



IOM International Organization for Migration
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SWISS BANKS HOLOCAUST



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Victim Assets
Programme
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LEGAL SERVICES

Dear Sir / Madam

Proposal for the provision of humanitarian assistance to needy, elderly Roma, Jehovah's Witness, disabled and homosexual survivors of Nazi persecution

Please find enclosed the International Organization for Migration's proposal in response to the Special Master's notice regarding his interim report on distribution, recommendation for the allocation of excess funds and request for proposals for allocation of possible unclaimed residual funds.

Sincerely,

Delbert H. Field, Jr.
Deputy Director, Compensation Programmes
Team Leader, Humanitarian & Social Programmes (HSP)

Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation
P.O. Box 8300
San Francisco, CA 94128-8300
USA

CC: Special Master Judah Gribetz
Deputy Special Master Shari Reig



IOM International Organization for Migration

**Proposal for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to
Needy, Elderly Roma, Jehovah's Witness, Disabled
and Homosexual Survivors
of Nazi Persecution
(with annexes)**

January 2004

Introduction & summary

The present proposal responds to the "Notice of Special Master's Interim Report on Distribution, Recommendation for Allocation of Excess Funds, and Request for Proposals for Allocation of Possible Unclaimed Residual Funds," dated 2 October 2003, as well as to the Memorandum and Order, United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, adopting said Interim Report filed on 17 November 2003.

With this proposal, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) seeks funding for the continuation of humanitarian assistance activities carried out for the benefit of extremely needy, elderly Roma, Jehovah's Witness, disabled and homosexual survivors of Nazi persecution residing primarily in Eastern and Central Europe.

IOM provides the required information in support of its proposal as specified by the Special Master and Court. This information comes from both internal and external sources. The proposal also contains, in lieu of a single assistance plan, four possible assistance scenarios. The most modest of these scenarios envisages IOM assistance to some 66,835 survivors over a period of three years. The most costly scenario would reach 128,520 survivors during a five-year period.

The feasibility of implementing each scenario, or plan, depends primarily on the availability of unclaimed residual funds for IOM humanitarian assistance to members of the target survivor groups.

Background

On 2 August 2000, the Republic of Germany passed a law creating the Federal Foundation "Responsibility, Remembrance and Future." In this law, IOM was given responsibility, *inter alia*, for carrying out social programmes in the amount of DEM 24 million, (€ 12.27 million), for the benefit of persecuted Sinti and Roma.

The US Special Master's Proposed Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds, dated 11 September 2000, designated IOM to, *inter alia*, administer a humanitarian programme of *cy pres* assistance to needy, elderly Roma, Jehovah's Witness, disabled and homosexual survivors in furtherance of *In re: Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (Swiss Banks)*. To date, US\$ 20.5 million has been allocated by the Court for this assistance.

In the past three years, IOM has put in place a programme of humanitarian assistance benefiting more than 50,000 victims of Nazi persecution throughout Eastern and Central Europe.

In 2001, IOM developed a Roma potential beneficiary database, evidencing a substantially higher number of needy survivors than first anticipated. Ongoing research has confirmed the presence of an even greater quantum of Roma potential beneficiaries.

Working through its field offices, IOM built up a network of local service providers, entities with knowledge of and access to victim groups, and capable of delivering and accounting for assistance.

IOM project partners are Roma NGO's, faith-based NGO's and non-affiliated professional social service organizations. They are organizations, some small, others large, willing to work together, and to accept IOM standards of project monitoring and reporting in order to deliver assistance.

IOM's first humanitarian project was launched in March 2002. The Organization has since entered into fifty-two agreements for the provision of humanitarian and social assistance with service providers based in Belarus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine and the United States of America.

Modes of assistance provided to beneficiaries include food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support as set out in the Special Master's Plan.

To date, IOM has committed more than US\$ 18 million in joint donor funds for the delivery of basic assistance to victims of Nazi persecution living in extreme poverty.

Despite growing international concern for the plight and potential instability of Roma communities in Eastern and Central Europe, IOM has not encountered programmes apart from its own offering similar services to elderly Roma. It may also be said that IOM is not aware of such services being provided to the other three above-mentioned victim groups.

In designing and managing its current programme, IOM has considered local living conditions, concentrations of survivors and delivery infrastructures. Projects implemented by IOM to date range from winter assistance for nine Roma survivors in Poland to a comprehensive project in Romania, with multiple types of assistance, for over 7,000 needy persons. IOM has assisted five disabled survivors in the Czech Republic, and more than 1,800 Jehovah's Witness victims in Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Individual project parameters depend on many variables, including survivor demographics, victims' most urgent needs, available donor resources and service provider capacities. Additional detail in respect of implemented IOM humanitarian and social projects for Nazi victims is attached to this Proposal.¹

Eastern and Central Europe is a region where the living conditions of many persons, regardless of age or ethnic origin, have worsened considerably since the end of communism. The elderly, and persons "living on the edge" such as the Roma, have been hardest hit by the universal collapse of state services which once met some of their most basic material, social and medical needs.

Some of those victims already assisted have indicated that assistance given under IOM projects has allowed them to go on living, as they might have frozen or starved without it.

IOM is convinced that an allocation of further resources, from possible unclaimed residual funds from the US\$ 1.25 billion Settlement Fund, would enable projects to continue to make a significant difference to the lives of a large number of very needy people. It would also allow IOM to reach out to many others, and to provide them with what may be the first formal recognition of their suffering in nearly sixty years.

The present Proposal requests additional funds in order that IOM's Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP) for certain victims of Nazi persecution may continue and expand.

Section 4 below, "Recommendations for distribution," sets out potential programme extension scenarios, inclusive of estimated costs, locations and length.

An illustrated brochure on the current jointly funded US Court and German Foundation programme is attached.²

¹ Annex 1.

² Annex 2.

1. Number and location of Nazi victims for the proposed "Victim or Target" group to be served

Roma and Sinti³ victims

IOM's most numerous beneficiary group has to date been composed of persons of Roma origin. Authoritative estimates as to the number of group members, of all ages, living in eighteen countries of Eastern and Central Europe vary from national census figures of approximately 1.3 million (total) persons to more generous estimates, as cited by minority rights groups and various international institutions, totaling some 5.5 million people.⁴

The average of all such estimates is 4.6 million Roma, of whom 4%, or almost 184,000, are old enough to have been born before or under Nazi occupation.

As mentioned above, IOM completed in 2001 its first assessment⁵ of the demographics of needy Roma born in Nazi occupied territory and still living in Eastern and Central Europe. Persons who could be estimated to be living on US\$ 4 (four dollars) or less per day, and who had been born before 9 May 1945, were counted. This survey indicated that at least 45,453 Roma alive at the time were eligible for humanitarian and social assistance as offered by the Court and the German Foundation.

