial Assistance	\$58,888
Homecare	\$45,000
Medical Program	\$23,031
Socialization Programs	\$18,000
Administration	\$12,700
Medical Equipment	\$8,500
Transportation	\$7,025
Minor Home Modifications	\$5,000
Case Management	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$411,220



CROATIA

Capital	Zagreb
Chief of State	President Stjepan Mesic
Head of Government	Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor
Country Population	4,489,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	900
Estimated Jewish Population	1,700
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$667,460
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$134,824
TOTAL	\$802,284



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 35 percent to €240 per month from €178, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Due to a financial crisis earlier in the decade, the Croatian health insurance system has reduced health-care benefits, which has severely affected the elderly. The Claims Conference supports the Jewish Community of Zagreb, which provides health and medical services for elderly Nazi victims throughout the country who are not covered by health insurance.

Claims Conference funding is largely used to provide hot meals and food packages for homebound Nazi victims and to reimburse the cost of medicines and specialty medical treatments that pensioners cannot afford. The community also provides case management, medical supplies, dentures, medical devices and equipment, homecare, housing-related assistance, emergency assistance and transportation to Nazi victims residing in their own homes.

In addition, the Claims Conference supports a Café Europa program operated by the Association of Holocaust Survivors in Croatia, an organization established in 2001 that offers educational and cultural services to Nazi victims residing in Croatia.

In 2001, the Claims Conference also provided funding through the Spanish Government contribution to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund toward the financial support of Bosnian Sephardic Nazi victims residing at the Dom Lavoslav Svarc old age home in Zagreb who were displaced during the 1990s by the Yugoslav wars.

CROATIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	221	\$667,460
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	322	\$4,968,297
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	177	\$1,624,069
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	4	\$33,376
Swiss Refugee Program	10	\$18,850
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	108	\$32,400
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$6,679,584

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$110,577
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$14,469
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$9,778
TOTAL	\$134,824
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$42,830
Medicine	\$28,100
Medical Program	\$17,999
Socialization Programs	\$10,500
Emergency Financial Assistance	\$9,778
Administration	\$7,007
Case Management	\$5,000
Medical Equipment	\$4,610
Homecare	\$4,500
Minor Home Modifications	\$2,500
Transportation	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$134,824

CZECH REPUBLIC



Capital	Prague
Chief of State	President Vaclav Klaus
Head of Government	Prime Minister Jan Fischer

Country Population	10,212,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	2,500
Estimated Jewish Population	3,900
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$4,359,864
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$395,645
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$151,200
TOTAL	\$4,906,709



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Claims Conference allocates funds to the Terezin Initiative – International Terezin Association, a volunteer organization that supports cultural and educational programs and offers financial assistance to seniors throughout the Czech Republic. The agency estimates that it assists approximately 1,100 Nazi victims annually.

Through a partnership with Ezra, homecare and case management services are made available to Nazi victims throughout the country. Claims Conference grants help support 14 caregivers and six nurses, as well as numerous housekeepers and social workers. In addition to homecare, transportation, medical services such as rehabilitation and physiotherapy, psychological services, and minor home modifications are provided. In cooperation with the Prague Jewish community, a financial assistance program helps defray the cost of medications and medical equipment.

A separate grant to the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic provides supplemental emergency assistance for Hungarian Jewish victims of Nazism.

CZECH REPUBLIC 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	1,165	\$4,359,864
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1,954	\$35,791,194
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1,370	\$2,654,889
Swiss Refugee Program	12	\$35,888
Budapest Fund	1	\$2,592
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	871	\$261,300
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$38,745,863

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$190,000
German Government	\$141,930
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$54,666
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$9,049
TOTAL	\$395,645
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$82,250
Medicine	\$77,000
Case Management	\$68,920
Emergency Assistance	\$63,443
Medical Equipment	\$43,150
Medical Program	\$21,550
Minor Home Modifications	\$18,910
Transportation	\$10,500
Administration	\$9,922
TOTAL	\$395,645

HUNGARY



Capital	Budapest
Chief of State	President Laszlo Solyom
Head of Government	Prime Minister Gordon Bajnai

Country Population	9,906,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	11,000
Estimated Jewish Population	49,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$15,092,391
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$4,778,720
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$51,180
TOTAL	\$19,922,291



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF). Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

In 2008, the Claims Conference established the Budapest Fund to compensate certain survivors of the Nazi occupation of Budapest still living in Eastern Europe who were not eligible for CEEF payments. This fund was established through negotiations with the German government in order to obtain recognition for the persecution suffered by Budapest's Jews between March 1944 and January 1945. The Claims Conference continues to negotiate for pension payments for these survivors.

Recent governmental reforms have resulted in drastic cuts in Hungarian healthcare services and social security benefits with a severe impact on the elderly. With the largest Nazi victim population in Central and Eastern Europe, the Hungarian Social Support Foundation ("the Foundation") provides more than 5,000 Holocaust survivors with extensive social welfare services.

Based on careful research of the social welfare needs of Nazi victims, the Foundation has prioritized the following five service areas:

:: Financial support is provided for those who cannot afford the rapidly rising cost of medications. This program is coordinated throughout the country through three pharmacies in Budapest and one in Debrecen. In 2006, the Pharmaceutical Courier service was introduced in the capital to deliver medications

directly to the homes of Nazi victims, ensuring that they do not have to wait in long lines at pharmacies.

:: Support is provided to help Nazi victims pay for the cost of gas and electricity, as the cost of utilities have dramatically increased in recent years.

:: The Foundation, in cooperation with the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary, operates a food program to assist the most vulnerable Nazi victims. The agency provides dry food packages for those survivors who are able to cook for themselves; for those who cannot, hot meals are delivered to their homes.

:: The provision of in-home care is another critical component of the Foundation's social welfare program. Home nursing is offered in Budapest and throughout the provinces. The program includes nursing, therapy, rehabilitation, specialized care and is implemented in cooperation with the Hungarian Health Authority. Homecare is now provided in the seven largest Jewish communities in Hungary. This service provides assistance for those Nazi victims who are unable to perform basic activities of daily living. In Budapest, where most Nazi victims reside, 38 caregivers are trained and employed annually by the Foundation and typically provide clients four to five hours of care weekly. Homecare services are contracted out with local providers in the provinces and are closely monitored by the Foundation to ensure proper care.

:: An emergency assistance program that provides short-term help to ease immediate financial burdens. Categories of assistance often include rent to prevent eviction, medical care, medical products such as emergency alarms, psychological counseling, funds to prevent utility shut-off, legal representation, and emergency medicines.

The Foundation also provides housing-related assistance, transportation, medical programs, medical supplies and equipment, case management, and socialization programs for Nazi victims.

Beginning in 1998, the Claims Conference has provided significant funding for the renovation of the Charity Hospital in Budapest and for the reconstruction of a new wing to house the frailest Nazi victims living in Hungary. Additional support was provided from the Claims Conference through the Austrian Government's contribution to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund toward purchasing medical equipment, supplies and medicines for the home.

Magyarorszagi Autonom Orthodox, the only Orthodox Jewish nursing home in the country, has also received Claims Conference support for capital improvements including the installation of an elevator. Beginning in 1996, the Claims Conference has also allocated funds toward renovating the old age homes in Ujpest and Szeged.

Besides annually supporting the food program operated out of the central kosher kitchen in Budapest, the Claims Conference has also provided funding to the Federation of Jewish Communities in Hungary for the purchase of refrigerated vans to enable fresh meal delivery to homebound Nazi victims.

The Central Europe Center for Research and Documentation (Centropa) is a not-for-profit organization based in Vienna, Austria dedicated to preserving Jewish history in Central and Eastern Europe and disseminating its findings. The Claims Conference allocates funds for the "Café Centropa" socialization program for Jewish Nazi victims residing in Budapest, which provides eight social events per year, with 40 to 60 Nazi victims attending each event.

HUNGARY 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	4,233	\$15,092,391
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	8,481	\$138,248,392
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	16,368	\$153,438,449
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	193	\$1,509,608
Swiss Refugee Program	141	\$508,225
Budapest Fund	5,886	\$15,254,945
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	9,988	\$2,996,400
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$311,956,019

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$2,114,260
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$1,082,267
International Conference on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$789,523
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$458,170
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$294,000
U.S. Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$40,500
TOTAL	\$4,778,720
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$1,133,432
Emergency Assistance	\$1,237,871
Medicine	\$768,196
Food Program	\$538,980
Administration	\$359,019
Minor Home Modifications	\$260,007
Case Management	\$258,230
Transportation	\$80,000
Medical Equipment	\$73,790
Medical Program	\$49,195
Socialization Programs	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$4,778,720

POLAND



Capital	Warsaw
Chief of State	President Lech Kaczynski
Head of Government	Prime Minister Donald Tusk
Country Population	38,483,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	2,500
Estimated Jewish Population	3,200
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$3,129,953
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$817,981
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$35,000
TOTAL	\$3,982,934



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF). Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Social conditions in Poland remain difficult for the elderly as the state continues to cut public healthcare spending in its bid to meet the European Union's Eurozone entry criteria. Furthermore, pension levels for seniors are among the lowest in the region. The Claims Conference's primary social welfare partner in Poland is the Central Jewish Welfare Commission, an umbrella group comprising all major Polish Jewish organizations including the Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland, the Shalom Foundation, the Social and Cultural Association of Jews in Poland, the Jewish Religious Communities of Poland, the Jewish Historical Institute, the Association of Jewish Combatants and Victims of the Second World War, and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The Central Jewish Welfare Commission has prioritized four service areas for Nazi victims:

Homecare: Homecare is provided by caregivers who assist with housekeeping, shopping, laundry, cooking meals and errands. Personal care is provided by nurses for Nazi victims who have recently undergone surgery or suffer serious illness and are no longer mobile.

