

REPORT OF
UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, INC.

TO

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES & MIGRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ON

ACTIVITIES OF 2004 US RESETTLEMENT GRANT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004
AND FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

**UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, INC.
2004 UNITED STATES RESETTLEMENT GRANT**

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THE GRANT

The 2004 grant agreement between United Israel Appeal, Inc. ("UIA") and the Government of the United States of America, acting through the Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration ("PRM"), was signed on January 9, 2004. During the US government fiscal year, October 1, 2003 - September 30, 2004, UIA received \$50 million, minus a rescission mandated by Congress. Amendment No. 1, dated April 8, 2004, set the total of the 2004 US grant at \$49.705 million. The grant provides financial support for the resettlement in Israel of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East, and other countries of distress.

THE GRANTEE

United Israel Appeal, established in 1925, is a principal beneficiary of the United Jewish Appeal Federation Campaign of United Jewish Communities ("UJC"), the major fund-raising organization for the overseas philanthropic endeavors of the American Jewish community. UIA receives funds raised by local community federations throughout the United States. It also receives nearly all of the receipts of various special campaigns to meet the extraordinary needs of the vastly increased numbers of humanitarian migrants who have left the Soviet Union and Ethiopia since 1989. UIA has received US grants since April 1973 and has used these funds for programs administered by the Jewish Agency for Israel ("JAFI," "the Jewish Agency" or "the Agency"), UIA's operating agent. JAFI has sole responsibility for immigration to Israel and assists in the initial absorption of humanitarian migrants in Israel.

BACKGROUND

For hundreds of years, inspired by Zionist ideals and driven from their homes by pogroms, discrimination and anti-Semitism, Jews made their way to the land of Israel. In many countries throughout the years, Jews were denied the basic humanitarian right of freedom of movement. They were unwanted, persecuted, discriminated against and deprived of the most basic human and civil rights.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 opened the gates for close to a million Jews allowing them to make their way to freedom and a new life in Israel. Another door was opened in 1991 with the change of regime in Ethiopia. In partnership with the United States, Israel has made tremendous efforts to assist Ethiopian humanitarian migrants to make a new home in Israel, receiving them and facilitating their successful absorption there.

Nevertheless, despite advances, some countries still deny their Jewish citizens geographic mobility, including internal migration and emigration. Israel, the

BACKGROUND (cont'd)

United States and other countries continue in their efforts toward removing these restrictions to ensure the right of every individual to emigrate if they so choose.

Since 1989, approximately one million humanitarian migrants have come home to Israel from countries of distress, such as the countries of the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. While some have found the transition a challenge, others, such as those from Ethiopia, experience an extremely difficult period of adjustment. Their migration from a simple village lifestyle to life in a modern country, therefore, requires a greater investment to ensure their successful absorption.

Despite the security situation in Israel during the past year, JAFI offices in the FSU have continued to receive inquiries from potential humanitarian migrants. JAFI offices received nearly 37,900 formal inquiries as well as a large number of informal inquiries from others who wait for the security situation to improve before beginning the formal procedures required for immigration to Israel. In preparation for their eventual emigration approximately 32,000 participants are studying Hebrew in programs conducted in various parts of the FSU. Immigration from Ethiopia continues unabated with approximately 18,000 Jews waiting to emigrate.

CURRENT JAFI FOCUS IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN & IN ISRAEL

The Jewish Agency for Israel continues to offer a variety of programs in the FSU, Eastern Europe and Israel to ease the transition to life in Israel for humanitarian migrants. Grant-funded programs in these countries, such as Hebrew-language ulpan programs, in conjunction with other JAFI programs, create a network of programs that facilitate successful integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. Examples follow:

Programs in the FSU

Hebrew-Language Programs: JAFI operates about 285 ulpan programs throughout the FSU with approximately 32,000 participants.

Paraprofessional Studies: The JAFI program *Aleh* is a preparatory course offered in the FSU for young adults immigrating to Israel who will want to study technology, engineering and practical engineering.

Seminars on the Israeli Job Market and Vocational-Retraining Programs: Offered by professionals in the relevant fields, these programs include testing and registration for retraining programs suitable to the occupational background of humanitarian migrants. Registering for the programs prior to immigration allows them to pre-select cities for residence and more easily integrate into the Israeli labor force.

CURRENT JAFI FOCUS IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN & IN ISRAEL (cont'd)

Programs in Israel

Telem: (a Hebrew acronym for employment, study and housing) is a vocational training program for young Ethiopian humanitarian migrants after their discharge from military service. Operated in partnership with the Israeli national kibbutz organization, participants live on a kibbutz where they work, attend basic computer courses, receive vocational counseling and are assisted in the search for jobs.

Single Parents: Approximately 13% of FSU humanitarian-migrant families and 18% of families from Ethiopia are headed by single parents, compared to 8% for Israel as a whole. A program has been developed to prepare single-parent families for successful integration into Israeli society.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

General Commentary:

During UIA's fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, UIA revenue amounted to \$209.4 million from United Jewish Communities, \$49.7 million from the US grant, and \$10.1 million from the sale of apartments, rental income and interest, bringing total UIA revenue to \$269.2 million. UIA provided \$291.6 million toward JAFI's expenditures.

UIA reimburses the Jewish Agency for its grant expenses upon receipt of vouchers with supporting documentation. In addition, UIA is authorized to provide advances for anticipated expenses. UIA draws funds from its vendor-express account as necessary, in accordance with the guidelines determined by the Bureau of PRM.

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made two drawdown requests totaling \$32,855,700: \$20 million on April 14 and \$12,855,700 on June 7. The funds became available on April 21 and June 16, respectively, and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 totaling \$16,849,300, the entire amount made available by PRM under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

UIA's 2004 US grant continues to fund immigration and absorption programs, a major priority of UIA and the Jewish Agency.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (cont'd)

Together, Programs A-1, A-2 and A-3: Processing, En Route Care and Maintenance; Transportation to Israel, and Relocation Allowance, received \$8.83 million during the year ended September 30, 2004. This represents 18% of UIA's grant budget during the 2004 government fiscal year.

During the year ended September 30, 2004, Program A-4: Maintenance at Absorption Centers and Ulpanim & Direct Absorption received \$26,575,000. This represents 53% of UIA's grant budget during the 2004 government fiscal year. This program continues to receive a proportionally larger share of grant funding. The increase of weaker populations among the humanitarian migrants necessitates extended housing solutions as well as other special programs.

During the year ended September 30, 2004, Program A-5: Youth Aliyah—Unaccompanied Minors received \$9.9 million. This represents 20% of UIA's grant budget during the 2004 government fiscal year. Program A-7: Transitional Assistance received \$4.4 million or 9%. (See Schedule 1.)

Proceeds from the Sales of US Grant Apartments: Proceeds in the amount of \$194,039 for the year ended June 30, 2004, were applied to Program A-2 Transportation to Israel.

Net Income from the Rental of US Grant Apartments: Net income in the amount of \$14,085 from the rental collected from grant apartments for the year ended June 30, 2004, were applied to Program A-2 Transportation to Israel.

Code of Conduct Policy - UIA-Israel has discussed with JAFI the US State Department's Code of Conduct regarding sexual-harassment issues between JAFI staff and program beneficiaries. JAFI legal counsel has incorporated the Code of Conduct into JAFI personnel policy. The code of conduct was distributed to JAFI staff at the end of June 2004. In addition, UIA-NY, having received PRM approval of its revised personnel-policy draft incorporating State Department Code of Conduct principles into UIA personnel policy, will distribute the revised policy to UIA personnel before the end of the second quarter of 2005.