Research since carried out by IOM field offices, in the course of developing and managing projects, indicates that there may be some 175,000 Roma potential beneficiaries in fifteen Eastern and Central European countries.⁶

Official estimates of Roma demographics in Western Europe fall closer together, ranging from some 718,000 (Council of Europe) to 1,686,000 persons (minority rights groups, as cited by the World Bank).⁷ Approximately 79,000 of these are estimated to be old enough to have suffered Nazi persecution if they were living in German-occupied territory at the time.

Jehovah's Witness victims

Jehovah's Witness survivors assisted through the present IOM project are located in Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The Jehovah's Witness Holocaust Era Survivors Fund (JWHESF), IOM's current programme partner, has indicated that its project beneficiary population may be expected to remain stable and not to exceed approximately 2,000 persons.

On its own, IOM continues to seek out individuals who were persecuted for having been or having been perceived to have been Jehovah's Witness, but are no longer members of Jehovah's Witness communities, in order potentially to expand and more fully serve this beneficiary class.

Homosexual and/or disabled victims

Information derived from current IOM claims processing activities, under the Court funded Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP), suggests that approximately 60 disabled and less than 10 homosexual victims may be eligible for humanitarian assistance. These persons are located predominantly in Austria, Germany and Slovenia.

³ For the purposes of the current Proposal, the term "Roma" may be understood to include both Roma and Sinti persons.

⁴ Annex 3.

⁵ Annex 3, "AB Data" Survey Estimates.

⁶ Annex 3.

⁷ Annex 4.

Additional research by IOM field offices may be expected to identify up to 150 more eligible disabled victims in Eastern and Central Europe who may not have applied for individual compensation. The largest known concentration of those so far identified is in Poland.

Four homosexual survivors have recently been proposed for possible IOM assistance by the European Program Coordinator of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. These persons are located in Austria, France and Germany.

2. Number and location of needy Nazi Victims among the proposed "Victim or Target" group to be served

Roma and Sinti victims

Most Roma victims of Nazi persecution who still reside in Eastern and Central Europe, as identified in Section 1 above, live in conditions of extreme need.

According to IOM's own direct findings, in field work from southern Macedonia (FYROM) to St. Petersburg and Volgograd in Russia, the vast majority of elderly Roma would benefit from basic humanitarian assistance.

Research published in 2002 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), regarding Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, points to markedly higher poverty levels for Roma as compared to both national averages and conditions experienced by other ethnic groups. In Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, Roma live on 30% or less than others. In Romania, the per capita expenditure amount for Roma is € 18 per month. The UNDP study, which also incorporates data from the World Bank from 2000, points to some 82% of all Roma in Bulgaria and Romania living below the poverty line.⁸

While external data of similar detail and perspective has not been located concerning countries of the former Soviet Union, IOM's direct experience indicates that Roma living there are consistently as poor and materially needy as those further west.

An application of the above, perhaps still conservative, "extreme need" percentage of 82% in respect of elderly Roma populations throughout Eastern and Central Europe, estimated by IOM above at 175,000, yields approximately 144,000 very needy survivors in the region who could benefit from humanitarian assistance.

Of the approximately 79,000 elderly Roma now residing in Western Europe, over 19,000 live in Austria, Germany and France, countries where, according to IOM claims data, Nazi persecution was particularly severe.⁹ IOM estimates that as many as 11,000 may be eligible for assistance based on criteria similar to those applied to victims living in Eastern and Central Europe.

IOM estimates the total number of extremely needy Roma victims in Europe to be as follows:

- (a) 60,000 persons in Eastern and Central Europe currently assisted by or known to IOM in connection with project proposals currently awaiting approval;
- (b) 84,000 more very needy persons who may be expected to be identified and could be reached in Eastern and Central Europe through future projects;
- (c) 11,000 more potentially eligible beneficiaries in Western Europe.

While IOM considers the above estimates to be realistic, it recognizes that it may be impossible to assist this many needy Roma victims in the course of an extended humanitarian

⁸ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "Avoiding the Dependency Trap—A Human Development Report on the Roma Minority in Central and Eastern Europe," Bratislava, 2002, p. 39.

⁹ Annex 4.

programme. As has been seen on numerous occasions, there can be significant obstacles to reaching needy Roma with appropriate services even after populations have been identified and their needs assessed. The recommendations for distribution presented in Section 4 below each foresee the delivery of *meaningful* assistance, as defined in the Special Master's Plan, to the highest possible number of Roma victims in Eastern and Central Europe per year of programme operation.

Access to Western European Roma communities, often more mobile than those further east, can be even more difficult. While IOM estimates that it may be able to assist up to 4,000 of the neediest members of this group, the programme's primary focus would remain that of helping those in Eastern and Central Europe.

Jehovah's Witness, homosexual and/or disabled victims

Known or projected populations for these victim groups, in comparison to figures for Roma, are low. IOM's of necessity individualized approach to locating homosexual and/or disabled victims will allow for a case by case assessment of their needs before any assistance may be proposed.

3. Assessment of survivor needs

(a) Analysis of specific requirements

IOM has been privileged, through access gained in the context of existing projects, to acquire unique insights not only into survivor numbers but into their specific needs.

An analysis of the types of assistance currently provided in IOM's existing humanitarian and social projects shows that food, followed by winter assistance (predominately home-heating fuel) and hygienic supplies (soap, disinfectants, towels) are the most requested types of beneficiary assistance. Together these three categories account for nearly 66% of current assistance.¹⁰

Regular feedback from victims, local service providers and the Organization's field staff has allowed IOM to assess, tailor, and improve assistance, as well as to learn and plan additional ways of aiding the survivor community. Among the more frequent requests not covered through existing projects are housing for the elderly, full-time home care, contributions to community sanitation projects and victims' funeral expenses.

Information obtained from the claims IOM received indicates that there may also be a considerable need for shelter and medical assistance among Western European Roma.

In Eastern and Central Europe social safety nets for the poor are shrinking. Most victims with state old-age pensions who have been assisted and interviewed by IOM receive from US\$ 3 to US\$ 80 monthly, resources they may use to support as many as three generations living under the same roof. Other victims receive nothing at all. In some countries, their lack of a formal work history or of the skills necessary to navigate an evolving state bureaucracy excludes Roma from access to once guaranteed entitlements such as unemployment benefits, subsidized health care or child allowances (including for adult dependents).

While the European Union (PHARE programme for accession countries), the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) may offer some assistance in the same communities now served by IOM, these agencies generally focus on younger groups with projects aimed at enhancing community participation and leadership, women's rights, education and cultural initiatives as well as combating discrimination.

¹⁰ Annex 5.

(b) Survivor longevity estimates by geographic location

Roma communities known to IOM have many young members, with persons over the age of 58 years often representing no more than 5% of the population. Nevertheless, in 2013 there may still be more Roma victims alive than the total beneficiaries assisted by IOM today.¹¹

IOM believes that a progressively older victim population will best be served through flexible and evolving modes of assistance, and anticipates that, should activities be continued for some years, medical and home care could become as “popular” as food and winter assistance.