Food Program: The Commission also operates a food program in seven kosher canteens in the largest Jewish communities in Poland. Nazi victims who can no longer prepare meals for themselves can visit the community centers and enjoy hot meals while socializing with their peers. Meals are delivered to the homes of homebound victims.

Medication Program: The medication program helps beneficiaries who cannot afford the growing cost of prescription drugs.

Emergency Assistance Program: An emergency assistance program provides short-term help to ease immediate financial burdens. Categories of assistance often include housing related costs, medical care, medical products such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, heavy duty, funds to prevent utility shut-off, clothing needed for the winter, emergency food and medicines.

For Nazi victims, this organization also provides case management, winter and summer relief, clothing programs, socialization and mental health programs at senior clubs and a day center, minor renovations and repairs of apartments, medical supplies and equipment, in-home rehabilitation or at local clinics, medical care, a volunteer program to visit homebound clients, and transportation to doctor appointments.

Of particular note are the 10-day rehabilitation programs operated by the Commission held twice a year at the Srodoborow facility outside of Warsaw. This program assists isolated and disabled Nazi victims in need of psychological support and rehabilitation in a Jewish environment.

Allocations are also made to the Association of Children of the Holocaust in Poland, which helps child survivors share their experiences and provides them with meaningful support including socialization and mental health programs. The organization also provides medical and financial assistance to vulnerable Righteous Gentiles living in Poland. The Claims Conference supports group and individual psychotherapy for approximately 75 participants, who are unable to pay for these services themselves.

Beginning in 1995, the Claims Conference provided significant funding for the renovation of the Srodoborow facility which includes the purchase of equipment and furniture. Claims Conference capital improvement projects in Poland also include the renovation of the Nozyk Synagogue (2001), which housed a senior day center program and is the last remaining pre-war Synagogue in Warsaw, and the renovation of the kosher canteen for the Jewish community in Wroclaw (2000).

POLAND 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	875	\$3,129,953
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1,412	\$27,122,339
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1,521	\$2,971,583
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$3,625
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	977	\$293,100
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$30,390,647

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$366,847
German Government	\$360,468
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$90,666
TOTAL	\$817,981
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$258,000
Emergency Assistance	\$90,666
Medicine	\$87,000
Food Program	\$64,720
Medical Program	\$64,000
Case Management	\$40,000
Transportation	\$39,550
Administration	\$36,684
Winter Relief	\$32,000
Medical Equipment	\$29,813
Psychological Services	\$24,880
Minor Home Modifications	\$24,468
Socialization Programs	\$19,200
Friendly Visiting	\$7,000
TOTAL	\$817,981

ROMANIA



Capital	Bucharest
Chief of State	President Traian Basescu
Head of Government	Prime Minister Emil Boc

Country Population	22,215,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	2,500–4,000
Estimated Jewish Population	9,900
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$1,641,006
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$1,213,959
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$70,000
TOTAL	\$2,924,965



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

FEDROM, the representative and operational body of all 36 Jewish communities in Romania, provides a wide range of social and medical services to Nazi victims. In 2008 the Claims Conference significantly increased its funding to FEDROM for Nazi victim services in Romania based on the difficult economic conditions caused by the global recession.

FEDROM has identified the five most critical social service needs for Nazi victims:

:: More than 1,000 Nazi victims benefit from a food program which includes meals-on-wheels and hot meals in nine kosher canteens in the largest Jewish communities in Romania. Moreover, after forging a relationship with two of the largest food service companies in the country, FEDROM introduced its food voucher program in 2007. This program now operates in 95 percent of Romanian Jewish communities and provides participants the flexibility to shop at local supermarkets instead of relying on monthly food packages with the same contents for all participants. More than 500 of the neediest Nazi victims benefit from this program throughout the country.

:: Homecare is provided for the frailest clients who are both isolated and homebound in all the functioning Jewish communities.

:: Nazi victims residing throughout the country can be reimbursed for the purchase of medications that are not covered by their pensions.

:: The winter relief program provides financial assistance for heating and utilities in Nazi victims' apartments. Extra food and medicine are distributed during the harsh winters as seniors find it difficult to leave their homes during this season.

:: An emergency assistance program provides short-term help to ease immediate financial burdens. Categories of assistance often include housing related costs, medical care, medical products such as wheel chairs and hearing aids, funds to prevent utility shut-off, clothing needed for the winter and emergency food and medicines.

Other social services funded by the Claims Conference include medical equipment, housing-related assistance, and transportation.

Beginning in 1996, the Claims Conference provided significant funding for the renovation of the Rosen Old Age Home in Bucharest, the primary Jewish residential care facility in Romania. Capital improvements to the 110-bed facility include expansion, purchasing equipment, and installing an elevator. The Claims Conference has funded the purchase of multiple vehicles, such as buses to transport disabled and Nazi victims and trucks to deliver hot meals to homebound Nazi victims. Financial assistance has also been provided for the renovation of kosher canteens throughout the country and for the central kosher kitchen in Bucharest.

ROMANIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	464	\$1,641,006
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1,083	\$15,098,396
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1,317	\$12,713,117
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	8	\$60,644
Swiss Refugee Program	5	\$18,125
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	614	\$184,200
Budapest Fund	5	\$12,959
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$28,087,441

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$472,473
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$321,250
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$259,001
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$120,000
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$39,003
Austrian Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$2,232
TOTAL	\$1,213,959
Service Provided	Amount
Food Program	\$511,950
Medicine	\$317,700
Emergency Assistance	\$157,833
Homecare	\$89,000
Winter Relief	\$69,773
Administration	\$33,203
Medical Equipment	\$27,500
Transportation	\$4,000
Minor Home Modifications	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$1,213,959

SERBIA



Capital	Belgrade
Chief of State	President Boris Tadic
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mirko Cvetkovic

Country Population	7,379,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	450–800
Estimated Jewish Population	1,400
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$582,219
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$217,563
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$15,000
TOTAL	\$814,782



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 35 percent to €240 per month from €178, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia is the representative body of nine local Jewish community branches in Serbia. The organization coordinates a healthcare project to provide welfare services for Nazi victims who are not covered by government health insurance. The public health services in the region are in critical condition due to a lack of funds, causing a severe shortage of medications in public and private facilities and the inability to offer proper medical care.

The healthcare project is supervised by two physicians and focuses on providing medicines and medical services, including medical consultations and examinations, surgical procedures, rehabilitation, dental care, and medical devices. As part of the project, the community-run pharmacy in Belgrade provides medications for Nazi victims who cannot afford to pay for them due to their meager pensions. The agency also provides homecare for frail and homebound Nazi victims. Additional services offered by the organization include case management, emergency assistance, and transportation.

Since September 2005, the Claims Conference has allocated funds to the Jewish Community of Belgrade for daily hot meals at the community-run kosher canteen and meal delivery to homebound Nazi victims.

SERBIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	262	\$582,219
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	411	\$6,021,955
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	173	\$1,417,024
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	5	\$38,666
Swiss Refugee Program	3	\$7,975
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	111	\$33,300
Budapest Fund	2	\$5,183
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$7,524,103

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$175,538
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$22,500
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$19,525
TOTAL	\$217,563
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$49,788
Medical Program	\$42,334
Medicine	\$31,000
Food Program	\$29,000
Administration	\$19,750
Emergency Assistance	\$19,525
Case Management	\$14,166
Transportation	\$7,000
Medical Equipment	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$217,563



SLOVAKIA

Capital	Bratislava
Chief of State	President Ivan Gasparovic
Head of Government	Prime Minister Robert Fico

Country Population	5,463,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,000–1,900
Estimated Jewish Population:	10,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$2,365,912
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$353,928
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$25,000
TOTAL	\$2,744,840



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Central and Eastern European Fund. Beginning in January 2010, payments will rise 11 percent to €240 per month from €216, due to Claims Conference negotiations with the German government in 2009. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Nearly 720 Nazi victims are served by the Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Slovak Republic (UZZNO) through Or Chaim, the principal project of UZZNO's Slovak Centre for Health and Social Care. Or Chaim's mission is to provide health and social services to Holocaust survivors in Slovakia. With an average age of 79, Slovakia's Nazi victims are experiencing increasing health problems while the costs of health care, energy, nursing, and other services are rising.

Since its establishment in 2000, the Centre has provided an array of services for vulnerable Nazi victims. With the assistance of Claims Conference grants, Or Chaim provides funding for medications, medical equipment such as glasses, walkers, and hearing aids, dental work, nursing care, therapeutic services, minor home modifications, and hot meals, while also serving as a channel to government and non-profit assistance for Nazi victims. The Centre collaborates with social service departments within the Jewish communities throughout Slovakia to ensure that necessary assistance reaches all who need it. The "Hatikva" help line is an essential resource for clients who live outside big cities or Jewish communities.

The Claims Conference also funds the socialization programs of The Hidden Child Slovakia (THC), an organization run by Nazi victims. Ten therapeutic and social programs each year draw 230 Nazi victims. Twice-monthly meetings of social clubs in Bratislava and Kosice help break the isolation experienced by many Nazi victims as they grow older. Two weeklong conferences focused on psychotherapy for survivors are sponsored by the THC each year. Transportation to programs is provided for 45 members of the group.

SLOVAKIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Central and Eastern European Fund	653	\$2,365,912
<i>Cumulatively Since 1998</i>	1,172	\$21,281,822
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers:	805	\$7,832,477
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	75	\$563,301
Swiss Refugee Program	7	\$23,563
Budapest Fund	6	\$15,550
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	435	\$130,500
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$29,847,213

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$154,926
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$131,192
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$48,000
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$19,810
TOTAL	\$353,928
Service Provided	Amount
Medicine	\$145,508
Homecare	\$77,000
Emergency Assistance	\$67,216
Administration	\$28,405
Medical Equipment	\$11,626
Food Program	\$9,873
Socialization Programs	\$8,000
Medical Program	\$4,300
Minor Home Modifications	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$353,928



AUSTRIA

Capital	Vienna
Chief of State	President Heinz Fischer
Head of Government	Chancellor Werner Faymann

Country Population	8,210,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,100
Estimated Jewish Population	9,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$566,575
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$67,169
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$18,000
TOTAL	\$651,744



Overview

The Claims Conference has been negotiating with Austrian government and industry since 1953 for compensation and restitution for Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism. Although a series of small measures were enacted over the decades, Austria continued to regard itself as the first victim of Nazism, rather than acknowledging that a majority of Austrians welcomed and collaborated with the Third Reich. Through negotiations that culminated in a \$500 million agreement in 2001, Austria acknowledged its historical responsibility to its country's Jewish victims of Nazism with property and asset restitution measures, compensation payments, and pension and nursing care provisions.

Through the Claims Conference office in Vienna, negotiations continue with the government to extend or expand existing compensation and restitution programs. In 2009, these talks resulted in the ability of Austrian Jews born between the Anschluss on March 13, 1938 and the end of the war on May 8, 1945 to purchase Austrian government old-age pensions. Previously, these were available to Nazi victims born prior to the Anschluss.

Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

In addition, Jewish victims of Nazism in Austria receive restitution, compensation, and government pension payments from a number of programs established through decades of government negotiations with the Claims Conference.

For 2009, the Claims Conference allocated approximately \$3.3 million from the Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program (AHSEAP) to organizations around the world. The funds result from 2007 Claims Conference negotiations, in which the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs agreed to provide between €1.8 million and €2 million annually toward AHSEAP. The funds, distributed by local social service agencies, are for items such as partial payment for repurchasing into the Austrian pension program, dental treatment, medical aids and treatment, and emergency care. From 2004 through 2007, the Claims Conference allocated approximately \$11.5 million from AHSEAP, deriving from a settlement between Bank Austria and the Claims Conference and a 1990 Claims Conference agreement with the government to assist survivors.

Claims Conference allocations in Austria are made to ESRA, which provides a wide range of services to Jewish victims of Nazism, including homecare, meals-on-wheels, medical programs and equipment, and minor home modification assistance. In 2008, ESRA established a widely successful “friendly visiting” program that pair elderly Nazi victims with local volunteers who visit regularly and provide much-appreciated social contact. Due to the success of this program ESRA has continued to include this feature in its 2009 budget.

In addition, the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Sozialabteilung (IKG), the social welfare department of the Jewish Community of Vienna, provides emergency cash assistance to Nazi victims in Austria in coordination with ESRA, helping to pay for housing and related costs, medical and dental services, in-home services and client transportation.

AUSTRIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	16	\$57,045
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	178	\$426,021
Article 2 Fund	101	\$509,530
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	147	\$4,481,735
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	545	\$5,104,230
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	8	\$57,590
Swiss Refugee Program	35	\$96,425
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$10,166,001

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$45,835
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$21,334
TOTAL	\$67,169
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$21,334
Case Management	\$12,817
Homecare	\$7,760
Socialization Programs	\$5,835
Medicine	\$4,492
Medical Equipment	\$3,964
Minor Home Modifications	\$3,568
Administration	\$3,567
Medical Program	\$1,982
Food Program	\$1,850
TOTAL	\$67,169
<p>Social service assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary living in Austria is also provided through allocations from the Hungarian Gold Train Settlement. This aid is administered through the Jewish Community of Stockholm, Sweden.</p>	

BELGIUM



Capital	Brussels
Chief of State	King Albert II
Head of Government	Prime Minister Herman van Rompuy

Country Population	10,414,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	3,000–8,000
Estimated Jewish Population	30,500
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$5,490,770
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$651,503
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$261,800
TOTAL	\$6,403,073



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Service Social Juif is the central Jewish welfare agency in Brussels, serving nearly 500 Nazi victims. Chore/housekeeper services are a key element of Service Social Juif’s programs, as more survivors require such assistance each year. Transportation services allow survivors to attend medical appointments and participate in the activities of the “Club Amitie” and other opportunities for socialization. A pool of Jewish family physicians provides a rapid response to the medical needs of homebound Nazi victims. Psychological follow-up is completed after medical visits, and social workers also bring in psychologists and psychiatrists who specialize in care for the elderly when such services are needed. Claims Conference funds also help provide case management, meal delivery, medical equipment, medications, minor home modifications, and emergency assistance.

The Royal Society for Jewish Welfare (“Centrale”) in Antwerp is the central Jewish welfare agency serving the Flemish part of Belgium. The agency specializes in care for the elderly by providing kosher meal delivery to homes and hospitals, case management, and homecare, operating an old age home, and running a Medical Psychological Center that focuses on working with Nazi victims. The Claims Conference supports the Social Center, comprising four social assistants and two administrative employees, which manages case management services and housekeeping, personal care, and kosher meal distribution for Nazi victims. The social assistants visit Nazi victims in their homes or in the hospital, helping them resolve any major problems they may be facing. Claims Conference funds also help provide home visits from registered nurses for those Nazi victims who cannot take care of their own personal or medical needs, thereby delaying the necessity for these individuals to move into nursing homes. Centrale serves approximately 500 Nazi victims each year.

BELGIUM 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	8	\$28,523
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	108	\$271,547
Article 2 Fund	1,032	\$5,462,247
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1,287	\$40,045,337
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	796	\$7,532,659
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	16	\$114,707
Swiss Refugee Program	166	\$354,164
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$48,318,414

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount allocated for 2009
German Government	\$239,400
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$210,000
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$74,370
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$67,845
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$59,888
TOTAL	\$651,503
Service Provided	Amount
Case Management	\$218,684
Homecare	\$193,033
Emergency Assistance	\$134,258
Food Program	\$35,032
Medical Equipment	\$19,827
Minor Home Modifications	\$17,759
Transportation	\$13,747
Medicine	\$9,775
Medical Program	\$9,388
TOTAL	\$651,503



DENMARK

Capital	Copenhagen
Chief of State	Queen Margrethe II
Head of Government	Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen
Country Population	5,500,510
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,000
Estimated Jewish Population	6,400
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$402,241
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$47,620
TOTAL	\$449,861



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The social situation of Nazi victims in Denmark is more difficult when compared to the rest of the population. Most are immigrants from Poland and Hungary, and so did not have the opportunity to work long enough to build up a substantial pension. Therefore most of them are living on a state social pension.

As a result of the international economic situation, state support for homecare and other welfare programs is not sufficient to meet demand. The elderly are still receiving special assistance from the state for medical needs and homecare, but in most cases this amount is not enough to pay for all their needs. Therefore the Jewish Community is playing an increasingly important role by covering needs that the state no longer secures.

The Jewish Community of Copenhagen, a very small community, does not have a professional social department. Since 2005 the Claims Conference has supported the Jewish community by allocating funds for a case worker to look after the daily needs of survivors, as well as supporting meal deliveries, medical equipment, medicine and transportation.

DENMARK 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	6	\$21,392
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	685	\$1,477,182
Article 2 Fund	78	\$380,849
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	150	\$5,161,164
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	198	\$1,839,682
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	9	\$55,354
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$8,533,382

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$47,620
Service Provided	Amount
Case Management	\$34,358
Medical Equipment	\$4,624
Administration	\$3,011
Food Program	\$2,840
Medicine	\$2,391
Transportation	\$396
TOTAL	\$47,620



FRANCE

Capital	Paris
Chief of State	President Nicholas Sarkozy
Head of Government	Prime Minister Francois Fillon

Country Population	64,058,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	37,000–70,000
Estimated Jewish Population	490,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$39,644,129
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$2,822,302
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$42,566,431



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

In France, the social and economic situation has changed significantly over the past two years. At the end of 2008 the state started cutting at least half of the funds for social services, meaning a decrease in support for homecare for Holocaust victims. With the help of Claims Conference funding, social welfare agencies are trying to ease the situation for survivors.

Association D'Aide Aux Israelites Ages Et Malades (ADIAM), in Paris, provides homecare services for Nazi victims residing in Paris and the surrounding area. The agency has a guardianship program for mentally impaired elderly providing legal and financial management services to Nazi victims.

CASIP-COJASOR in Paris, along with the Comite d'Action Sociale Israelite de Marseille (CASIM) in Marseille, provides homecare, case management, guardianship services, and home-delivered meals. In recent years, there has been a change in the clients seen by these agencies. Previously, most of the Nazi victim clients were survivors of camps in Europe or Jews who were hidden during the war, but recently a larger percentage of Nazi victim clients are immigrants from North Africa.