This material, and the program material that follows, has been prepared with the assistance of UIA's operating agent, the Jewish Agency for Israel.

**UNITED STATES RESETTLEMENT GRANT
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
AND UNEXPENDED ALLOCATIONS**

September 30, 2004

PROGRAM	PROPOSED ALLOCATION \$	AMENDMENT #1 RESCISSION * APR 8, 2004 \$	DRAWDOWNS				AMENDMENT #2		UNEXPENDED ALLOCATION \$
			OCT 1- DEC 31, 2003 \$	JAN 1- MAR 31, 2004 \$	APR 1- JUN 30, 2004 \$	JUL 1- SEP 30, 2004 \$	REALLOCATION SEP 23, 2004 \$	TOTAL ALLOCATION \$	
A-1 <u>Processing, En Route Care & Maintenance</u> Room, board, medical & other pre-immigration expenses	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	1,400,000	2,600,000	0	400,000	4,400,000	0
A-2 <u>Transportation to Israel</u> Transportation of humanitarian migrants to Israel	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	0	600,000	3,600,000	0
A-3 <u>Relocation Allowance</u> Allowance to transport essential personal items	1,400,000	1,105,000	0	500,000	605,000	0	(275,000)	830,000	0
A-4 <u>Maintenance at Absorption Centers and Ulpanim & Direct Absorption</u> Temporary accomodation upon arrival in Israel	26,400,000	26,400,000	0	9,449,300	16,950,700	0	175,000	26,575,000	0
A-5 <u>Youth Aliyah--Unaccompanied Minors</u> Expenses for children requiring institutional care and for unaccompanied minors	11,200,000	11,200,000	0	4,500,000	6,700,000	0	(1,300,000)	9,900,000	0
A-7 <u>Transitional Assistance</u> Targeted training to provide skills for employment in Israel	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000	0	400,000	4,400,000	0
TOTAL	50,000,000	49,705,000	0	16,849,300	32,855,700	0	0	49,705,000	0

* An across-the-board rescission of PRM's F/Y 2004 funding by Congress reduced UIA's grant by \$295,000 (see Program A-3).

PROGRAM A-1: PROCESSING, EN ROUTE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ 1,400,000
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	2,600,000
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>400,000</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>4,400,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	400,000
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	2,600,000
January 1 – March 31, 2004	1,400,000
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>4,400,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

JAFI transit centers and/or emissaries operate in 33 cities in the FSU, Ethiopia and Eastern Europe, 29 of which are supported by US-grant funds. Operations at these centers complement the direct flights that leave from the same or nearby locations. Humanitarian migrants who live in cities without flight center locations, travel to these stations where they may stay while waiting for a direct flight together with other humanitarian migrants from that city. Use of transit and direct flight centers in Bucharest, Sophia and Warsaw has fluctuated according to need. They are, however, maintained to care for humanitarian migrants who, for various reasons, cannot leave directly from the FSU. They are also available for emergency use and for use in exceptional circumstances.

During the year ended September 30, 2004, approximately 13,700 humanitarian migrants were processed through 33 transit centers, leaving from 29 direct flight centers located throughout the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Ethiopia and other countries of distress. For a complete list of these locations, see Exhibit A.

The Agency's costs cover the following: (1) A large variety of services supplied by emissaries and staff; such as assistance in processing documentation; flight coordination and medical care; advice on available programs; housing and employment in Israel; Hebrew-language training. (2) Office expenses, like

PROGRAM A-1 (cont'd)

communications, preparation of materials for prospective humanitarian migrants, rent, office supplies, etc. (3) Logistic Centers, including activities in Israel covering costs of the Desks of the FSU, Eastern Europe, Ethiopia, and other countries of distress responsible for coordinating immigration preparation and flight arrangements. Each location's expenditures vary depending upon the type of accommodations that can be arranged, taking into account non-stable local situations as well as the needs of the humanitarian migrants.

UIA and JAFI, at the request of and in cooperation with PRM, developed a per capita charge of \$327 for this program. This charge represents partial grant participation in actual JAFI expenditures.

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made two drawdown requests totaling \$2.6 million: \$1.7 million on April 14 and \$900,000 on June 7. The funds became available on April 21 and June 16, respectively, and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 for \$1.4 million, the entire amount made available by PRM for this program under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Exhibit A provides a breakdown of the number of humanitarian migrants processed, and the related JAFI expenditure, at transit centers in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Helsinki and Ethiopia during the year ended September 30, 2004.

PROGRAM A-1**EXHIBIT A****PROCESSING, ENROUTE CARE & MAINTENANCE FOR PERSONS IMMIGRATING TO ISRAEL**

October 2003 - September 2004

Region	# of Humanitarian Migrants	JAFI Expenditure - \$
<u>Russia (including Northern Caucasus)</u>		
Moscow (1)	1,411	6,616,968
Irkutsk	236	369,155
Khabarovsk	296	487,021
Mineralnyyevody/Pyaatigorsk	307	316,053
Minsk	543	794,982
Novosibirsk	437	786,774
Riga	79	351,618
Rostov	337	462,932
Samara	144	532,990
St. Petersburg	281	1,434,042
Yekaterinburg	456	814,215
Total:	4,527	12,966,750
<u>Ukraine/Moldova</u>		
Kiev (1)	644	4,094,557
Dnipropetrovsk	509	615,080
Donyetzk	114	331,674
Kharkov	559	525,427
Kishinev	233	332,570
Lvov	203	123,063
Odessa (2)	1,026	468,674
Simferopol	226	280,239
Total:	3,514	6,771,284
<u>Caucasus</u>		
Baku	332	460,363
Tbilisi	314	276,983
Total:	646	737,346
<u>Asian Republics</u>		
Alma-Ata	438	670,808
Tashkent	1,043	489,652
Total:	1,481	1,160,460
<u>Bulgaria</u>		
Sophia	64	45,726
Total:	64	45,726
<u>Through Other Stations</u>		
Bucharest (3)	74	79,838
Helsinki (3)	54	18,088
Budapest (4)	26	391,357
Warsaw (4)	16	17,422
Total:	170	506,705
Total for FSU	10,402	22,142,545
<u>Ethiopia</u>		
Addis Ababa	3,286	305,372
Total:	3,286	305,372
Logistic Centers		4,106,238
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM A-1:	13,688	26,554,155
TOTAL at \$327 Per Capita (5) :	\$4,475,976	

(1) These amounts include activities that are carried out in Moscow and Kiev on behalf of all Russia and Ukraine, respectively.

(2) This transit center includes humanitarian migrants who have traveled overland from various parts of Ukraine.

(3) Represents humanitarian migrants from the FSU traveling via transit centers in Eastern Europe, as well as Romanian humanitarian migrants.

(4) These amounts include activities that are carried out in Budapest and Warsaw on behalf of Lvov.

(5) The amount charged to the grant is \$4.4 million.

PROGRAM A-2: TRANSPORTATION TO ISRAEL

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ 1,000,000
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	2,000,000
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>600,000</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>3,600,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	600,000
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	2,000,000
January 1 – March 31, 2004	1,000,000
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>3,600,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

The majority of FSU and Eastern European humanitarian migrants and escorts come to Israel by direct flights from 29 locations in the FSU, Eastern Europe and Ethiopia. The Agency has, therefore, negotiated directly with the air carrier companies to arrange for flights from cities in the FSU, and pays these companies directly for their flights to Israel.