With a sound, ongoing funding base for projects that meet the immediate life sustaining needs of elderly victims, IOM will be in a position to develop more lasting types of victim assistance which may be attractive to other donors and which would also benefit younger Roma groups.

With regard to the life expectancy of Jehovah’s Witness, disabled and homosexual victims, IOM finds no reason to differentiate these victim groups from current national averages.¹² Homosexual survivors, persecuted under the Nazis for their perceived sexual orientation, are generally ten to fifteen years older than most other beneficiaries encountered to date. Due to their advanced age, isolation and limited family and external support structures, they are a more vulnerable group with more timely needs for assistance.

(b) Absolute and relative poverty levels by geographic location

Since long before World War II, the Roma have been among the poorest peoples of modern Europe. The period of Nazi occupation dealt them a severe blow on account of their independence and “racial inferiority.” The communist era offered survivors basic material security, while depriving the Roma of their once treasured mobility. Finally, the social and economic transition underway since 1989 throughout Eastern and Central Europe, which has brought with it a substantial decline in living conditions for disadvantaged persons across the region, has affected this group most severely.

According to the Council of Europe,

“Most Roma are currently faced with a rather severe economic situation in most of the member countries of the Council of Europe. Despite efforts in the social field, the market economy, especially the neo-liberal version of it, has marginalised disadvantaged social groups including Roma even in the most developed European countries. In central and eastern Europe the economic and political transition has aggravated their socially disadvantaged situation.”¹³

Research by the World Bank confirms that, even in those countries on the brink of accession to the European Union, Roma are likely to live in poverty and to lack access to education, health care, housing, and other services.¹⁴ “Poverty rates for Roma range between four and ten times that of non-Roma in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania,”¹⁵ three of the Eastern and Central European countries with the highest absolute numbers of Roma.¹⁶

While many of the countries where IOM now delivers humanitarian assistance in this region have recently registered significant economic improvements, they nevertheless remain far

¹¹ Annex 6.

¹² Annex 7, Life Expectancy at Birth.

¹³ Council of Europe - Parliamentary Assembly (2002). Recommendation 1557 (2002). The Legal Situation of Roma in Europe. <http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/AdoptedText/ta02/EREC1557.htm> (accessed December 2003).

¹⁴ Ringold, Dena et al. “Roma in an Expanding Europe: Breaking the Poverty Cycle. Executive Summary.” World Bank IBRD, June 2003, p. iii.

¹⁵ The World Bank, on-line at <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ECA/ECSHD.nsl/ecadocbylink/the%20roma?opendocument> (accessed January 2004).

¹⁶ Annex 8.

below the average for more developed nations. To illustrate, in 2002 the per capita gross national income (GNI) of the programme's wealthiest recipient country of implementation, the Czech Republic, was just 20.6% of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) "high income" average.¹⁷

Even in those countries where prosperity may be increasing for some, the Roma are left behind.

The majority of Roma encountered by IOM in the course of project implementation endure daily living conditions substantially more harsh than those of neighboring groups. Once again, other sources confirm this. According to the UNDP study cited above, Roma in Bulgaria and Romania are the most disadvantaged ethnic group in these countries, both in terms of poverty rate and poverty depth. Nearly half of the Roma surveyed were found to be unemployed. Close to one person in six was "constantly starving." The UNDP study gives much higher poverty rates for Roma, 84.3 % and 78.8%, than those of the majority population, (31.7% and 29.7%, respectively, in Bulgaria and Romania). The extreme relative poverty of the Roma is also reflected in their low average monthly household expenditure. As a percentage of the national average, this ranges between 26% (Hungary) and 45% (Czech Republic).¹⁸

4. Recommendations for distribution

Based on available and regularly updated victim information, its own relevant HSP programme experience to date and its demonstrated capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance, IOM wishes to propose four possible programme scenarios for consideration.

In the view of IOM, all four scenarios are feasible and capable of providing meaningful, targeted assistance, in areas specified in the Special Master's original Plan, to known needy victims of Nazi persecution who, without it, would continue to suffer the severe deprivations of their daily lives.

The essential difference between these scenarios lies in the total overall cost of each, with clear implications for programme coverage and meaningfulness. The main reason for offering a "choice," or a range of possible options, is the current lack of information concerning the amount of possible unclaimed residual funds that may be available for additional humanitarian assistance to members of the looted assets class. Another is IOM's recognition that other organizations will be applying for a portion of these funds.

It is the nature of HSP, and key to IOM's success to date, that projects will be both numerous and diverse, large and small, individualized and comprehensive, and range from multi-year to seasonal in nature. New settlements and service providers will be located. Some now dependent beneficiaries will die and others will be found.

While none of these scenarios presumes to assist the estimated number of recipients throughout the programme's length, each would aim at routinely aiding the highest possible number of victims per year of operation and at reaching the entire number with assistance in the course of the programme.

¹⁷ Annex 7, economic development indicators (column 4).

¹⁸ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "Avoiding the Dependency Trap—A Human Development Report on the Roma Minority in Central and Eastern Europe," Bratislava, 2002, p. 39-40, 48, 95.

Scenario 1

Types of assistance: food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support; *other forms of assistance that may be decided in consultation with the Special Master and Court.*

Estimated number of recipients: 126,270 Roma victims in Eastern and Central Europe; 2,000 Jehovah's Witness victims; 250 homosexual and/or disabled victims.

Length: 5 years

Estimated total cost: US\$214,251,182.

Estimated operational cost: US\$189,828,243.

Estimated IOM administrative cost: US\$24,422,939 (11.40% of estimated total cost).

This scenario would allow IOM to assist 88% of currently identified victim populations at an average annual cost per beneficiary of US\$ 400.

Scenario 2

Types of assistance: food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support; *other forms of assistance that may be decided in consultation with the Special Master and Court.*

Estimated number of recipients: 126,270 Roma victims in Eastern and Central Europe; 4,000 Roma victims in Western Europe; 2,000 Jehovah's Witness victims; 250 homosexual and/or disabled victims.

Length: 5 years.

Estimated total cost: US\$172,199,658.

Estimated operational cost: US\$147,021,182.

Estimated IOM administrative cost: US\$25,178,476 (14.62% of estimated total cost).

This scenario, which would include some Roma in Western Europe, would allow IOM to assist 84% of currently identified victim populations at an average annual cost per beneficiary of US\$ 300.

Scenario 3

Types of assistance: food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support; *other forms of assistance that may be decided in consultation with the Special Master and Court.*

Estimated number of recipients: 86,285 Roma victims in Eastern and Central Europe; 2,000 Jehovah's Witness victims; 250 homosexual and/or disabled victims.