Fonds Social Juif Unifie, based in Paris, oversees the emergency assistance program for the entire country. Most funds are concentrated on minor home modifications and medical and dental needs. Many Nazi victims reside in older apartment buildings that are not equipped for their residents' declining abilities. In many situations, Nazi victims' medical and dental bills are so large that they do not have funds

left to cover rent and minor home modification expenses. When Nazi victims apply to state organizations for help in modifying their apartments, answers are often postponed indefinitely. Building owners frequently take advantage of this situation, especially if there is a delay in paying rent due to the initiation of a modification project, to evict the elderly residents. Emergency assistance funded by the Claims Conference can help victims remain in their homes and make the changes necessary to keep living there.

Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah is a €390 million endowment established in 2000 by the government of France. Included in its activities is the provision of social welfare services for Nazi victims in France. The Claims Conference works closely with the Foundation.

FRANCE 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	314	\$1,117,013
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	3,146	\$9,005,760
Article 2 Fund	7,122	\$38,527,116
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	7,507	\$133,268,090
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	2,781	\$26,775,516
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	43	\$339,995
Swiss Refugee Program	371	\$865,288
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$170,254,649

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$1,822,289
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$430,712
German Government	\$247,198
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$224,744
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$97,359
TOTAL	\$2,822,302
Service	Amount
Homecare	\$1,460,543
Emergency Assistance	\$319,603
Medical Program	\$304,642
Food Program	\$208,821
Minor Home Modifications	\$172,950
Administration	\$103,490
Transportation	\$98,095
Case Management	\$85,000
Medicine	\$37,379
Medical Equipment	\$31,779
TOTAL	\$2,822,302

GERMANY



Capital	Berlin
Chief of State	President Horst Koehler
Head of Government;	Chancellor Angela Merkel

Country Population	82,330,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	15,000
Estimated Jewish Population:	120,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$16,564,089
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$828,444
TOTAL	\$17,392,533



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Most Holocaust victims residing in Germany immigrated from the former Soviet Union between ages 60 and 90, thus having no opportunity to work and subsequently having no possibility of drawing an old-age pension from the German government. The social welfare assistance they receive is not enough to pay for expensive medications or treatments that are not covered by their health plans such as eye-glasses or hearing aids. A special problem is dental care, which is not paid by state medical programs. Very often, elderly Nazi victims also do not have sufficient funds to pay for utilities.

Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland e.V. (ZWST) serves as the central social service umbrella organization for all of the Jewish communities of Germany. In addition to these services, ZWST provides staff training for professionals working with Nazi victims and support for senior centers and senior clubs.

Claims Conference grants support a wide array of services for more than 3,000 Nazi victims in 26 communities throughout Germany. Rising costs for medicine and medical supplies have made essential the financial assistance for medical items not covered by state medical insurance, such as dental treatments and medications. Additional homecare hours and meals are received by survivors in need. Case management and counseling are provided for survivors residing in Wiesbaden, Offenbach, Frankfurt, Dresden, Berlin, Duesseldorf, and Koeln. An emergency assistance program is also in place, serving more than 1,200 Nazi victims in 22 communities.

In addition to these services, ZWST operates four “Treffpunkte,” meeting places and social care centers for survivors. Treffpunkte operate several days each week and provide homecare, meals, socialization, case management, transportation, and home visits to approximately 350 Nazi victims on a monthly basis. The Frankfurt Treffpunkt opened in 2004 and was followed by the establishment of centers in Hannover in 2007 and Dresden and Recklinghausen in 2009. These four Treffpunkte currently receive Claims Conference funding. Work has already begun on two new Treffpunkte in Berlin and Brandenburg. ZWST estimates that the Berlin and Brandenburg Treffpunkte will serve an additional 400-500 Nazi victims.

The Claims Conference also supports a Café Europa program of Child Survivors Deutschland, based in Langen.

GERMANY 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	2,423	\$8,207,432
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	26,308	\$73,038,216
Article 2 Fund	1,753	\$8,356,657
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	2,287	\$74,568,325
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	3,614	\$33,351,335
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	164	\$1,325,659
Swiss Refugee Program	46	\$132,676
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$182,416,211

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$614,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$154,444
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$60,000
TOTAL	\$828,444
Service	Amount
Medical Program	\$345,000
Emergency Assistance	\$154,444
Homecare	\$89,173
Case Management	\$74,926
Medical Equipment	\$65,000
Administration	\$55,000
Socialization Programs	\$24,320
Transportation	\$10,297
Food Program	\$10,284
TOTAL	\$828,444



GREECE

Capital	Athens
Chief of State	President Karolos Papoulias
Head of Government	Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis

Country Population	10,737,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	800
Estimated Jewish Population:	4,500
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$918,517
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$113,484
TOTAL	\$1,032,001



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The social and economical situation in Greece started changing with the introduction of the Euro as national currency. This affected inflation, as prices tripled but salaries and pensions did not increase accordingly. Additionally, the social system in Greece does not function as well as in other European countries. For example, elderly people do not receive any extra pension to help with medical expenses.

In this social and economic situation, Holocaust victims have particular difficulties, as many of them ended up abandoned or losing their families and find themselves forced to live alone even when unable to fully care for themselves.

Each retired person receives only about €400 a month from the state. That amount is expected to cover all expenses, though it is substantially less of what is actually needed.

The Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece, the umbrella organization of Greek Jewry, represents the eight main areas in which the Jewish community resides (Athens, Corfu, Halkis, Ionnina, Larissa Thessaloniki, Trikala and Volos) and provides homecare, emergency financial assistance, and other services to Nazi victims with Claims Conference funding.

GREECE 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Article 2 Fund	188	\$918,517
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	234	\$5,475,077
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	179	\$1,770,522
Hardship Fund	53	\$169,571
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	6	\$47,010
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$7,462,180

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$86,150
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$17,334
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$113,484
Service	Amount
Homecare	\$76,240
Emergency Assistance	\$27,334
Medical Equipment	\$5,285
Transportation	\$2,643
Medicine	\$1,982
TOTAL	\$113,484



ITALY

Capital	Rome
Chief of State	President Giorgio Napolitano
Head of Government	Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Country Population	58,126,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	2,000–4,000
Estimated Jewish Population	28,500
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$854,452
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$446,784
TOTAL	\$1,301,236



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Union of Italian Jewish Communities, based in Rome, is an umbrella organization for the country's Jewish communities. With Claims Conference funding, the Union has developed programs throughout Italy for homecare, food programs, transportation, medical equipment, medical care, and emergency assistance for Nazi victims.

The Jewish Social Service Agency of Rome was established in 1885 by royal decree. For Nazi victims, the agency uses Claims Conference allocations to provide homecare, case management, information and referral services, chore services, and friendly visiting.

The Jewish Community of Milan has used Claims Conference allocations to better develop its homecare program for Nazi victims, as well as provide transportation, meal delivery, case management, and telephone support. The Milan agency has also recently initiated a monthly day center/socialization program that includes physical fitness, games for strengthening cognitive skills, memory and autobiography groups, and singing and other workshops.

ITALY 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,565
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	17	\$43,788
Article 2 Fund	119	\$850,887
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	133	\$3,079,079
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	154	\$1,522,835
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	4	\$30,322
Swiss Refugee Program	33	\$84,100
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$4,760,124

Allocations for Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$161,675
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$150,363
German Government	\$82,080
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$52,666
TOTAL	\$446,784
Service Provided	Amount Allocated for 2009
Homecare	\$223,968
Emergency Assistance	\$90,153
Medicine	\$32,953
Food Program	\$24,714
Medical Program	\$21,005
Medical Equipment	\$20,574
Administration	\$16,059
Socialization Programs	\$7,928
Case Management	\$5,476
Minor Home Modifications	\$2,671
Transportation	\$1,283
TOTAL	\$446,784

NETHERLANDS



Capital	Amsterdam
Chief of State	Queen Beatrix
Head of Government	Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende

Country Population	16,716,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	10,500
Estimated Jewish Population	30,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$3,979,349
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$351,080
TOTAL	\$4,330,429



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Beginning in 2003, homecare organizations in the Netherlands have been confronted with severe budget cuts by the Dutch government. These cuts apply to all types of homecare, including home nursing, personal care, and domestic services for Holocaust victims. The price per hour for personal care is also fixed by the government, and the funds provided do not cover the cost of supplying such services to all Jewish Nazi victims who require them. Thus, although the government of the Netherlands provides some funding for home care services, these funds do not cover the full needs of Jewish Nazi victims.

To meet these needs, the Claims Conference partners with Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk/Dutch Jewish Social Services (JMW), a social work organization serving Jews in the Netherlands, and Stichting Joods Amsterdams Bejaarden Centrum Beth Shalom Nursing Home (JABC), an elderly home and nursing home. JMW provides a range of social services to Jewish elderly in the Netherlands, most of whom are Nazi victims. With the help of Claims Conference funds, JMW provides chore/housekeeper services and case management to Nazi victims, while JABC's specialized nurses provide personal and nursing care. The agencies also receive funding for emergency assistance. Approximately 2,500 Jewish Nazi victims are served by JMW/JABC annually.