Flights are arranged according to airline availability when transportation is needed, which carrier can provide the services, and scheduled flights. The humanitarian migrants are generally provided seats on regularly scheduled flights except where only charter flights can be arranged or in special circumstances.

Since 1992, El Al Israel Airlines has shared the transportation routes to Israel with the new national carriers of the former Republics of the Soviet Union, such as Aerosvit, Irzina (Georgia), Azal Air (Azerbaijan), Dalavia, Uzbekistan Airways and Transaero. Currently, flights to Tel Aviv from Tbilisi cost \$250 per person with Georgian Airways; from Moscow, \$220 per person; from Khabarovsk on Dalavia, \$670 per person; from Irkutsk, \$389 per person. Flights from Kiev to Tel Aviv with Aerosvit cost \$257 per person. Flights from Baku to Tel Aviv on Azal Airways cost \$295 per person. Flights from Addis Ababa via Ethiopian Air cost \$499 per person. The price varies according to airline. Fluctuating air transportation costs are conditional primarily on unstable fuel availability, changes in dollar versus local currency relationships and other exogenous factors. Current contractual arrangements valid since 2000 between JAFI and the

PROGRAM A-2 (cont'd)

various flight carriers still contain provisions that have kept average transportation costs at a lower than market level. It should be noted that ticket prices have changed very little as JAFI continues to broaden its contacts with more airlines. The resulting competition has benefited JAFI.

Expenses charged in this program are based on actual expenditure and do not exceed an average of \$330 per humanitarian migrant.

Financial Activities of the Period:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made two drawdown requests totaling \$2 million: \$1.3 million on April 14 and \$700,000 on June 7. The funds became available on April 21 and June 16, respectively, and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 for \$1 million, the entire amount made available for this program by PRM under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Exhibit B shows monthly transportation expenditure for humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Ethiopia and other countries of distress during the year ended September 30, 2004.

**TRANSPORTATION TO ISRAEL FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, OTHER COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE,
ETHIOPIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF DISTRESS**

October 2003 - September 2004

Month	Humanitarian Migrants from the FSU & Other Countries in Eastern Europe		Humanitarian Migrants from Ethiopia & Other Countries of Distress		Totals	
	# of Flights	Expense - \$	# of Flights	Expense - \$	# of Flights	Expense - \$
October 2003	77	270,390	5	101,996	82	372,386
November	72	317,119	3	85,013	75	402,132
December	75	329,530	6	96,421	81	425,951
January 2004	55	174,213	6	111,695	61	285,908
February	52	143,424	4	22,631	56	166,055
March	65	204,307	5	31,373	70	235,680
April	49	139,616	4	83,486	53	223,102
May	52	118,137	6	178,683	58	296,820
June	68	174,982	7	266,169	75	441,151
July	71	151,149	4	165,935	75	317,084
August	83	205,062	5	157,927	88	362,989
September	92	465,345	5	135,621	97	600,966
TOTAL:	811	2,693,274	60	1,436,950	871	4,130,224 *

* The amount charged to the grant is \$3.6 million.

PROGRAM A-3: RELOCATION ALLOWANCE

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ 500,000
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	605,000
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>(275,000)</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>830,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	(275,000)
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	605,000
January 1 – March 31, 2004	500,000
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>830,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

The Jewish Agency has historically provided an allowance to transport personal effects for humanitarian migrants who travel by air. The purpose of this program is to help defray the cost of transporting essential personal items belonging to humanitarian migrants en route to Israel from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and other countries of distress. Expenses charged in this program do not exceed an average of \$350 per family unit.

Humanitarian migrants who arrived in Israel after December 31, 2003, were no longer eligible for these program benefits.

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request totaling \$605,000 on June 7. The funds became available on June 16 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 for \$500,000, the entire amount made available by PRM for this program under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

PROGRAM A-3 (cont'd)

US grant funds provided a relocation allowance during the six months ended March 31, 2004, for approximately 3,600 humanitarian-migrant families from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and other countries of distress, which was paid directly to the humanitarian-migrant family.

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Exhibit C provides a breakdown of this program's expenditure during the six months ended March 31, 2004. (Humanitarian migrants who arrived in Israel after December 31, 2003, were no longer eligible for these program benefits.)

RELOCATION ALLOWANCE FOR HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION
EASTERN EUROPE AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF DISTRESS

October 2003 - September 2004

<u>Month</u>	<u>Former Soviet Union</u>		<u>Other Countries of Distress</u>		<u>Eastern Europe</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u># of Families</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>	<u># of Families</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>	<u># of Families</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>	<u># of Families</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>
October 2003	404	95,317	0	0	9	1,302	413	96,619
November	498	127,699	1	186	7	1,715	506	129,600
December	819	187,748	0	0	8	1,670	827	189,418
January 2004	965	226,107	6	1,836	9	1,435	980	229,378
February	540	117,424	1	367	3	587	544	118,378
March	<u>357</u>	<u>74,168</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,423</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>75,591</u>
TOTAL:	<u>3,583</u>	<u>828,463</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2,389</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>8,132</u>	<u>3,635</u>	<u>838,984</u> *

* The amount charged to the grant is \$830,000.

**PROGRAM A-4: MAINTENANCE AT ABSORPTION CENTERS AND ULPANIM
& DIRECT ABSORPTION**

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ 9,449,300
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	16,950,700
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>175,000</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>26,575,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	175,000
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	16,950,700
January 1 – March 31, 2004	9,449,300
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>26,575,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

Absorption centers serve an essential function in the integration process of the weaker and more needy population among Israel's new humanitarian-migrant arrivals who need additional professional, individual attention to be successfully absorbed into Israeli society. The centers also provide necessary on-location services for young adults and families from countries of distress who need a short-term facility to allow them to study at the ulpan (Hebrew-language program). At the end of September 2004, approximately 17,000 residents, including those who are not grant eligible, resided at these centers. Of these, grant-eligible arrivals from Ethiopia, the FSU, Eastern Europe and other countries of distress number approximately 10,500 of whom approximately 8,500 are from Ethiopia.

Jewish Agency expenditure for maintenance at absorption centers differs by population and services provided. Maintenance of facilities and related staff expenses are common to the various types of centers. Reimbursement of Agency expenditure is based on both the numbers of humanitarian migrants residing at each facility during the month and the per capita cost as determined by independent auditors.

PROGRAM A-4 (cont'd)

Monthly reports, as shown in Exhibit E, are based on the number of humanitarian migrants at each of the various facilities calculated on a per-diem basis. During G/Y 2004, October 1, 2003 - September 30, 2004, UIA reimbursed the Agency on the basis of per-capita costs determined by Kesselman & Kesselman PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent auditors. (See Exhibit D.)

The Jewish Agency operates 35 absorption centers and 20 kibbutz-ulpan programs to assist new arrivals, all of which house grant-eligible populations. Each of these facilities provides services for humanitarian migrants who require intensive support, as well as Hebrew-language training. In the Kibbutz-Ulpan program, humanitarian migrants participate in the work schedule as well as in language programs. In addition, JAFI operated 145 external-ulpan programs during the period ended September 30, 2004. Also known as Ulpan A, these external-ulpan programs are run throughout the country in or near the communities of the new arrivals who have opted for direct absorption. During the period ended September 30, 2004, over 3,500 humanitarian migrants participated in Ulpan A.