Length: 5 years.

Estimated total cost: US\$115,754,740.

Estimated operational cost: US\$ 100,169,745.

Estimated IOM administrative cost: US\$15,584,995 (13.46% of estimated total cost).

This scenario projects estimated programme costs and activities should current activities be extended, and expanded at present project development rates, for an additional five years. It would allow IOM to assist 61% of currently identified victim populations at an average annual cost per beneficiary of US\$ 300.

Scenario 4

Types of assistance: food, medical and home care, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing, hygienic supplies and emergency financial support; *other forms of assistance that may be decided in consultation with the Special Master and Court.*

Estimated number of recipients: 64,585 Roma victims in Eastern and Central Europe; 2,000 Jehovah's Witness victims; 250 homosexual and/or disabled victims.

Length: 3 years.

Estimated total cost: US\$59,661,955.

Estimated operational cost: US\$ 51,779,252.

Estimated IOM administrative cost: US\$7,882,703 (13.21% of estimated total cost).

This last scenario projects estimated programme costs should activities be extended for three years only. It would allow IOM to assist 46% of currently identified victim populations at an average annual cost per beneficiary of US\$ 300.

Based on current costs and expenditures, tracked in IOM's assistance database, each US\$ 10 million "unit" of allocation could be used to pay for all of the following much needed support:¹⁹

- the purchase and delivery of food packages to 26,779 hungry victims.
- basic hygienic supplies (soap, disinfectants, towels) for 23,627 victims.
- coal or firewood for 13,495 survivors whose homes might otherwise go unheated. The same fuel will be used for cooking.
- visits by social workers to 7,077 victims, contacts essential to keeping track of beneficiary needs, checking on the effectiveness of assistance, and adjusting the level and delivery of same.
- new suits of clothes or pairs of shoes for 6,708 survivors.
- visits to the doctor or dentist for 6,192 beneficiaries, on premises in the victim's neighborhood, if not "house calls" to the bedridden. Some may receive a pair of eyeglasses, a hearing aid, a set of dentures or prescription medications.
- instances of legal assistance benefiting 5,025 persons, whereby victims receive help in applying for state benefits to which they may already be entitled.
- 4,467 interventions of Emergency Financial Support, whereby victims may receive one-time coverage of a long over due utility bill, or head-off eviction through the payment of back rent.
- meals in HSP-funded charitable canteens for 3,101 elderly Roma.
- "homework" for 1,593 beneficiaries where NGO staff and volunteers help victims with their daily chores and personal hygiene.

It is the view of many beneficiaries, local service providers and IOM that the assistance provided through IOM's programme to date has dramatically improved the quality of life and outlook of thousands of marginalized and often forgotten survivors of Nazi persecution.

Currently available funding may be expected to be exhausted in the second half of 2005, little more than three years after the first HSP project began. The termination of humanitarian assistance at this time would not only be a great disappointment but also risk renewing feelings of neglect and despair in elderly people who, in many instances, live in isolation on little or no income.

Additional resources from the Court would help to ensure that a substantial number of needy victims, *"live out what may be the remainder of their lives with some small measure of comfort that the programs upon which they have grown dependant will continue to sustain them as they age."*²⁰

¹⁹ Beneficiaries may receive more than one type, or unit of, the stated assistance.

²⁰ Special Master's Interim Report on Distribution and Recommendation for Allocation of excess and possible Unclaimed Residual Funds at page 89.

IOM recognizes that at least two of the scenarios presented above challenge the current ratio, i.e. 90/10, used in the Special's Master's Plan to allocate available resources, respectively, for Jewish and non-Jewish members of the looted assets class. IOM believes that there are sound reasons for reconsidering and adjusting this ratio, based on the confirmation of a far more numerous population of destitute victims, most of them Roma, than was expected before the current IOM programme began.

IOM proposes in any case that no less than US\$ 50 million of possible unclaimed residual funds be allocated for meaningful, ongoing humanitarian assistance to non-Jewish class members in extreme need, many of them already programme "dependents" who would suffer from the termination of projects.

5. Recommended distribution agency

IOM recommends that it continue to act as the distribution agency for humanitarian assistance to non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, should additional funding be allocated.

Projects would continue to be outsourced to local service providers. In instances where it may locate concentrations of needy victims for which no acceptable or interested service provider can be identified, IOM may implement projects directly.

(a) The International Organization for Migration (IOM), an intergovernmental organization with 102 member and 29 observer governments, was established in 1951 in the aftermath of the massive displacements of persons and economic disruption in Europe resulting from World War II.

IOM is a pro-active, responsive and results-oriented organization dedicated to serving the policy and programme needs of governments and migrants as it promotes orderly migration. IOM has field offices in 105 countries worldwide. Its Headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

In the past 52 years IOM has helped millions of people through resettlement, voluntary return and reintegration, medical services, language training and cultural orientation, documentation, counter-trafficking projects, mass information, labour migration arrangements, emergency operations, post-conflict recovery and compensation.

Since 2000, IOM has been receiving, processing and paying compensation claims from non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution now living in over 90 countries on behalf of the German Federal Foundation "Responsibility, Remembrance and Future" and the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.

Under the German Forced Labour Compensation Programme (GFLCP), IOM has to date received 329,000 claims for Slave and Forced Labour (264,500 resolved), 41,035 claims for Personal Injury (39,797 resolved), 32,350 claims for Property Loss (12,780 resolved) and 22,000 appeals.

Under the US Court's Holocaust Victim Assets Programme (HVAP), IOM has received 24,500 claims for Slave Labour Class I (2,356 paid), 12,996 claims for Slave Labour Class II (45 paid), and 729 Refugee Class claims (125 paid).

Additional information on IOM and IOM Compensation Programmes is available through the following internet websites:

www.iom.int

www.swissbankclaims.org

www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org

(b) IOM's estimated administrative expenses in connection with the proposed distribution scenarios are included with these in Section 4, above.

(c) A copy of IOM's Programme and Budget for 2004 is attached to this Proposal.²¹

6. Persons and organizations affiliated with or endorsing the Proposal

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Mr. Delbert Field
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*representative current service providers from which letters of endorsement are attached.*²²

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Mr. Aladar Adam
Director, Transcarpathian Association of Roma Public Organizations "Ekgipe"
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HE Bishop Ciprian Cimpineanul
Head, "Church and Society," The Social Work Department of the Romanian Orthodox Church
Aleea Dealul Mitropoliei nr. 25
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Mr. Arthur Gorbatov
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Mr. Oleg Kozłowski
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²¹ Annex 9.

²² Annex 10.

220002 Minsk
Belarus

Dr. Béla Szilagy
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*Municipal officials from whom letters of endorsement are attached:*²³

Mr. Vladimir Koncik
Mayor, Svediar
Slovak Republic

Dr. Frantisek Orlovsky
Mayor, Stara Lubovna
Slovak Republic

²³ Annex 10.