NETHERLANDS 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	11	\$38,862
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	64	\$177,169
Article 2 Fund	618	\$3,940,487
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	652	\$8,309,752
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	992	\$9,711,356
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	30	\$223,652
Swiss Refugee Program	56	\$86,275
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$18,508,204

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$169,000
German Government	\$82,080
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$70,000
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$351,080
Services Provided	
	Amount
Homecare	\$282,841
Case Management	\$38,239
Emergency Assistance	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$351,080



SWEDEN

Capital	Stockholm
Chief of State	King Carl XVI Gustaf
Head of Government	Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt

Country Population	9,060,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	1,200–2,000
Estimated Jewish Population	15,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$1,185,433
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$555,408
TOTAL	\$1,740,841



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

With Claims Conference support, the Jewish Community of Stockholm operates a “Support for the Homebound” program, which provides homecare and home services for Nazi victims, including support for activities of daily living such as shopping, cooking, going outdoors, and attending medical appointments. Due to cutbacks in the program sponsored by the Stockholm municipality, the demand for homecare from elderly Nazi victims has increased recently. The Claims Conference also funds the Community’s counseling/social work program, providing psychological support and outreach to Nazi victims. Through this program, social workers assist Nazi victims in crisis situations and help them cope with past traumatic incidents, survivors’ guilt, and aging, as well as leading discussion groups and support sessions. The Claims Conference also allocates funds for emergency financial assistance to Nazi victims.

In Stockholm, the Jewish Old Age Home holds a weekly Café Europa program for Nazi victims living in the facility as well as those residing in the area. The program includes kosher meals, lectures, entertainment and trips. The Association of Holocaust Survivors in Sweden organizes two major Café Europa events per year, an annual meeting and a Chanukah gathering.

The Jewish Community of Malmo provides 80 Nazi victims with homecare, case management, and meals on wheels. In addition, a weekly lunch for Nazi victims is organized at the Jewish community building.

For the first time in 2009, the Claims Conference allocated funds to the Jewish Community of Gothenburg for an emergency financial assistance program for Nazi victims.

The Jewish Community of Stockholm administers allocations from the Hungarian Gold Train Settlement to agencies that do not receive these allocations from the Claims Conference but may have small populations of Nazi victims from Hungary that require assistance funded by the Settlement.

SWEDEN 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	25	\$89,133
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	938	\$2,052,508
Article 2 Fund	227	\$1,096,300
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	399	\$14,271,288
<i>Previous Payments</i>		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1,198	\$11,506,942
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	67	\$529,735
Swiss Refugee Program	19	\$63,075
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$28,423,548

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$276,705
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$162,884
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$43,957
German Government	\$41,040
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$30,822
TOTAL	\$555,408
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$310,475
Homecare	\$125,088
Case Management	\$47,040
Psychological Services	\$27,000
Administration	\$19,660
Food Program	\$17,645
Socialization Programs	\$8,500
TOTAL	\$555,408



SWITZERLAND

Capital	Bern
Chief of State and Head of Government	President Hans-Rudolf Merz

Country Population	7,604,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	600
Estimated Jewish Population	17,700

Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$659,762
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$679,762



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

In light of the decreased spending power of Swiss old-age pensions, the Claims Conference recently assisted the Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization, an agency in Zurich in the establishment of an emergency financial assistance program to Jewish victims of Nazism. These cash grants help defray the costs of daily living, particularly health care services, with payments for housing and related costs, medical and dental services, in-home services, and transportation.

The Swiss Jewish Welfare Organization was founded in 1914. During and after the Shoah, this agency was the primary contact for persecuted Jews coming to Switzerland, caring for 23,000 refugees between 1933 and 1945, including a group of 1,684 Hungarian Jews who were allowed by Adolf Eichmann to buy their freedom after negotiations led by Dr. Rudolf Kasztner in 1944, as well as survivors of several camps.

SWITZERLAND 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	14	\$49,914
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	281	\$653,969
Article 2 Fund	112	\$609,848
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	142	\$3,919,029
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	268	\$2,570,623
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	8	\$63,698
Swiss Refugee Program	23	\$53,650
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$7,260,969

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$20,000
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$20,000



UNITED KINGDOM

Capital	London
Chief of State	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government	Prime Minister James Gordon Brown

Country Population	61,113,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	9,800
Estimated Jewish Population	295,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$1,431,665
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$2,627,584
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$255,000
TOTAL	\$4,314,249



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

As in many countries, the U.K. is feeling the affects of the international economic downturn. Severe cuts in interest rates mean the returns on savings on which many people rely have been greatly reduced. Similarly, investments and property prices have been reduced.

Driven by the increased costs of oil, utility bills have risen and so has the price of food. There is also a fear of increased inflation and thus increased interest rates to counter it. All this affects members of the agencies helped by the Claims Conference. It is now more difficult to secure care packages from local authorities and when they are put in place the number of hours provided is less than in previous years. Municipal budgets have been reduced with further cuts expected in the future. Additionally, the cost of specialist medical consultations has increased in recent years by as much as 20 to 25 percent per appointment.

The Claims Conference supports various services provided by an umbrella group comprising social service agencies in the U.K. working with Jewish Nazi victims. Nearly 400 Nazi victims are receiving home-care with Claims Conference funds through the Association of Jewish Refugees (AJR), Agudas Israel Community Services, and Jewish Care/Shalvata. More than 1,000 Nazi victims attend meetings of AJR's outreach program, which enables the agency to identify and provide social services to increasing numbers of needy survivors living in communities throughout the country. Social Work Teams provide home visits to assess current needs, provide appropriate referrals, monitor follow-up and provide continuing support to needy Nazi victims, including new ones identified through the outreach program. Claims Conference support also helps the umbrella group provide meals on wheels and a medical program.

UNITED KINGDOM 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	28	\$99,472
<i>Cumulatively since 1980</i>	222	\$607,953
Article 2 Fund	255	\$1,332,193
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	348	\$11,209,755
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	929	\$8,822,042
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	18	\$144,084
Swiss Refugee Program	116	\$337,850
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$21,121,684

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$842,000
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$715,624
German Government	\$605,395
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$347,231
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$117,334
TOTAL	\$2,627,584
Service Provided	Total
Homecare	\$1,047,138
Emergency Financial Assistance	\$1,002,434
Case Management	\$180,000
Medical Program	\$143,510
Food Program	\$89,063
Transportation	\$77,915
Socialization Programs	\$60,000
Administration	\$27,524
TOTAL	\$2,627,584



ARGENTINA

Capital	Buenos Aires
Chief of State and Head of Government	President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner

Country Population	40,914,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	3,000
Estimated Jewish Population	225,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$694,139
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$1,500,111
TOTAL	\$2,194,250



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Claims Conference supports Tzedaka Foundation's Holocaust Survivor Assistance Program, designed to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable and aging Nazi victims. Since the financial crisis of 1999-2002, the state healthcare system has virtually collapsed and cannot provide the necessary social services to care for the elderly. Retirement pensions are very low and often inaccessible, and many seniors saw their life savings vanish during the crisis earlier this decade.

To combat these conditions, Tzedaka Foundation's Holocaust Survivor Assistance Program [in consultation with Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA)] provides a comprehensive social service program that focuses on the following service areas:

:: A program that purchases at discounted rates, or acquires through donations, specific medicines that have increased up to triple the cost due to currency devaluation. The agency has established a unique national community pharmacy that fills monthly prescriptions for thousands of Jews living below the poverty line. These medications are distributed throughout 65 social welfare assistance centers throughout the country so that Nazi victims may easily access the medications they require.

:: A program that subsidizes the cost of medical care because the Argentine public health system is inadequate to meet Nazi victims' needs. This program includes clinical and complex medical testing conducted by expert physicians, specialized medical treatments, hospitalization, surgical interventions, medical care, and gerontology services.

:: An emergency assistance program that provides short-term help to ease immediate financial burdens. Categories of assistance often include rent to prevent eviction, medical care, medical products such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, heavy duty house cleaning, funds to prevent utility shut-off, clothing needed for the winter, food and funeral expenses.

:: Homecare for infirm and homebound Nazi victims. The program includes trained nursing staff and in-home caregivers who assist with medication management, shopping, meal preparation, diet control, light household chores including laundry, personal care, hygiene, and companionship. Caregivers also help with errands, and allow otherwise isolated Nazi victims the ability to attend medical appointments and social events.

:: For those who need assistance with food, the agency provides food vouchers to ensure daily nutritional and dietary needs are being properly met.

:: Financial assistance for transportation so that Nazi victims can visit medical facilities, take care of urgent errands, and partake in the various programs offered at Tzedaka Foundation headquarters.

The Holocaust Survivor Assistance Program also offers housing-related assistance, supportive counseling, psychological treatment, case management, legal services, and friendly visitation and socialization programs.

Asociacion Israelita de Sobrevivientes de la Persecucion Nazi (Sherit Hapleita) was established in 1952 to provide social support for Nazi victims and to transmit the legacy of the Shoah to future generations in Argentina. With Claims Conference funding, Sherit Hapleita provides a Café Europa socialization program for Nazi victims that is run in coordination with Tzedaka Foundation.

ARGENTINA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,565
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	118	\$342,637
Article 2 Fund	140	\$690,574
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	193	\$6,355,958
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	651	\$6,218,005
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	6	\$50,064
Swiss Refugee Program	39	\$125,425
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	82	\$24,600
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$13,116,689

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$690,000
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$372,163
German Government	\$273,454
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$101,334
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$63,160
TOTAL	\$1,500,111
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$520,433
Medical Program	\$213,415
Homecare	\$168,867
Case Management	\$157,102
Medicine	\$143,975
Administration	\$95,954
Food Program	\$82,917
Transportation	\$82,336
Socialization Programs	\$48,333
Psychological Services	\$7,500
Friendly Visiting	\$2,895
Minor Home Modifications	\$2,750
TOTAL	\$1,500,111

Social service assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary living in Argentina is also provided through allocations from the Hungarian Gold Train Settlement. This aid is administered through the Jewish Community of Stockholm, Sweden.