The Basic Furnishings for Ethiopians Program tends to the needs of Ethiopian humanitarian migrants. This program provides basic furnishings for its beneficiaries when they move into their absorption-center apartments on arrival in Israel, to help them to begin their new life. The basic furnishings include a clothes closet, beds, refrigerator and gas hot plate, three sets of bedding, a table, chairs, cleaning supplies, dishes, pots and pans.

Familiarization with major appliances (i.e., refrigerator and gas burner) is just one of the many programs in the absorption-center program. Beneficiaries are allowed to take these furnishings with them when they leave the absorption center. Experience has shown that permitting the new humanitarian migrants to take along the furnishings they have used since their arrival in Israel reduces some of the initial stress of moving into their own permanent housing.

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made two drawdown requests totaling \$16,950,700: \$12.4 million on April 14 and \$4,550,700 on June 7. The funds became available on April 21 and June 16, respectively, and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 for \$9,449,300, the entire amount made available by PRM for this program under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

PROGRAM A-4 (cont'd)

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Monthly expenditure for this program during the year ended September 30, 2004, is shown in Exhibit E. This exhibit reflects occupant and expense information of humanitarian migrants from the FSU, Eastern Europe, Ethiopia and other countries of distress, broken down according to absorption facility and ulpan. It also provides information on cost per capita in each type of facility.

Exhibit F shows the expenditure for the Basic Furnishings for Ethiopians Program for the year ended September 30, 2004.

**CALCULATED AVERAGE CURRENT MONTHLY COST
OF SUPPORTING “HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS” IN AN ABSORPTION CENTER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002**

<u>TYPE OF FACILITY</u>	Computed Cost of Housing (a)	Computed Cost of Furniture & Equipment (b)	Cash Outlays (c)	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
1) “Humanitarian migrant” in an Absorption center	169	8	218	395
2) Unaccompanied “humanitarian migrant” in an absorption center	169	8	725	902

NOTES

(a) The computation is based on 10% per annum of the current appraisal value (in US dollars) of a sample of the facilities erected or acquired in prior years as determined by licensed appraisers. (10% per annum – to cover depreciation, owner’s repairs, renovations, rental and insurance.)

Cost per immigrant month of residence is calculated on the basis of actual occupancy for the year ended December 31, 2002.

(b) Based on an annual 15% depreciation charge of the cost of replacing furniture, furnishings, and equipment in December 2002.

(c) Based on the actual cash outlays of operating the facilities including cost of staff, heating, food, supplies, electricity, water, municipal taxes, cleaning, laundry, cultural activities and language training. Excluded are owner’s repairs, renovations, rental and insurance and after deducting immigrant participation (if any). Payment and participation are made in new Israeli shekels and have been translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of transaction.

Information prepared by Kesselman & Kesselman PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent auditors.

**COST OF MAINTAINING & CARING FOR HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS FROM
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
ETHIOPIA & OTHER COUNTRIES OF DISTRESS, IN ABSORPTION CENTERS & ULPANIM**

	October 2003					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	673	250,101	5,741	2,139,363	6,414	2,389,464
Unaccompanied	98	83,007			98	83,007
Total for Absorption Centers	771	333,108	5,741	2,139,363	6,512	2,472,471
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,746	34,966	67	1,433	1,813	36,399
Kibbutz Ulpán	186	32,131	4	842	190	32,973
Total for Ulpanim	1,932	67,097	71	2,275	2,003	69,372
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,703	400,205	5,812	2,141,638	8,515	2,541,843

	November 2003					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	616	235,720	5,807	2,175,847	6,423	2,411,567
Unaccompanied	112	92,757			112	92,757
Total for Absorption Centers	728	328,477	5,807	2,175,847	6,535	2,504,324
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,768	36,636	70	1,517	1,838	38,153
Kibbutz Ulpán	220	37,023	4	854	224	37,877
Total for Ulpanim	1,988	73,659	74	2,371	2,062	76,030
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,716	402,136	5,881	2,178,218	8,597	2,580,354

	December 2003					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	635	227,836	5,825	2,160,622	6,460	2,388,458
Unaccompanied	108	95,439			108	95,439
Total for Absorption Centers	743	323,275	5,825	2,160,622	6,568	2,483,897
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,896	40,145	160	3,553	2,056	43,698
Kibbutz Ulpán	262	49,158	5	710	267	49,868
Total for Ulpanim	2,158	89,303	165	4,263	2,323	93,566
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,901	412,578	5,990	2,164,885	8,891	2,577,463

	January 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	714	263,001	4,595	1,690,504	5,309	1,953,505
Unaccompanied	105	94,213			105	94,213
Total for Absorption Centers	819	357,214	4,595	1,690,504	5,414	2,047,718
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,927	39,964	127	2,775	2,054	42,739
Kibbutz Ulpán	256	49,151	4	640	260	49,791
Total for Ulpanim	2,183	89,115	131	3,415	2,314	92,530
MONTHLY TOTAL	3,002	446,329	4,726	1,693,919	7,728	2,140,248

	February 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	730	261,675	4,450	1,648,381	5,180	1,910,056
Unaccompanied	105	92,846			105	92,846
Total for Absorption Centers	835	354,521	4,450	1,648,381	5,285	2,002,902
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,523	30,886	101	2,195	1,624	33,081
Kibbutz Ulpán	255	39,942	4	697	259	40,639
Total for Ulpanim	1,778	70,828	105	2,892	1,883	73,720
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,613	425,349	4,555	1,651,273	7,168	2,076,622

	March 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	695	264,486	4,313	1,600,013	5,008	1,864,499
Unaccompanied	102	89,480			102	89,480
Total for Absorption Centers	797	353,966	4,313	1,600,013	5,110	1,953,979
Ulpanim						
Ulpán A	1,655	33,243	105	2,262	1,760	35,505
Kibbutz Ulpán	243	46,803	3	629	246	47,432
Total for Ulpanim	1,898	80,046	108	2,891	2,006	82,937
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,695	434,012	4,421	1,602,904	7,116	2,036,916

**COST OF MAINTAINING & CARING FOR HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS FROM
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
ETHIOPIA & OTHER COUNTRIES OF DISTRESS, IN ABSORPTION CENTERS & ULPANIM**

	April 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	740	280,972	4,197	1,569,871	4,937	1,850,843
Unaccompanied	104	93,700			104	93,700
Total for Absorption Centers	844	374,672	4,197	1,569,871	5,041	1,944,543
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	1,668	32,677	109	2,314	1,777	34,991
Kibbutz Ulpan	289	40,549	3	600	292	41,149
Total for Ulpanim	1,957	73,226	112	2,914	2,069	76,140
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,801	447,898	4,309	1,572,785	7,110	2,020,683

	May 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	779	293,056	4,270	1,557,724	5,049	1,850,780
Unaccompanied	103	92,074			103	92,074
Total for Absorption Centers	882	385,130	4,270	1,557,724	5,152	1,942,854
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	1,541	31,020	110	2,363	1,651	33,383
Kibbutz Ulpan	258	42,796	4	667	262	43,463
Total for Ulpanim	1,799	73,816	114	3,030	1,913	76,846
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,681	458,946	4,384	1,560,754	7,065	2,019,700

	June 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	844	314,458	4,720	1,711,856	5,564	2,026,314
Unaccompanied	95	65,325			95	65,325
Total for Absorption Centers	939	379,783	4,720	1,711,856	5,659	2,091,639
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	1,259	25,274	114	2,486	1,373	27,760
Kibbutz Ulpan	234	43,423	3	432	237	43,855
Total for Ulpanim	1,493	68,697	117	2,918	1,610	71,615
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,432	448,480	4,837	1,714,774	7,269	2,163,254