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)

All Projects

Country	Victim Group	Project / Service Provider	Assistance Type(s)	Contracted Beneficiaries
Belarus	Roma	Belorussian Gipsy Diaspora	Food packages, clothing, hygienic supplies, emergency financial support.	1,450
Czech Republic	Roma	People in Need Foundation	Legal and social counseling.	1,354
	Roma	DROM, a Roma Center	Social and legal assistance, emergency financial support, home care, clothing, winter assistance, medical assistance, food, hygienic supplies.	340
	Roma	League for Help to Roma Victims of War	Food, medical assistance, home care, winter assistance, emergency financial support, clothing, social and legal assistance.	1,250
	Roma	Olassian Roma Council "Romani Bacht" (project terminated)	Food, home care, medical, winter, social and legal assistance, clothing and emergency financial support.	750
	Disabled	Marianum, Opava	Food, food packages, clothing, medical and winter assistance.	5
Hungary	Roma	Mediator Foundation	Food, medical, social, legal and assistance, support for existing programs.	200
	Roma	Hungarian Baptist Aid	Food, hygienic supplies, and winter assistance.	5,776
	Roma	Roma Leaders' Professional Association of Bagamér (RLPAB)	Food, home care, winter assistance, and clothing.	44
	Roma	Hungarian Baptist Aid	Food, hygienic supplies, and winter assistance.	7,878
	Roma	Sex Education Foundation	Food, medical, winter, social, and legal assistance.	2,053
Macedonia (FYROM)	Roma	Center for Civic Initiative	Food packages, medical and home care, winter assistance, emergency financial support, social and legal assistance, hygienic supplies.	505
Moldova	Roma	The Salvation Army, Moldova	<i>Needs assessment only.</i>	2,000
	Roma	The Salvation Army, Moldova	Winter assistance.	1,500
Poland	Roma	Polish Red Cross	Food, home care, emergency financial support, clothing, social assistance, hygienic supplies.	350
	Roma	Association of Romani Women	Food, medical and winter assistance, emergency financial support.	40
	Roma	Union of Polish Gypsies	Food, food packages, clothing, hygienic supplies, emergency financial support, medical, legal, and winter assistance.	550

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)

All Projects

Country	Victim Group	Project / Service Provider	Assistance Type(s)	Contracted Beneficiaries
Poland	Roma	Roma Union in Wloclawek	Food, home care, clothing, social, medical, and winter assistance.	24
	Roma	Roma Association District Nowy Sacz	Food, medical and home care, winter assistance, emergency financial support.	213
	Roma	Center Social Assistance Rabka – Zdroj	Winter assistance.	9
	Roma	Polish Medical Mission	Medical assistance.	230
	Roma	Association of Romani Women	Food, medical and winter assistance, emergency financial support.	59
	Roma	Association of the Roma Ethnic Minority in Poland "Solidarity" (project terminated)	Winter assistance.	50
Romania	Roma	The Romanian Orthodox Church	Food packages, winter assistance, clothing, emergency financial support, and hygienic supplies.	7,000
	Roma	Ramses Foundation	Food, home care, clothing, emergency financial support, medical, winter, and social assistance.	400
	Roma	Romanilin, Roma Youth and Students' Association	Food packages, winter assistance, clothing, and hygienic supplies.	1,400
Russian Federation	Roma	Charitable, Historical, Educational and Human Rights Non-Governmental Organization Memorial of St. Petersburg	Medical and legal assistance.	250
	Roma	Interregional Social Organization "Roma-Association"	Food packages.	3,800
Serbia and Montenegro	Roma	Humanitarian Association New Road	Social and legal assistance, emergency financial support, home care, winter and medical assistance, food packages, clothing, hygienic supplies.	600
	Roma	Rrominterpress	Food and hygienic supplies, clothing, legal, winter and medical assistance.	1,200
	Roma	Sail Balic	Food, medical, legal, and winter assistance, home care, and emergency financial support.	400
	Roma	Italian Consortium of Solidarity	Food packages, medical, winter assistance, emergency financial support, social and legal assistance, hygienic supplies.	1,300

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)

All Projects

Country	Victim Group	Project / Service Provider	Assistance Type(s)	Contracted Beneficiaries
Slovakia	Roma	ETP Slovakia – Center for Sustainable Development	Food packages, medical and winter assistance, emergency financial support, social and legal assistance, and hygienic supplies.	2,000
Ukraine	Roma	Transcarpathian Cultural-Educational Society "Romani Yag", Uzhgorod	Canteen to provide a daily hot meal.	100
	Roma	Transcarpathian Association of Roma	Twice monthly food packages.	100
	Roma	Roma Association of Izmail and its Region	Food packages.	160
	Roma	ROMA, Society Of Roma of Transcarpathia	Legal assistance.	600
	Roma	Transcarpathian regional women's society "Terne Chaya Po Neyvo Drom"	Food, hygienic supplies, home care.	25
	Roma	Transcarpathian Regional Youth Roma Club "Romani Cherhen"	Winter assistance.	30
	Roma	Transcarpathian Regional Organization "Carpathia" Charity Fund	Clothing, other (hygiene, linens).	148
	Roma	Transcarpathian regional women's society "Terne Chaya Po Neyvo Drom"	Clothing.	250
	Roma	Non-government organization of national minorities of Ukraine society Romen "Romano Drom"	Food and hygiene products.	90
	Roma	Non-government organization of national minorities of Ukraine society Romen "Romano Drom"	Winter assistance.	20
	Roma	Kherson City Roma Society	Food packages.	130
	Roma	Rom Som Cultural Society of Zakarpacie Roma People	Food packages.	150
	Roma	Chiricli	Food, clothing, medical, legal assistance, hygienic supplies.	800
	Roma	Roma Transcarpathia	Food packages, medical assistance, clothing, other.	1,000
	Roma	City of Lviv Public Organization "Ternipe"	Food packages.	74
Roma	Chernigov City Public Organisation "Romano Drom"	Food and hygienic packages.	100	

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
All Projects

Country	Victim Group	Project / Service Provider	Assistance Type(s)	Contracted Beneficiaries
Ukraine	Roma	Transcarpathian Association of non-government Roma orgs "Ekgipe" (Unity)	Food, food packages, hygienic supplies, winter, social, and legal assistance.	1,548
	Roma	Roma Association of Izmail and its Region	Food, food packages, hygienic supplies, winter, social, and legal assistance.	1,052
	Roma	Roma community "Ame Roma"	Food and hygienic supplies packages, clothing.	706
Global	Jehovah's Witness	Jehovah's Witness Holocaust Era Survivors Fund Inc., New York, USA	Food, medical, home care, winter assistance, emergency financial support and social assistance.	1,822



HSP beneficiaries, Serbia and Montenegro

Countries

HSP projects have been implemented in Belarus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Moldova, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Ukraine. Other countries may be included. Projects are developed and monitored through IOM field offices.