BRAZIL

Capital	Brasilia
Chief of State & Head of Government	President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva

Country Population	198,739,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	2,000
Estimated Jewish Population	96,200
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$1,075,720
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$651,579
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation & Research	\$64,000
TOTAL	\$1,791,299



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Uniao Brasileiro-Israelita do Bem-Estar Social (UNIBES) in Sao Paulo is the primary organization in Brazil providing social services to Nazi victims. Using Claims Conference allocations, the agency has prioritized four areas of care for this population, all with the goal of helping Holocaust victims to remain in their homes as long as possible. UNIBES has an emergency assistance program providing short-term help to ease immediate financial burdens, including funds for medical care, homecare, and medical products such as wheelchairs and hearing aids; reimburses Nazi victims for the purchase of medications that are not covered by the national health insurance plan; provides a medical program to reimburse the costs of hospital bills, surgery, dental and eye care, and specialty treatments; and offers ongoing homecare to assist vulnerable Nazi victims with all aspects of their basic activities of daily living.

In addition to providing the above mentioned services, UNIBES recently forged an innovative partnership with the prestigious Albert Einstein Hospital in Sao Paulo to provide free comprehensive medical care for the most vulnerable Nazi victims living in Brazil.

The Claims Conference also supports Instituicao Beneficente Israelita Ten Yad in Sao Paulo, which delivers weekly packages of dairy foods to Nazi victims, including important proteins that they cannot afford to purchase. These kits are distributed at a central site and to the homes of homebound Nazi victims.

BRAZIL 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	5	\$17,827
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	81	\$212,075
Article 2 Fund	214	\$1,057,893
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	344	\$12,015,340
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers:	891	\$8,448,677
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	11	\$85,676
Swiss Refugee Program	23	\$68,875
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	139	\$41,700
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$20,872,343

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$285,681
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$157,554
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$145,288
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$63,056
TOTAL	\$651,579
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$214,550
Medicine	\$162,000
Medical Program	\$107,750
Homecare	\$86,209
Food Program	\$36,000
Medical Equipment	\$24,481
Administration	\$20,589
TOTAL	\$651,579



CHILE

Capital	Santiago
Chief of State & Head of Government	President Michelle Bachelet
Country Population	16,602,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	350
Estimated Jewish Population	20,600
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$216,810
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$143,951
TOTAL	\$360,761



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Allocations are made to Reshet, an agency in Santiago that provides emergency financial assistance to Jewish victims of Nazism. These cash grants help pay for expenses such as medical care, housing related assistance, homecare and transportation.

CHILE 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Article 2 Fund	32	\$216,810
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	47	\$1,712,069
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	9	\$22,550
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	122	\$1,190,780
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	4	\$14,500
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	20	\$6,000
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$2,954,243

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$113,951
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$143,951
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$139,568
Administration	\$4,383
TOTAL	\$143,951



MEXICO

Capital	Mexico City
Chief of State and Head of Government	President Felipe de Jesus Calderon Hinojosa

Country Population	111,212,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	100–300
Estimated Jewish Population	39,600
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$47,109
Allocations for Social Welfare Services	\$45,333
TOTAL	\$92,442



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Memoria y Tolerancia, a volunteer-run organization based in Mexico City, distributes emergency assistance payments to Jewish Nazi victims funded by Claims Conference allocations. These cash grants help pay for housing-related expenses, and dental and medical needs.

The Claims Conference began distributing funds to Memoria y Tolerancia in 2004 from the Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class. The success of the organization's work impressed upon the Mexican Jewish community the importance of assisting Holocaust victims on a community-wide basis.

MEXICO 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Article 2 Fund	10	\$47,109
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	20	\$645,993
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	5	\$12,851
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	67	\$628,547
Swiss Refugee Program	10	\$27,550
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	7	\$2,100
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,317,041

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$42,666
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$2,667
TOTAL	\$45,333
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$45,333
TOTAL	\$45,333



URUGUAY

Capital	Montevideo
Chief of State & Head of Government	President Tabare Vazquez Rosas

Country Population	3,494,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	350
Estimated Jewish Population:	17,900
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$98,866
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$202,884
TOTAL	\$301,750



Activity

The Claims Conference makes direct compensation payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Tzedaka Foundation in Montevideo is the social welfare partner of the Claims Conference in Uruguay. The agency provides social services for vulnerable Nazi victims that include socialization programs and an emergency assistance program that covers the costs of medications, medical care, food and housing-related assistance. In 2009, Tzedaka Foundation, with the support of the Claims Conference, established an expanded homecare program for Nazi victims, which includes purchasing medical equipment and accessories. The agency also holds socialization programs several times a year attended each time by approximately 140 Holocaust victims.

URUGUAY 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Article 2 Fund	20	\$98,866
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	34	\$1,045,485
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	17	\$49,324
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	153	\$1,411,732
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	8	\$21,025
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	17	\$5,100
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$2,541,010

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$100,358
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$67,666
German Government	\$27,360
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$7,500
TOTAL	\$202,884
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$164,164
Medical Program	\$11,000
Minor Home Modifications	\$10,360
Socialization Programs	\$7,500
Medical Equipment	\$6,000
Administration	\$3,860
TOTAL	\$202,884



VENEZUELA

Captial:	Caracas
Chief of State & Head of Government	President Hugo Chavez Frias

Country Population	26,815,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	300
Estimated Jewish Population	14,500
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$439,294
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$25,000
TOTAL	\$464,294



Activity

Direct compensation payments from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

During the past few years the public health care system in Venezuela has deteriorated and the cost of medical care has significantly increased, having a severe impact on the elderly. In 2008, the Claims Conference initiated an emergency financial assistance program for Nazi victims through Yajad - Red de Asistencia Social de la Comunidad Judia de Venezuela, in Caracas. These emergency cash grants help needy Nazi victims pay for medical care, food, housing related assistance, and transportation.

VENEZUELA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Article 2 Fund	91	\$439,294
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	153	\$5,736,811
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	12	\$31,143
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	199	\$1,740,478
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	2	\$16,688
Swiss Refugee Program	5	\$15,950
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	66	\$19,800
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$7,560,870

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$25,000
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$25,000



AUSTRALIA

Capital	Canberra
Chief of State	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government	Prime Minister Kevin Rudd
Country Population	21,263,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	9,800–12,000
Estimated Jewish Population	104,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$8,200,110
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$2,922,241
Allocations: Shoah Education, Documentation, and Research	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$11,152,351



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

Australia's Nazi victim population is concentrated in Sydney and Melbourne, but the two major organizations that receive Claims Conference allocations also provide services to Nazi victims in the other Australian states and territories.

Australia differs from other countries of Jewish immigration because most of the Jews who arrived before 1950, with the exception of those born in the United Kingdom, are Holocaust victims. Additional migrations of Nazi victims occurred in the 1950s, first from Hungary in 1956 after the Soviet invasion and then from Poland between 1957 and 1960, when the Gomulka government allowed Jews to emigrate. A fourth wave of Nazi victim immigration to Australia began in the 1980s from what was the Soviet Union.

In Sydney, JewishCare - New South Wales established its Nazi victim program 20 years ago. The agency provides extensive in-home services, including respite care for Nazi victims and their family caregivers, case management, client transportation, and emergency assistance, which includes individual grants on an as needed basis for unanticipated costs related to housing, medical care, dental care and emergency food assistance. It also operates the Club 50 Drop-in Centre and the Berger Centre, which holds weekly meetings, socialization programs and lectures. The program also coordinates in-home services to Nazi victims who live in other Australian states.

Jewish Care (Victoria), outside of Melbourne, has been assisting Nazi victims with Claims Conference funding for over a decade. Like its sister organization in Sydney, Jewish Care provides extensive in-home services, including respite care for clients and their caregivers. The agency also provides home-delivered meals, emergency cash assistance, friendly visitors, transportation, minor home modifications, medica-

tions, medical equipment, occupational therapy and physiotherapy, case management, housing support, and socialization programs through its Golden Age clubs and the Association of Former Inmates of Concentration Camps and Ghettos from the Former Soviet Union. Jewish Care also provides in-home services to Nazi victims in other Australian states.

The Jewish Centre on Ageing in Sydney has been providing kosher food with Claims Conference funding to Nazi victims since 1998. Its 70 volunteers provide a hot lunch at its drop-in center as well as home-delivered meals to approximately 174 Nazi victims in the Sydney area each week.

AUSTRALIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	432	\$1,540,216
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	4,204	\$11,443,255
Article 2 Fund	1,383	\$6,659,894
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	2,119	\$85,753,022
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	4,010	\$38,309,582
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	58	\$477,844
Swiss Refugee Program	81	\$232,000
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$136,205,703

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
German Government	\$1,182,465
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$811,876
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims	\$514,368
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$186,788
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$130,833
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$95,911
TOTAL	\$2,922,241
Service Provided	Amount
Homecare	\$1,384,245
Case Management	\$607,351
Emergency Assistance	\$334,381
Food Program	\$159,108
Socialization Programs	\$103,976
Transportation	\$87,559
Administration	\$64,683
Medical Program	\$55,079
Medical Equipment	\$49,516
Respite Care	\$43,000
Minor Home Modifications	\$25,763
Friendly Visiting	\$5,580.
Medicine	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$2,922,241



NEW ZEALAND

Capital	Wellington
Chief of State	Queen Elizabeth II
Head of Government	Prime Minister John Key

Country Population	4,213,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	150
Estimated Jewish Population	7,000
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$57,132
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$16,000
TOTAL	\$73,132



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The Wellington Jewish Care of the Aged Society uses Claims Conference funds to provide emergency assistance payments to Jewish victims of Nazi persecution throughout New Zealand. These cash grants help pay for expenses such as housing and related costs, medical and dental services, in-home services and client transportation. The agency currently is in contact with approximately 24 Nazi victims.