	July 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	851	320,637	4,771	1,715,838	5,622	2,036,475
Unaccompanied	46	30,653			46	30,653
Total for Absorption Centers	897	351,290	4,771	1,715,838	5,668	2,067,128
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	1,146	22,824	111	2,403	1,257	25,227
Kibbutz Ulpan	199	37,995	2	300	201	38,295
Total for Ulpanim	1,345	60,819	113	2,703	1,458	63,522
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,242	412,109	4,884	1,718,541	7,126	2,130,650

	August 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	718	277,645	4,671	1,699,686	5,389	1,977,331
Unaccompanied	35	21,985			35	21,985
Total for Absorption Centers	753	299,630	4,671	1,699,686	5,424	1,999,316
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	934	18,224	62	1,331	996	19,555
Kibbutz Ulpan	155	27,125	1	171	156	27,296
Total for Ulpanim	1,089	45,349	63	1,502	1,152	46,851
MONTHLY TOTAL	1,842	344,979	4,734	1,701,188	6,576	2,046,167

	September 2004					
	FSU & EE		Ethiopia & Other		Total	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Absorption Centers						
Regular	807	297,215	4,687	1,694,748	5,494	1,991,963
Unaccompanied	111	77,052			111	77,052
Total for Absorption Centers	918	374,267	4,687	1,694,748	5,605	2,069,015
Ulpanim						
Ulpan A	1,040	20,756	23	472	1,063	21,228
Kibbutz Ulpan	165	24,568	1	167	166	24,735
Total for Ulpanim	1,205	45,324	24	639	1,229	45,963
MONTHLY TOTAL	2,123	419,591	4,711	1,695,387	6,834	2,114,978

**COST OF MAINTAINING & CARING FOR HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS FROM
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, EASTERN EUROPE,
ETHIOPIA & OTHER COUNTRIES OF DISTRESS, IN ABSORPTION CENTERS & ULPANIM**

	GRANT YEAR 2004 TOTAL		
	FSU & EE	Ethiopia & Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Absorption Centers			
Regular	3,286,802	21,364,453	24,651,255
Unaccompanied	<u>928,531</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>928,531</u>
Total for Absorption Centers	4,215,333	21,364,453	25,579,786
Ulpanim			
Ulpán A	366,615	25,104	391,719
Kibbutz Ulpán	<u>470,664</u>	<u>6,709</u>	<u>477,373</u>
Total for Ulpanim	837,279	31,813	869,092
	5,052,612	21,396,266	26,448,878 *

Total expenditure in Exhibits E and E is \$27,264,255.

* The amount charged to the grant for these programs is \$26.575 million.

NOTES:

Facility	Type	Average Monthly Cost Per Capita - \$
Absorption Centers:	Regular	395 (1)
	Unaccompanied	902 (1)
Ulpanim:	A	20
	Kibbutz	173

(1) Not all participants reside in absorption centers for a full month; the grant is charged on a per diem basis. (See Exhibit D.)

Additionally, cost per capita is calculated based on calculated average monthly cost of supporting a humanitarian migrant in an absorption center as audited by Kesselman & Kesselman PricewaterhouseCoopers.

VAT has been excluded from reported expenditures.

Table of Thirty-Six-Month Exceptions for Regular Absorption Centers:

# of Years	# of Beneficiaries			Expense \$
	Ethiopians	Other	Total	
4	1,677	13	1,690	<u>631,297</u>

Exceptions are reported per Section 6.1 (C) (2) of the grant agreement.

PROGRAM A-4

EXHIBIT F

**COST OF MAINTAINING & CARING FOR
HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS FROM ETHIOPIA**

January 2004 - September 2004

BASIC FURNISHINGS FOR ETHIOPIANS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>
January 2004 - September 2004	<u>815,377</u> *

Total expenditure in Exhibits E and F is \$27,264,255.

* **The amount charged to the grant for these programs is \$26.575 million.**

VAT has been excluded from reported expenditures.

PROGRAM A-5: YOUTH ALIYAH—UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ 4,500,000
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	11,200,700
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>(1,300,000)</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>9,900,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	(1,300,000)
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	6,700,000
January 1 – March 31, 2004	4,500,000
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>9,900,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

This program provides for education, maintenance and care for the social and cultural integration of humanitarian-migrant youth that arrive in Israel as unaccompanied minors, in advance of their families. Through the grant, JAFI programs provide the three years of maintenance costs in facilities for high-school youth from the FSU in the Na'aleh program and for one year for post high-school youth in the Selah program.

Na'aleh is a three-year program for high-school age, unaccompanied minors, grades 10-12. They are housed in dormitory schools throughout the country. The program is operated in conjunction with the Government of Israel. A portion of teaching-related expenses, such as teachers' salaries, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. JAFI participates in maintenance costs on the basis of a tariff determined by the GOI Department of the Treasury.

Selah is a one-year program that provides maintenance and care for unaccompanied minors, who are post-high school graduates when they enroll in the program. The students receive an intensive ulpan and additional courses to prepare them

PROGRAM A-5 (cont'd)

for acceptance into institutions where they can continue their education. The goal of the program is to promote their social and cultural integration into the mainstream of Israeli society. Monthly costs are based on the number of participants who are housed in absorption centers, calculated on a per-diem basis.

Participants enrolled in the Youth Aliyah—Unaccompanied Minors program receive full-time care in one of two possible settings:

Residential schools for unaccompanied high-school youth in the Na'aleh program;

Absorption Center facilities for unaccompanied minors in the Selah program.

During G/Y 2004, October 1, 2003 - September 30, 2004, UIA reimbursed the Agency on the basis of per-capita costs determined by Kesselman & Kesselman PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent auditors. (See Exhibit D.)

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made two drawdown requests totaling \$6.7 million: \$4.6 million on April 14 and \$2.1 million on June 7. The funds became available on April 21 and June 16, respectively, and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request on January 12 for \$4.5 million, the entire amount made available by PRM for this program under continuing resolution. The funds became available on January 30 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Exhibit G provides a monthly breakdown of program expenditure during the year ended September 30, 2004.

**COST OF MAINTAINING AND CARING FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS
FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

October 2003 - September 2004

<u>Month</u>	<u># of Unaccompanied Minors</u>	<u>Expense - \$</u>
October 2003	1,655	989,930
November	1,693	1,034,157
December	1,687	1,053,562
January 2004	1,669	1,030,331
February	1,661	1,024,323
March	1,650	1,008,016
April	1,633	984,191
May	1,604	956,947
June	1,493	868,074
July	105	72,228
August	127	59,596
September	1,435	836,335
TOTAL:		<u>9,917,690</u> *

* The amount charged to the grant is \$9.9 million.

NOTES:**A. Monthly Cost Per Capita:**

	<u>Expense - \$</u>	<u>Monthly Full-Time Equivalent Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Capita - \$</u>
Selah	3,013,529	278 (1)	902 (1)
Na'aleh	6,904,161	1,279	540
TOTAL:	<u>9,917,690</u>		

B. New and Continuing Beneficiaries:

	<u>Avg # of New Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Avg # of Continuing Beneficiaries</u>	<u>TOTAL Avg # of Beneficiaries</u>
Selah	303	0	303
Na'aleh	374	926	1,300
TOTAL:	<u>677</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>1,603</u>

(1) Not all participants reside in absorption centers for a full month. The grant is charged on a per diem basis. (See Exhibit D.)
Additionally, cost per capita is calculated based on calculated average monthly cost of supporting a humanitarian migrant in an absorption center as audited by Kesselman & Kesselman PricewaterhouseCoopers which totals \$902.