Roma community, Romania

Contact

More information on IOM's Humanitarian and Social Programmes may be found on the Internet at:

www.swissbankclaims.org

or

www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org

HSP

International Organization for Migration,
CP 71, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland



IOM Humanitarian and Social Programmes



Charitable context, Ukraine

Assistance to needy and elderly victims of Nazi persecution



Programme

More than fifty years after the end of World War II, many survivors of Nazi racism and persecution including Roma and Sinti, Jehovah's Witness, homosexual and disabled victims are living in economically precarious situations. Thousands of elderly beneficiaries, particularly in Eastern and Central Europe, may receive humanitarian and social assistance even if they may not be entitled to individual compensation under current claims programmes. In order to assist these victims, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has established in the framework of its compensation activities the **Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP)** as a means to provide support to these often marginalized minority groups.



Food assistance recipient, Hungary



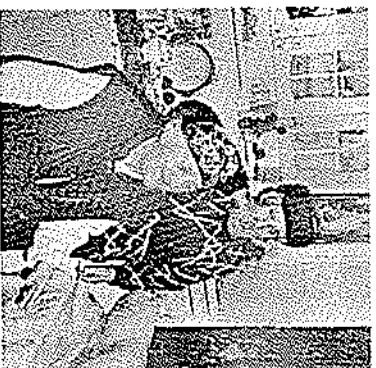
Winter assistance, Ukraine

Funding

HSP funding comes from two sources. In 2000, IOM was designated as a partner organization of the **German Federal Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future"**. Under the German Foundation Act, IOM is entrusted with EUR 12.27 million (DEM 24 million) to implement social programmes for Sinti and Roma survivors of Nazi persecution. On behalf of the "Looted Assets Class" of the **Swiss Banks Settlement**, the Eastern District of New York has mandated IOM to develop humanitarian programmes for needy, elderly Roma, Jehovah's Witness, disabled and homosexual Nazi victims. The Court has earmarked USD 14.5 million for this purpose.

Partners

IOM cooperates primarily with local, non-governmental organizations with established access to target communities. Other partners include larger, internationally recognized service providers with experience in assistance delivery to minority groups.



Food assistance recipients, Poland

Projects

Under the umbrella of HSP, IOM manages the delivery of material assistance and basic services to tens of thousands of needy, elderly Nazi victims in Central and Eastern Europe. Current projects provide food, clothing, winter assistance and emergency financial support, as well as medical and dental care, social and legal assistance. HSP projects target beneficiaries as members of a group. Accordingly, victims cannot apply individually for this assistance.

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
Roma Population Estimates, Selected Eastern and Central European Countries

Country	Total Roma Population Estimates					Estimated Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945		
	National Census (1)	Minority/Human Rights Groups (2)	European Commission (3)	World Bank (4)	Total Roma Population, Average Columns 1 to 4	Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945, 4% of Total Average (5)	IOM Field Offices	AB Data
Belarus	10,762	12,500	N/A	N/A	11,631	465	1,450	721
Croatia	9,463	35,000	N/A	35,000	26,488	1,060	750	124
Czech Republic	11,716	275,000	275,000	275,000	209,179	8,367	10,000	2,403
Estonia	542	1,250	N/A	N/A	896	36	126	59
Hungary	190,000	575,000 ^{a)}	575,000	575,000	478,750	19,150	22,490	20,446
Latvia	8,204	14,000 ^{a)}	8,200	N/A	8,202	328	880	384
Lithuania	2,571	3,500	N/A	N/A	3,036	121	244	99
Macedonia (FYROM)	43,732	240,000	N/A	240,000	174,577	6,983	4,805	2,524
Moldova	11,571	22,500	N/A	N/A	17,036	681	2,750	614
Poland	20,750	55,000	55,000	45,000	43,938	1,758	1,575	1,800
Romania	535,250	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	1,746,313	69,853	53,525	4,365
Russian Federation	152,939	310,000	N/A	425,000	295,980	11,839	9,982	3,494
Serbia & Montenegro	143,519	425,000	N/A	425,000	331,173	13,247	45,000	2,360
Slovakia	89,920	500,000	500,000	480,000	392,480	15,699	13,296	1,999
Ukraine	47,917	55,000	N/A	55,000	52,639	2,106	8,283	4,000
Subtotals	1,278,856	4,673,750	3,563,200	4,705,000	3,792,316	151,693	175,156	45,392
Bosnia & Herzegovina	N/A	45,000	N/A	45,000	45,000	1,800	N/A	48
Bulgaria	N/A	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	30,000	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	9,000	8,250	10,000	9,083	363	N/A	13
Totals	1,278,856	5,477,750	4,321,450	5,510,000	4,596,399	183,856	175,156	45,453

NB. Roma population estimates are midpoints where ranges are given.

1) Latest available national census figures, as provided to IOM Field Offices.

2) Český rozhlas 7 - Radio Praha (<http://www.romovo.cz/en/article/18158>), citing the European Roma Rights Centre

a) Estimate for Latvia only from Latvian Centre for Human Rights and Ethnic Studies, The Situation of Roma in Latvia, Riga, 2003, pp. 7.

3) European Commission - DG Enlargement Information Unit. "EU Support for Roma Communities in Central and Eastern Europe. Enlargement Briefing." May 2002.

4) Ringold, Dena. "Roma and the Transition in Central and Eastern Europe. Trends and Challenges." World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2000. Pp. 4-5.

5) The Roma population born before 9 May 1945 is calculated as 4% of the average total Roma population in each country; percentage is based on data from: Council of Europe (Haug, Werner, P. Compton and Y. Courbage, eds. The Democratic Characteristics of National Minorities in Certain European States. Council of Europe Publishing, Directorate of Social and Health Affairs, 2000); INFOSTAT Bratislava - Institute of Informatics and Statistics, Demographic Research Centre; current HSP Service Provider estimates.

IOM proposal for the provision of humanitarian assistance, January 2004

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
Roma Population Estimates, Selected Western European Countries

Country	Total Roma Population					Estimated Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945 (5)
	Government Estimate (1)	Council of Europe Estimate (2)	Minority Rights Group Estimate (3)	European Roma Rights Center et al Estimate (4)	Estimated Roma Population, Average Columns 1 to 4	
Austria	N/A	22,500	22,500	17,500	20,833	1,042
France	N/A	N/A	310,000	250,000	280,000	14,000
Germany	60,000	70,000	115,000	102,500	86,875	4,344
Subtotals	60,000	92,500	447,500	370,000	387,708	19,386
Finland	10,000	10,000	8,000	6,500	8,625	431
Greece	225,000	115,000	180,000	170,000	172,500	8,625
Italy	130,000	120,000	100,000	102,500	113,125	5,656
Portugal	40,000	N/A	45,000	75,000	53,333	2,667
Spain	630,000	N/A	750,000	550,000	643,333	32,167
Sweden	20,000	45,000	17,500	17,500	25,000	1,250
Switzerland	N/A	35,000	32,500	N/A	33,750	1,688
United Kingdom	90,000	300,000	105,000	90,000	146,250	7,313
Totals	1,205,000	717,500	1,685,500	1,381,500	1,583,625	79,183

NB. Roma population estimates are midpoints where ranges are given.