NEW ZEALAND 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	2	\$7,131
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	75	\$189,473
Article 2 Fund	11	\$50,001
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	16	\$696,827
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	40	\$379,090
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	2	\$16,688
Swiss Refugee Program	2	\$4,350
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,286,428

Allocations: Social Services	
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$16,000
Service Provided	Amount
Emergency Assistance	\$16,000



TUNISIA

Capital	Tunis
Chief of State	President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mohamed Ghannouchi

Country Population	10,486,000
Estimated Nazi Victim Population	300
Estimated Jewish Population:	1,530
Approved 2009 Total Budget	
Direct Compensation Payments	\$15,867
Allocations: Social Welfare Services	\$43,140
TOTAL	\$59,007



Activity

Direct compensation payments are made from the Article 2 Fund and the Hardship Fund. The Claims Conference negotiates on an ongoing basis with the German government to include additional Nazi victims in compensation programs, increase payments, and provide increased funds for social services.

The elderly Jews of Tunisia are, for the most part, those who for a variety of reasons could not leave when virtually all of the Jewish population of the country emigrated from 1948 – 1989. All of them were subject to Nazi occupation during World War II. In many cases, these individuals never worked; they remain to this day outside even Tunisia’s modest welfare safety net, and are completely dependent on the Jewish community for all their medical, social and financial needs. With the financial support of the Claims Conference, the community has expanded its social services program enabling vulnerable Nazi victims to remain at home. These services include a medical assistance program, which provides medications and major medical interventions, a food program, homecare, and home-related assistance.

TUNISIA 2009 BUDGET DETAILS

Individual Compensation Programs	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,565
<i>Cumulatively Since 1980</i>	114	\$328,103
Article 2 Fund	2	\$12,302
<i>Cumulatively Since 1993</i>	2	\$29,528
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	12	\$93,314
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$450,945
Allocations: Social Services		
Fund	Amount Allocated for 2009	
Spanish Government Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$23,140	
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$20,000	
TOTAL	\$43,140	
Service Provided	Amount	
Medical Program	\$36,649	
Homecare	\$3,500	
Food Program	\$2,991	
TOTAL	\$43,140	

OTHER COUNTRIES

ALBANIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Central and Eastern European Fund	1	\$6,236
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$10,481
Payment Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1	\$300
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$17,017

ARUBA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885

BAHAMAS	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885

BERMUDA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$34,809
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$36,259

BOLIVIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	3	\$9,524
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	4	\$177,655
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	3	\$9,321
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	20	\$180,828
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$5,290
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1	\$300
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$373,394

CHINA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$4,762
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	22,792

COLOMBIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	14	\$60,716
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	31	\$969,542
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	4	\$13,111
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	33	\$284,026
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	6	\$1,800
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,268,479

COSTA RICA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	9	\$42,858
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	15	\$546,723
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	25	\$247,122
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$725
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$794,570

CYPRUS	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$2,381
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$54,990
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$64,875

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	5	\$24,120

ECUADOR		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund		4	\$19,048
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>		9	\$284,164
Previous Payments			
Hardship Fund		1	\$2,356
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers		20	\$197,697
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries		1	\$5,290
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews		3	\$900
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>			\$490,407

EL SALVADOR		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund		1	\$4,762
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>		1	\$18,998

FINLAND		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Hardship Fund		2	\$7,131
<i>Cumulatively since 1980</i>		7	\$21,903
Article 2 Fund		2	\$9,524
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>		2	\$68,822
Previous Payments			
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers		4	\$47,974
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>			\$138,699

GUATEMALA		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund		3	\$14,286
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>		4	\$171,013
Previous Payments			
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers		8	\$79,079
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews		3	\$900
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>			\$250,992

INDIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$3,572
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$20,797
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	1	\$2,222
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$24,469

IRELAND	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$10,485
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$10,485
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	3	\$6,214
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	5	\$49,424
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$66,123

IVORY COAST	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885

JAPAN	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	2	\$19,770

LUXEMBOURG	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	10	\$47,109
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	11	\$180,237
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,184
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	8	\$79,079
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	2	\$1,450
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$272,294

MACEDONIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Central and Eastern European Fund	11	\$32,972
<i>Cumulatively since 1998</i>	13	\$165,646
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$2,046
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	1	\$300
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$167,992

MALTA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$4,762
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$46,865
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$48,315

MONACO	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	3	\$16,667
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	3	\$40,779
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	3	\$38,089
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$725
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$87,937

MOROCCO	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	3	\$11,905
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	3	\$21,258

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund	2	\$9,524	
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	2	\$75,393	
Previous Payments			
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885	
<i>Cumulatively 1993-2009</i>		\$85,278	

NORWAY		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund	16	\$81,180	
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	20	\$627,125	
Previous Payments			
Hardship Fund	6	\$15,987	
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	62	\$570,688	
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	3	\$25,032	
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,238,832	

PANAMA		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund	3	\$15,477	
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	3	\$117,772	
Previous Payments			
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	3	\$29,655	
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$3,625	
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	2	\$600	
<i>Cumulatively 1993-2009</i>		\$151,652	

PARAGUAY		Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009			
Article 2 Fund	1	\$2,381	
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$66,486	
Previous Payments			
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	7	\$77,629	
<i>Cumulatively since 1993-2009</i>		\$144,115	

PERU	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	14	\$66,669
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	21	\$933,883
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	19	\$162,508
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	3	\$10,875
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	10	\$3,000
<i>Cumulatively 1993-2009</i>		\$1,118,610

PORTUGAL	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	4	\$19,048
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	4	\$104,451
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	5	\$24,120
<i>Cumulatively 1993-2009</i>		\$128,571

RWANDA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$1,450

SENEGAL	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$5,953
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$45,919

SLOVENIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Central and Eastern European Fund	10	\$35,674
<i>Cumulatively since 1998</i>	18	\$301,576
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	20	\$186,788
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	1	\$8,344
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$725
Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews	9	\$2,700
<i>Cumulatively 1998-2009</i>		\$500,133

SOUTH AFRICA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,565
<i>Cumulatively since 1980</i>	26	\$68,829
Article 2 Fund	41	\$193,968
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	55	\$1,858,451
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	93	\$895,119
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	3	\$25,032
Swiss Refugee Program	5	\$15,225
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$2,862,656

SPAIN	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Hardship Fund	1	\$3,565
<i>Cumulatively since 1980</i>	6	\$19,172
Article 2 Fund	26	\$149,333
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	30	\$948,790
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	27	\$284,892
Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries	4	\$30,322
Swiss Refugee Program	5	\$18,850
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$1,302,026

TANZANIA	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Hardship Fund	1	\$2,315

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Swiss Refugee Program	1	\$3,625

THAILAND	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$1,191
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$1,191

TURKEY	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$4,762
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	1	\$22,780
Previous Payments		
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	1	\$9,885
<i>Cumulatively 1993-2009</i>		\$32,665

ZIMBABWE	Nazi Victims	Amount Paid
Individual Compensation Programs: 2009		
Article 2 Fund	1	\$4,762
<i>Cumulatively since 1993</i>	2	\$54,658
Previous Payments		
Hardship Fund	1	\$2,895
Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers	3	\$38,089
<i>Cumulatively 1980-2009</i>		\$95,642

The Claims Conference also provides assistance to the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, which provides monthly financial support to more than 1,200 aged and vulnerable Christian rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust residing in 26 countries worldwide.

Hungarian Gold Train Allocations: Hungarian Jewish victims of Nazism in Costa Rica, Norway, South Africa, and Spain have also received social service assistance from allocations from the “Hungarian Gold Train” settlement. The program for countries where agencies do not receive direct allocations from this fund is centralized in one location in order to maintain fiscal control and minimize expenses.

Guide to Compensation Programs

Currently Open

Hardship Fund, Established 1980

€2,556 one-time payment to certain Jewish victims of Nazism living outside former Soviet bloc countries.

Article 2 Fund, Established 1992

€291 monthly payment to certain Holocaust survivors living outside the former Soviet bloc and who meet all other eligibility criteria.

Central and Eastern European Fund, Established 1998

Payments to certain Holocaust survivors living in the countries of the former Soviet bloc and who meet all other eligibility criteria.

€216 Monthly Payment (Prior to January 2010, European Union Countries).

€178 Monthly Payment (Prior to January 2010, Non-European Union Countries).

€240 Monthly Payment (As of January 2010, All Countries).

Full eligibility criteria for the above programs are at www.claimscon.org.

Eligibility criteria are determined by the German government.

Previous Compensation Programs

Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers, Established 2001

German Foundation

€7,669 one-time payment for former "slave laborers."

€2,556 one-time payment for former "forced laborers."

Claims Conference made payments to Jewish survivors in all countries except those residing in Poland, the Czech Republic, and the republics of the former Soviet Union, whose applications were processed by their respective national Reconciliation Foundations.

Swiss Banks Settlement, Slave Labor Class I

As part of the \$1.25 billion settlement reached in U.S. District Court in 1998, payments of \$1,450 made to Jewish and other former slave and forced laborers, as compensation for Nazi profits transacted through Swiss banks. Every Jewish survivor receiving German Foundation payments for slave or forced labor was entitled to this payment from the Claims Conference.