VAT has been excluded from reported expenditures.

PROGRAM A-7: TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Program Allocations:

2004 Grant Agreement, January 9, 2004	\$ - 0 -
Amendment No. 1, April 8, 2004	4,000,000
Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	<u>400,000</u>
Total Program Allocations	<u>4,400,000</u>

Program Advances & Reallocations:

Amendment No. 2, September 23, 2004	400,000
July 1 – September 30, 2004	- 0 -
April 1 – June 30, 2004	4,000,000
January 1 – March 31, 2004	- 0 -
October 1 – December 31, 2003	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total Program Expenditure	<u>4,400,000</u>

Unexpended Allocation, September 30, 2004 \$ - 0 -

Program Description:

This joint JAFI and GOI program provides training for new arrivals in Israel from Ethiopia and the FSU who either have had no previous training or who require retraining to prepare them to obtain employment. Young adults are at a critical juncture in their lives and with adequate assistance and additional help to catch up with their peers, they can fully integrate into Israeli society. The program provides young adults with up to three years of transitional assistance, using the curricula of various educational institutions around the country.

Kedma - A special program offered to Ethiopian humanitarian migrants in cooperation with the Ministries of Education and Absorption. It is designed for Ethiopians who lack a high-school education, but display academic potential and high levels of motivation. A 10-month program, Kedma provides participants with high-school equivalency, making them eligible for Ministry of Labor training programs. Participants reside at an absorption center for the duration of the program. While the grant may not participate in their further training, this program makes participation in follow-up programs possible.

PROGRAM A-7 (cont'd)

Auto Mechanics - Offered to humanitarian migrants living in absorption centers as well as those participating in direct absorption, this program is being supported by JAFI, the Ministries of Immigration & Absorption and Labor, and the Israel Association of Garage Owners. Participants with a technical background are interviewed prior to immigration. For many, it is a second career because their previous occupational backgrounds may not be relevant in Israel. The 22-month program entails an extended language program, including professional Hebrew, classroom lectures and on-the-job training. In cooperation with the Association of Garage Owners, on-the-job training takes place at a trainee's future place of employment, facilitating a smooth transition from training to employment.

Financial Activities of the Period and Final Summary Report:

During the six months ended September 30, 2004, UIA made one drawdown request totaling \$4 million on June 7. The funds became available on June 16 and were immediately transferred to JAFI.

During the six months ended March 31, 2004, UIA made no funding requests for this program, although JAFI operated the program.

Amendment No. 2 dated September 23, 2004, reallocated \$1.575 million from Programs A-3 and A-5 to Programs A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7.

Exhibit H provides a breakdown of JAFI expenditure for this program by institution and number of beneficiaries for the year ended September 30, 2004.

Exhibit I provides a breakdown of JAFI expenditure for the Kedma Program by number of beneficiaries for the year ended September 30, 2004.

TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

October 2003 - September 2004

Name of Institution	FSU		Ethiopians		TOTAL Expense \$
	# of Humanitarian Migrants	Expenses \$	# of Humanitarian Migrants	Expenses \$	
A. D. Gordon College of Education	3	8,943			8,943
Academic College of Engineering, Tel Aviv-Yaffo (Tel Aviv University)	4	8,471			8,471
Academic College of Netanya	4	9,681			9,681
Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yaffo (Tel Aviv University)	5	7,691			7,691
Achva Academic College (Open University)	3	5,777			5,777
Achva Regional College	3	6,652			6,652
Afik Regional College	34	40,258			40,258
Ashdod College of Administration	7	9,063			9,063
Ashkelon Academic College (Bar Ilan University)	12	27,618			27,618
Ashkelon Regional College (Bar Ilan University)	2	3,010			3,010
Atid Technological College - Maalot	1	1,237			1,237
Atid Technological College - Tel Aviv	1	247			247
Avni Institute - Tel Aviv	3	6,050			6,050
Bar Ilan University	125	348,860			348,860
Beer Sheva School of Technology	33	44,881			44,881
Beit Berl Teachers College	2	4,935			4,935
Beit Rifka Religious College for Women	2	1,963			1,963
Beit Ya'akov Teachers Training Seminary - Maalot	2	4,450			4,450
Ben Gurion University of the Negev	73	179,210			179,210
Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design	7	17,546			17,546
Braude ORT College of Technology	6	8,277			8,277
Camera Obscura School of Art	1	1,210			1,210
Center for Educational Technology - Ein Karem	7	3,490			3,490
Center for Educational Technology - Nazareth Ilite	2	1,237			1,237
Center for Educational Technology - Neshet	1	752			752
Center for Technology Studies - Holon	3	6,050			6,050
College for Engineering Teachers (Sha'anani College Kfar Sitrin)	0	0	1	579	579
College for Technology Teaching	7	17,271			17,271
David Yellin Teachers College	15	35,529	1	2,467	37,996
Dina School of Nursing, Beilinson Medical Center (Tel Aviv University)	4	7,852			7,852
Efrata Religious College for Women	1	2,467			2,467
Eilat College	1	1,237			1,237
Eilat College (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)	1	2,505			2,505
Emunah College	1	2,334			2,334
Hadassah Academic College	9	21,782			21,782
Hadassah College - Hadassah Youth Services	11	7,826			7,826
Hadassah College (in cooperation with Bar Ilan University)	2	4,916			4,916
Hadassah Medical Organization	1	2,290			2,290
Haifa College of Administration	10	12,040			12,040
Haifa University	124	285,141	5	10,661	295,802
Haredi Center for Vocational Training	8	8,657			8,657
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	115	316,409			316,409
Jerusalem College of Administration	3	3,311			3,311
Jerusalem College of Engineering	5	12,101			12,101
Jerusalem College of Technology - Machon Lev	21	49,614	1	2,420	52,034
Jerusalem College of Technology - Machon Tal	25	60,579			60,579
Jezreel Valley (Haifa University)	6	12,948			12,948
Jordan Valley Academic College	5	10,938	1	2,614	13,552
Jordan Valley Regional College (Bar Ilan University)	13	18,812	7	8,277	27,089
Kiryat Ono Academic College	5	12,101			12,101
Kiryat Ono College of Photography	1	618			618
Laniado Religious School of Nursing	2	3,664			3,664
Levinsky Teachers College - Tel Aviv	3	5,639			5,639
Levinson ORT College - Kiryat Bialik	2	2,473			2,473
Meimad School for Visual Art	3	5,459			5,459
Meir Hospital, Kfar Saba	2	2,519			2,519
Michlalah - Jerusalem College for Women	6	11,103			11,103
Ministry of Health Nursing Division	8	7,634			7,634
National School for Adult Engineers, next to the Technion	18	13,545			13,545
Negev Academic College of Engineering - Ashdod Campus	1	2,556			2,556
North College	1	752			752