(1) to (3) Ringold, Dena et al. "Roma in an Expanding Europe: Breaking the Poverty Cycle." World Bank IBRD, 2003, pp. 114.

(1) Estimates submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

(2) Council of Europe, Questionnaire on the Legal Situation of Roma/Gypsies/Travellers in Europe, 2002

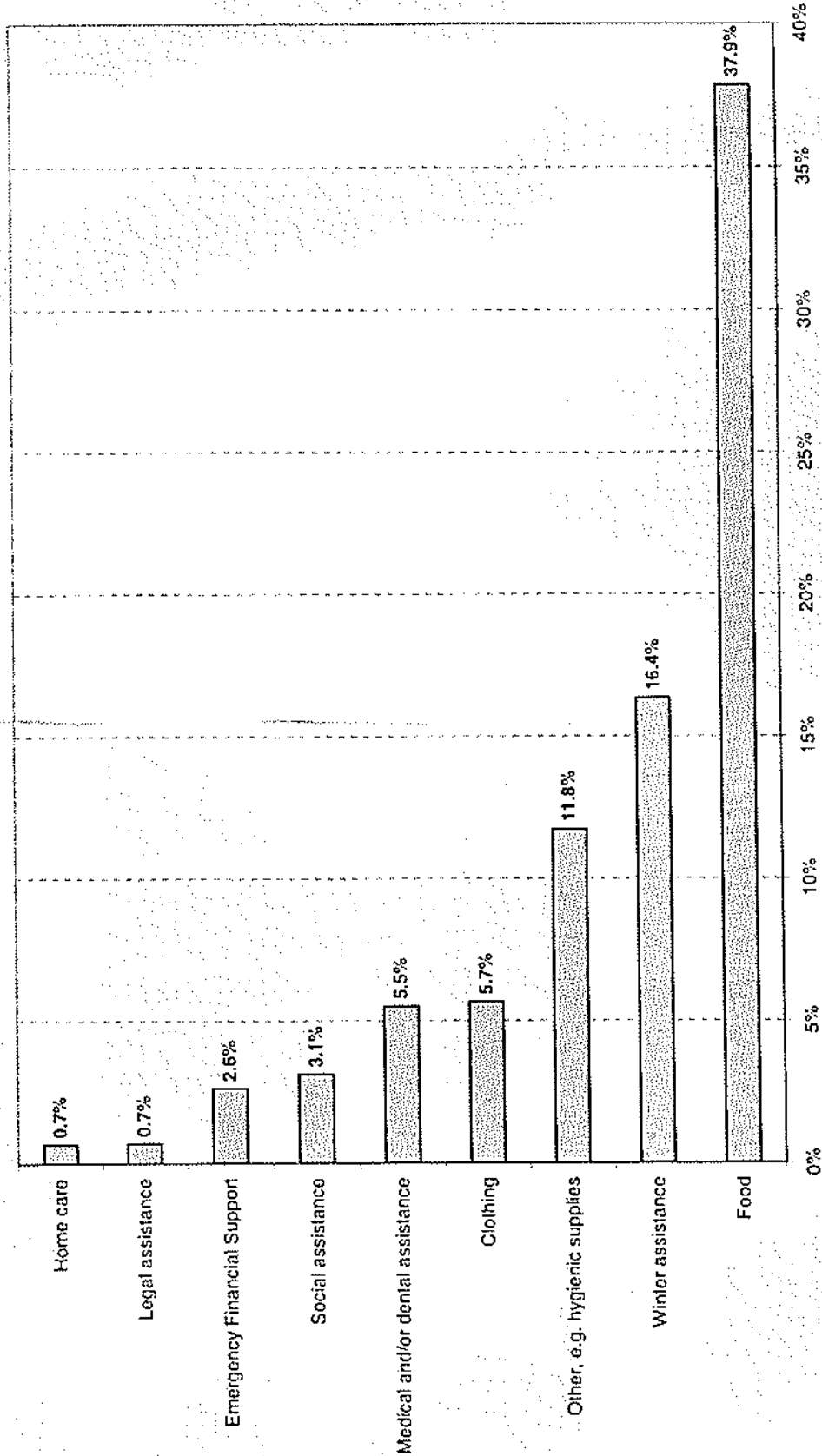
(3) Liegeois, J.P. and N. Gheorghiu. Roma/Gypsies: A European Minority. London: Minority Rights Group, 1995

(4) European Roma Rights Center, Minority Rights Group. Centre de Recherches Tsiganes, and UNICEF.

(5) The Roma population born before 9 May 1945 is calculated as 5% of the average total Roma population in each country; see Annex 3, footnote 5, for source references.

IOM proposal for the provision of humanitarian assistance, January 2004

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
Assistance Types Contracted to Date (% of Total Project Allocations)



Source: IOM Humanitarian and Social Programmes (HSP) Projects Database, ICfM Geneva, December 2003.

**IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
Demographic Projections, Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945**

Table 1 – Projected Age Structure of Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945, Eastern and Central Europe

Age group	Px ¹⁾	Year		
		2003	2008	2013
58-59	0.87	36,783	0	0
60-64	0.85	56,050	32,001 ²⁾	0
65-69	0.78	38,534	47,642	27,201 ²⁾
70-74	0.68	24,522	30,057	37,161
75-79	0.53	14,012	16,675	20,439
80-84	0.39	4,379	7,427	8,838
85-89	0.25	701	1,708	2,896
90+	0.00	175	175	427
		175,156	135,685	96,962

1) projection coefficients (probabilities of reaching the next age group)

2) age group 63-64 only in 2008 and 68-69 only in 2013

Table 2 – Projected Age Structure per Country of Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945, Eastern and Central Europe

Country	Year		
	2003	2008	2013
Belarus	1,450	1,123	803
Bosnia & Herzegovina	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A
Croatia	750	581	415
Czech Republic	10,000	7,747	5,536
Estonia	126	98	70
Macedonia (FYROM)	4,805	3,722	2,660
Hungary	22,490	17,422	12,450
Latvia	880	682	487
Lithuania	244	189	135
Moldova	2,750	2,130	1,522
Poland	1,575	1,220	872
Romania	53,525	41,463	29,630
Russian Federation	9,982	7,733	5,526
Serbia & Montenegro	45,000	34,859	24,911
Slovakia	13,296	10,300	7,360
Slovenia	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	8,283	6,416	4,585
Total	175,156	135,685	96,962

Table 3 – Projected Age Structure per Country of Roma Population Born Before 9 May 1945, Selected Western European Countries

Country	Year		
	2003	2008	2013
Austria	1,042	807	577
France	14,000	10,845	7,750
Germany	4,344	3,365	2,405
Total	19,386	15,017	10,732

All of the above age group estimates and Roma population projections are based on data from the following sources:
Haug, Werner, P. Compton and Y. Courbage, eds. "The Democratic Characteristics of National Minorities in Certain European States" Council of Europe Publishing, Directorate of Social and Health Affairs, 2000.