Additional Labor Distribution Amount

\$596 one-time payment made in 2007 to 19,119 survivors in 19 countries of former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, from an Austrian slave labor compensation fund established through Claims Conference negotiations.

Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries, Established 2001
German Foundation

€4,243 initial payment.

€2,450 second payment, made after Claims Conference negotiations.

Swiss Refugee Program, Established 2001

As part of the \$1.25 billion Swiss Banks Settlement reached in U.S. District Court in 1998, one-time payments made to certain former Jewish refugees to Switzerland.

\$3,625 paid to certain former refugees expelled from or denied entry into Switzerland.

\$725 paid to certain former refugees who plausibly demonstrated that they were admitted into Switzerland and were detained, mistreated, or abused there.





Budapest Fund, Established 2008

€1,900 one-time payment to certain survivors of Nazi-occupied Budapest who live in countries of Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union.

Payments Administered for International Fellowship of Christians and Jews, 2008

One-time payments to Jewish victims of Nazism in need living in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Latin America. IFCJ asked the Claims Conference to implement distribution of funds.

Additional information on each of these programs is available at www.claimscon.org.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS FOR 2009			
Fund	Amount Allocated	Percentage	
Article 2 Fund	\$271,377,507	48%	
Hardship Fund	\$58,253,411	10%	
Central and Eastern European Fund	\$44,505,183	8%	
Social Welfare Allocations	\$170,075,482	30%	
Total	\$544,211,583		

Sources of Claims Conference Allocations

Claims Conference Successor Organization

Proceeds from unclaimed Jewish assets in the former East Germany recovered by the Claims Conference. When the Claims Conference negotiated in 1990 for the right of former Jewish owners and heirs to file claims for properties in the former East Germany, it also negotiated for the right to recover unclaimed assets in order to prevent them from reverting to the state or wartime “aryanizers.”

German Government

Funds negotiated by the Claims Conference from the German government for social services for Nazi victims.

International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC)

Established in 1998 to reconstitute Holocaust-era insurance policies. Allocations are from the Humanitarian Fund received by ICHEIC in 2003 from the German Foundation representing German insurance companies. ICHEIC asked the Claims Conference to implement the distribution of the funds.

Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class

As part of the \$1.25 billion settlement reached in U.S. District Court in 1998, Looted Assets Class funds were designated for emergency assistance and social welfare programs for Jewish victims of Nazism. The Claims Conference, under the direction and approval of the Court, is responsible for administering these funds in certain countries.

Hungarian Gold Train Settlement

A settlement reached in U.S. District Court with the United States government concerning the handling of the contents of the “Hungarian Gold Train,” approximately 24 freight cars that contained personal property seized, confiscated or stolen from Hungarian Jews during World War II by the Nazi regime and its collaborationist Hungarian government. \$21 million was available from 2006-2010 for services to Jewish victims of Nazism from Hungary.

Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust

Established in 1997 by decree of the Federal Council of Switzerland as a humanitarian gesture to aid needy Nazi victims worldwide. The Claims Conference worked with the World Jewish Restitution Organization to administer and monitor these allocations. Allocations in 2009 were from interest that had accrued on the fund.

Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund

An international fund created as a result of the 1997 “Nazi Gold Conference” to provide resources for the relief of needy victims of Nazi persecution who had received very little or no compensation for their persecution. The Fund comprised the contributions of approximately 20 countries. The Claims Conference was awarded funding from the Austrian, French, Spanish and United States government contributions to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund, to use toward programs benefiting Nazi victims.







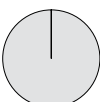
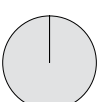
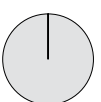
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program

The funds result from 2007 Claims Conference negotiations, in which the Austrian government agreed to provide between €1.8 million and €2 million annually for social welfare needs of Austrian Jewish victims of Nazism around the world.

Additional Labor Distribution Amount

Funds from an Austrian slave labor compensation fund established through Claims Conference negotiations.

SOURCES OF CLAIMS CONFERENCE ALLOCATIONS FOR 2009

Fund	Amount Allocated	Percentage	
Claims Conference Successor Organization	\$94,711,852	56%	
German Government	\$41,040,000	24%	
International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC)	\$20,546,073	12%	
Swiss Banks Settlement Looted Assets Class	\$5,146,940	3%	
Hungarian Gold Train Settlement	\$4,755,293	3%	
Austrian Holocaust Survivor Emergency Assistance Program	\$3,355,838	2%	
Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund	\$376,341	.1%	
Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust	\$73,493	.04%	
Additional Labor Distribution Amount	\$69,652	.04%	
Total	\$170,075,482		

Guide to Services Funded by Claims Conference Allocations

Case Management

The ongoing involvement of an agency's social worker in the lives of a Nazi victims in order to help them obtain assistance and services that are needed and to which they are entitled. Case workers connect survivors with public and private programs, such as applying for government benefits; arranging for services such as meal delivery, transportation, medical care, and home repairs; filing claims for Holocaust-related compensation programs; and helping with payment of certain expenses when needed. Case workers assisting Nazi victims are especially trained to handle the sensitivities involved.

Center Activity

In the former Soviet Union, socialization programs for Nazi victims at a Hesed, including musical gatherings, lectures, discussions, arts and crafts classes, theater productions, choir practice and a variety of other programs. Each gathering is usually accompanied by tea and a snack. Frail Nazi victims with limited mobility are brought to the Hesed for these programs one or two times a month. During their time at the Hesed, these Nazi victims can partake of a meal, receive a medical consultation, get a haircut, or receive any other service available at the Hesed.

Client Transportation

Providing transportation to Nazi victims who need it to attend medical appointments and socialization programs.

Day Center

Subsidy for membership in a senior day center program, which provides socialization, meals, activities, and the opportunity to connect on a regular basis with a social service agency.

Emergency Assistance

Cash grants given to Nazi victims in need to help meet necessary expenses, including but not limited to rent to prevent eviction, medical care, medical products such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, eyeglasses, heavy duty housecleaning, utility payment, clothing needed for winter, food, and funeral expenses.

Hesed Mobile

In the former Soviet Union, a driver with a van brings food, medical equipment, medicines, and heating materials to Nazi victims residing in small isolated towns where few Jews remain. Most often, drivers are accompanied by Hesed coordinators who can assess the condition of Nazi victim clients. In some regions where this is not possible, the driver is the only link these individuals have to a Jewish community or to social services. In general, the Hesed mobiles make trips to smaller communities one or two times a month. In regions where distances between communities are small, such as in Moldova, the Hesed mobile can travel to smaller communities up to three times a month. In some cases, Hasadim purchase to replace Hesed mobiles that are no longer safe or if they are in need of an additional Hesed mobile or van to transport Nazi victims to programs.

Food Packages

Delivery of staple items to Nazi victims who are able to cook at home.

Food Program

Hot meals in a communal setting or home delivery of meals.

Friendly Visiting

Visits to the homes of Nazi victims by volunteers to provide companionship.

Homecare

Personal care provided to Nazi victims in their homes, to enable them to live at home for as long as possible. Includes assistance with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, and eating; administering medication; light housekeeping and cooking; and chores such as shopping.

Legal Services

Assistance with legal matters such as landlord/tenant disputes.

Medical Equipment

The provision of items such as walkers, wheelchairs, canes, or other necessary items.

Medical Program

Medical examinations and consultations.

Repair Workshop

In the former Soviet Union, Nazi victims can bring small appliances to a volunteer-staffed repair workshop at a Hesed.

Training

In the former Soviet Union, Hesed staff are trained to provide the best possible services to Nazi victims.














Vehicles

The purchase of vehicles to transport Nazi victims or deliver services to them.

Winter Relief

Assistance with items such as firewood, coats, and blankets, and with home modifications designed to better protect against cold.

SERVICES FUNDED BY CLAIMS CONFERENCE ALLOCATIONS

Services Provided	Amount Allocated for 2009	Percentage of Total*	
Homecare (Includes Friendly Visiting and Respite Care)	\$92,404,349	54%	
Food Programs & Food Packages	\$16,163,798	10%	
Capital Projects	\$12,599,481	7%	
Emergency Assistance	\$12,234,963	7%	
Case Management & Legal Services	\$9,299,632	6%	
Medical & Psychological Care	\$9,262,758	6%	
Administration	\$7,623,881	5%	
Day Centers and Socialization Programs	\$5,318,978	3%	
FSU Supplemental Programs	\$1,344,199	.8%	
Client Transport	\$1,288,899	.8%	
Winter Relief & Minor Home Modifications	\$1,104,344	.7%	
Supportive Communities, Israel	\$1,018,000	.6%	
Support for Righteous Gentiles	\$412,200	.2%	
Total	\$170,075,482		

*Numbers do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTES

Payments were made originally in Euros (Deutsche Marks where applicable) from the Article 2 Fund, Hardship Fund, Central and Eastern European Fund, Budapest Fund, Program for Former Slave and Forced Laborers (German Foundation payments), and the Fund for Victims of Medical Experiments and Other Injuries. Funds were converted each calendar year from Euros or Deutsche Marks into U.S. dollars at an average of the daily prevailing rates of exchange.

Jewish populations and Nazi victim populations are estimates, as there is no formal yearly census of these populations. Jewish population figures in certain countries were taken from the American Jewish Committee Yearbook while others were provided by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Nazi victim population figures were estimated based on projections, known demographics, and services provided by local agencies. The Claims Conference welcomes additional data or sources of information on Nazi victim population numbers.