Name of Institution	FSU		Ethiopians		TOTAL Expense \$
	# of Humanitarian Migrants	Expenses \$	# of Humanitarian Migrants	Expenses \$	
Ohalo College	3	7,402			7,402
Open University	18	19,214			19,214
Oranim - The School of Education of the Kibbutz Movement	1	2,467			2,467
ORT Academic College for Teachers in Technology - Jerusalem	3	6,050			6,050
ORT Hermelin College of Engineering	7	8,310			8,310
ORT Kfar Saba Technological College	1	1,237			1,237
ORT Levin School - Rehovot	3	3,103			3,103
ORT Olieski Technical School	4	4,816			4,816
ORT Syngalovski Technical College	15	18,361			18,361
Rimon School of Jazz and Contemporary Music	1	2,420			2,420
Rishon LeZion College of Administration	3	2,742			2,742
Ruppin College	2	3,010			3,010
Ruppin College - School of Practical Engineers - Academic Center	2	4,840			4,840
Sammy Shimon Academic College of Engineering	55	92,267			92,267
Sapir Academic College	21	29,253	44	104,735	133,988
Sapir College of the Negev (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)	7	8,277	1	1,505	9,782
School for Engineering, next to Tel Aviv University	8	7,692			7,692
School of Nursing, Barzilai Medical Center, Ashkelon (Bar Ilan University)	2	2,923			2,923
School of Nursing, Sha'arei Tzedek Hospital (Bar Ilan University)	1	1,949			1,949
Shenkar College of Textile Technology and Fashion	3	7,261			7,261
State Teachers College - Seminar Hakibbutzim	7	14,062			14,062
Talpiot College - The State Religious Teachers College	1	2,467			2,467
Technion, Israel Institute of Technology	136	331,683			331,683
Technological & Engineering Education Center	1	752			752
Tel Aviv College of Administration	5	12,424			12,424
Tel Aviv Technological College	10	12,874			12,874
Tel Aviv University	257	749,300	1	3,767	753,067
Tel Chai Academic College (Haifa University and Hebrew University)	2	4,840			4,840
Tel Chai Regional College - Center for Learning	1	1,505			1,505
The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance	6	14,521			14,521
The Religious Seminary in the South - Ofakim	9	19,361			19,361
Tsfat College (Bar Ilan University)			55	144,920	144,920
Upper Nazareth College - Jezreel	11	14,193			14,193
Western Galilee Academic College	4	6,220	29	86,059	92,279
Western Galilee Regional College	7	9,514			9,514
Yeda College of Technology	5	153			153
Ziv School of Nursing, Tsfat	1	1,949			1,949
TOTAL:	1,409	3,151,593	146	368,004	3,519,597 *

<u>New</u>	<u>Continuing</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
829	726 **	<u>1,555</u>

** Students were enrolled in previous years and paid for by JAFI, but not necessarily with US grant funds.

* The amount charged to the grant for these programs is \$4.4 million.
Total expenditure in Exhibits H and I is \$4,705,149.

TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

October 2003 - September 2004

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

<u>Program</u>	<u>Program Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Number of Average Monthly Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Expense \$</u>
Kedma Program	Humanitarian Migrants from Ethiopia	<u>247</u>	<u>1,185,552</u>

Total expenditure in Exhibits H and I is \$4,738,513.

* **The amount charged to the grant for these programs is \$4.4 million.**

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Since the 2002 US grant agreement, with the guidance of PRM, United Israel Appeal (UIA) and the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) have been developing performance indicators for each of the US grant-supported programs.

The Program Evaluation material that follows has been prepared in accordance with OMB's *Program Assessment Rating's Tool (PART), Attachment B, BPM852, Addendum 1 (April 18, 2002): Instructions for the Program Assessment Ratings Tool.*

Specific indicators and results are located in the individual program sections of this Program Evaluation section.

Program Purpose

Many countries have had a history of denying their Jewish citizens the right to emigrate, a basic freedom. But beyond the denial of freedom of movement, these countries also have politically and economically repressed their Jewish citizenry. UIA, in partnership with the US government and JAFI, has struggled to overcome these barriers to freedom of movement. But removing the legal barriers is only part of the task. Given their history of political and economic repression, most Jews in these countries also lack the finances to exercise their newly found freedom of movement. The US grant, together with other financial resources mobilized by UIA and JAFI, affords humanitarian migrants the opportunity to exercise this right to emigrate. In assisting Jewish immigration to Israel from countries of distress, UIA fulfills its mission to respond effectively to the emergency and ongoing material-assistance needs of Jewish humanitarian migrants who emigrate to Israel from grant-eligible countries. **(I.1)**¹

Until December 31, 2003, the US grant has helped to fund six programs whose goals are two fold: emigration of humanitarian migrants to, and successful integration into, Israel. **(I.2)** To achieve these goals, the US grant programs have been designed to address the reality that émigrés from different countries have differing needs.

¹ Section I, Part 1, of the instruction guide. This paragraph responds to the instruction guide's requirement that the funded programs have a clearly stated purpose. Throughout the program evaluation sections of this report, references to specific components of the instruction guide are provided in parentheses.

PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

While the US grant is not the sole source of financing, it plays a crucial role in the present and future viability of the six grant-eligible programs. If the grant funds were not available, both the scope and quality of the grant programs would necessarily be reduced, thereby significantly undercutting their impact. **(I.3)** Each of these programs addresses a critical stage in the emigration to and successful integration of humanitarian migrants into Israel; stages not addressed by other programs of either JAFI or other organizations. **(I.4)**

Programs' Strategic Plan

The US grant supported programs are a coordinated effort to address the two program goals. Their combined approach represents UIA/JAFI's strategic plan for achieving these goals. **(II)** This comprehensive effort recognizes that émigrés from different countries have differing needs.

Underpinning this strategy is the realization that such programs must include performance assessments and planning to guide program performance. **(II.1)** Each program should have outcome goals that will support their collective mission, i.e. emigration of humanitarian migrants to, and their successful integration into, Israel. Some concrete measure of these goals should be set, followed and reported. **(II.3)** These goals should be discrete, quantifiable and measurable. **(II.2)** Equally important, they must be well thought out, supporting UIA and JAFI's efforts to achieve their long-term goals. **(II.2)**

A description of the programs, their goals and the measures being developed to assess program success are discussed in detail in the individual program sections of this Evaluation Section.

In summary, the long-term goals of the US grant funded programs are the successful emigration to and integration into Israel of grant-eligible humanitarian migrants. Each program's short-term goals and performance indicators are tools for achieving those goals. These short-term goals and performance indicators combine to create a strategic plan to achieve the long-term goals.

At PRM's request, UIA has asked JAFI, and JAFI has agreed to secure the services of an independent program auditor to review the operation and effectiveness of grant-supported, transitional-assistance programs. It has been further agreed upon with PRM that expenses related to such independent audits will be charged to the grant although the grant will not be increased to cover such expenses.

PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

PROGRAM A-1: PROCESSING, EN ROUTE CARE AND MAINTENANCE and PROGRAM A-2: TRANSPORTATION TO ISRAEL

UIA and JAFI retained the services of a major Israeli survey-consulting firm and developed a questionnaire that is being used to conduct a survey on program-participant satisfaction with Program A-1 and A-2. In January 2005, humanitarian-migrant families who arrived from the former Soviet Union by plane during 2003 were interviewed. The gathering of data was conducted in Russian by means of telephone interviews and based on a constructed questionnaire containing general and specific questions. The data analysis corresponded to all sections of the sample and its subgroups, e.g. age and republic origin.

Social-Demographic Profile of the Interviewees' Sample:

- The sample contains 355 households, which in total include 718 people. All interviewees were at least 18 years of age. The average-size family is 3.0 individuals.
- The predominant countries of origin are Russia (38%) and Ukraine (30%);
- More women than men (63% in contrast to 37%) participated in the sample; 53% of the interviewees were between the ages of 36-65; 31%, between 18-35; 15% were over the age of 65.