Koschin, Felix et al. "Fertility in the Czech Countries in the Nineties." University of Economics, Prague, 2001.

Czech Statistical Office data sets

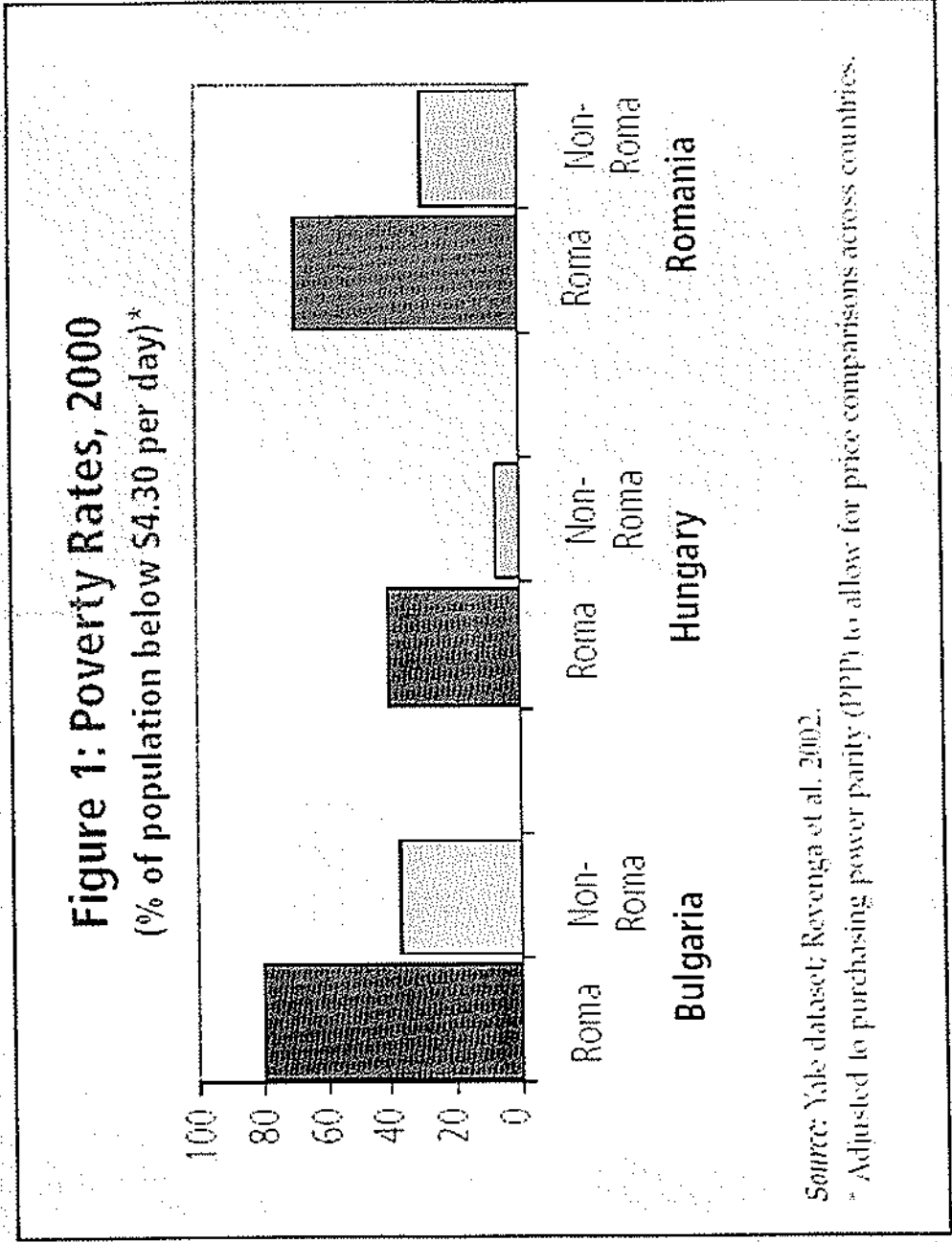
INFOSTAT Bratislava - Institute of Informatics and Statistics, Demographic Research Centre data sets

World Health Organization data sets

IOM HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (HSP)
Economic Development Indicators - Central and Eastern Europe, Selected Countries

Countries	World Ranking, GNI per Capita		GNI per Capita, Atlas Method (Current US\$)		GNI, Atlas Method (Current US\$, Million)		Life Expectancy at Birth, Total (Years)	
	Atlas Method (Current US\$)		PPP (Int'l \$)		1998		2002	
	2002	2002	1998	2002	1998	2002	1998	2002
Belarus	124	105	1,550	1,360	15,635	13,533	68	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	126	99	1,150	1,270	4,343	5,233	71	74
Bulgaria	110	86	1,270	1,790	10,469	14,116	71	72
Croatia	70	76	4,730	4,640	20,804	20,314	75	74
Czech Republic	68	56	5,160	5,560	53,113	56,717	75	75
Estonia	74	66	3,490	4,130	4,835	5,605	70	71
Hungary	69	59	4,480	5,280	45,329	53,702	71	72
Latvia	86	78	2,430	3,480	5,853	8,134	70	70
Lithuania	83	73	2,700	3,660	9,594	12,715	72	73
Macedonia, FYR	116	94	1,920	1,700	3,852	3,456	72	73
Moldova	162	173	470	460	1,702	1,671	67	67
Poland	71	70	3,860	4,570	149,176	176,616	73	74
Romania	108	92	1,520	1,850	34,110	41,304	69	70
Russian Federation	100	83	2,270	2,140	332,820	307,913	67	66
Slovak Republic	80	60	4,000	3,950	21,549	21,377	73	73
Slovenia	53	46	9,720	9,810	19,277	19,551	75	76
Ukraine	144	119	850	770	42,520	37,733	68	68
Serbia & Montenegro	122	1,400	..	11,601	72	73
High income: OECD	N/A	N/A	26,110	26,950	23,153,783	24,500,119	78	78

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators on-line database, <http://www.worldbank.org/data/dataquery.html>, accessed October 2003.



Source: Ringold, Dena et al. "Roma in an Expanding Europe: Breaking the Poverty Cycle. Executive Summary." World Bank IBRD, June 2003, p. 3.