Response Options of Participants:

Included in the survey were questions intended to measure degrees of satisfaction with services received. In each question, respondents were asked to grade services on a scale of 1 to 4, with "1" indicating they are *very satisfied* and "4" indicating they were *dissatisfied*.

Program Evaluation:

These are service-delivery programs. Their participants receive information, education and form-processing services via JAFI emissaries at local offices in their countries of origin. The success of these programs is evaluated by the subjective assessment of the program participants. **(Cr. 4)**

Program Goal - The immediate program goal is to achieve a minimal level of satisfaction as expressed by program beneficiaries.

Program Assessment - The degree of program-participant satisfaction with service delivery is the measure of these programs' success. UIA and JAFI, together with an outside survey-consulting firm **(II.4)**, have developed a "client

PROGRAM A-1 & A-2: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

survey" to measure both program-participant satisfaction and the degree to which participants feel this program meets the above-described goal. Respondents were asked to grade the quality of service from 1 to 4, with "1" indicating they were *very satisfied* and "4" indicating they were *dissatisfied*.

Rather than replicate a separate assessment for Programs A-1, A-2 and A-3 used by the same participants, with a resulting waste of funds, the survey queried program participants about all three programs.

Embedded in the questions of the overall survey was the following regarding services received under the auspices of Programs A-1 and A-2:

Program A-1: PROCESSING, EN ROUTE CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Interviewees were asked: ***To what degree were you satisfied with the level of service you received from JAFI during your immigration preparation in the FSU, beginning with your first visit to a JAFI office until your arrival in Israel?***

Performance Indicator - The performance indicator for this program has been established at 85% of program beneficiaries indicating in the survey that they were satisfied with JAFI services received in the FSU. This performance standard is based on the results of the first client survey, in 2003, conducted on behalf of the grant.

Table A, below, shows that 85% of program beneficiaries indicated in the survey that they were satisfied with JAFI services received in the FSU. The program results indicate that the 85% performance indicator objective was achieved.

Table A:

Satisfaction with Services Received in the FSU

Degree of Satisfaction	% of Total Sample	G/Y 2004 Performance Indicator - %
Very satisfied	66	85
Satisfied	19	
Not dissatisfied	4	
Dissatisfied	1	
Needed no assistance from JAFI	9	
Did not reply	1	

PROGRAM A-1 & A-2: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Program A-2: TRANSPORTATION TO ISRAEL

Interviewees were asked: *To what degree were you satisfied with the level of service you received from JAFI upon your arrival in Israel's Ben Gurion Airport?*

Performance Indicator - The performance indicator for this program has been established at 85% of program beneficiaries indicating in the survey that they were satisfied with JAFI services received upon arrival in Israel. This performance standard is based on the results of the first client survey, in 2003, conducted on behalf of the grant.

Table B, below, shows that *90% of the program beneficiaries indicated in the survey that they were satisfied with JAFI services received upon arrival in Israel. The program results indicate that the 90% performance indicator objective was achieved.*

Table B:

Satisfaction with Services Received upon Arrival in Israel

Degree of Satisfaction	% of Total Sample	G/Y 2004 Performance Indicator - %
Very satisfied	69	90
Satisfied	21	
Not dissatisfied	7	
Dissatisfied	2	
No response	1	

PROGRAM A-3: RELOCATION ALLOWANCE

Program Evaluation:

Similar to Programs A-1 and A-2, the UIA and JAFI role is that of service provider. Success or failure in this program is determined by a subjective measure reflecting delivery of program benefits.

Program Goal – The immediate program goal is that beneficiaries perceive that they received their relocation allowance without undue difficulty.

PROGRAM A-3: PROGRAM EVALUATION

Program Assessment - Perception of service delivery is the measure of this program's success. UIA and JAFI, together with an outside survey-consulting firm (II.4), have developed a "client survey" to measure the degree to which participants perceive this program meets the above-described goal.

This program, together with Programs A-1 and A-2 (see p. 40) was assessed through an annual client survey. (II.4) Rather than replicate a separate assessment for three programs used by the same participants, with a resulting waste of funds, the survey queried program participants about all three programs.

Interviewees were asked: ***Did you receive your relocation allowance without undue difficulty?***

Performance Indicator - The performance indicator for this program has been established at 85% of participants' perception that they received their relocation allowance without undue difficulty. This performance standard is based on the results of the first client survey, in 2003, conducted on behalf of the grant.

Table C, below, shows that 88% of the program beneficiaries perceived that they received their relocation allowance without undue difficulty. The program results indicate that the 85% performance indicator objective was achieved.

Table C:

Funds Received to Replace the Cost of Transporting Personal Goods

Relocation Allowance	% of Total Sample	G/Y 2004 Performance Indicator - %
Received	87	88
Received but had problems with receipt	1	
Did not receive	11	
Did not respond	1	

This program was discontinued as of December 31, 2003. Migrants arriving by December 31 were able to claim these funds until March 31, 2004. Of the sample, 88% of interviewees indicated that they received the funds to replace the cost of transporting their personal goods. 3% of those who failed to receive the replacement funds did not meet the deadline.

PROGRAM A-3: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Of the sample, 11% indicated that they did not receive these funds. Because an annual audit confirms that every humanitarian migrant who applies for this benefit actually receives it, one can assume that the funds were received. But because of language and cultural differences and the timing of the deposits, some new arrivals are not able to identify the sum in their account as the reallocation allowance.–

PROGRAM A-4: MAINTENANCE AT ABSORPTION CENTERS AND ULPANIM & DIRECT ABSORPTION

Program Evaluation:

Program A-4 has two main components: absorption centers and ulpan programs (Hebrew-language acquisition courses). Each of these subprograms will be evaluated separately, as detailed below:

1. Absorption Centers - The Absorption Center program is intended to provide temporary housing to humanitarian migrants immediately upon their arrival, as well as to facilitate the provision of a variety of absorption services to the humanitarian migrants. Such housing, however, is temporary, with the goal of moving humanitarian migrants into permanent housing as soon as possible. **(I.1)**

UIA reimburses JAFI for the cost of housing humanitarian migrants at absorption centers based on an agreed-upon average monthly-dollar amount. An outside auditor periodically recalculates this amount on behalf of UIA. **(II.4)**

A critical issue in housing is that of the varying characteristics and needs of different humanitarian-migrant populations. **(I.2)** Different populations and their subgroups reflect varying abilities to integrate smoothly into Israeli society. For example, Ethiopian humanitarian migrants come from a pre-industrial, Third-World environment and 80% are illiterate even in their own language. They, therefore, require more time to acquire the skills necessary for successful absorption into Israel's post-industrial economy. Vulnerable populations from the FSU and other countries of distress including single parents, physically and mentally disabled, and persons with medical limitations also initially need the extra services provided by the absorption center if they are to integrate into Israeli society.

Program Goal - The immediate program goal is to increase the number of families from Ethiopia leaving the absorption center for permanent housing within 24 months.

PROGRAM A-4: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Program Assessment - Entry into and exit from absorption centers by Ethiopian humanitarian migrants was monitored and tabulated.

Status - JAFI has developed a computer program to track length of stay in the absorption centers. This program details residents by:

- Country of origin
- Length of stay in the centers

The absorption-center population is predominately composed of humanitarian migrants from Ethiopia and other countries of distress. Most of the FSU population are able to go directly to private housing. That population, therefore, will not be included in these performance indicators.

Many Ethiopians extend their stay in absorption centers for a wide range of reasons. These reasons include, but are not limited to: a GOI placed limit to the number of special mortgages available each year and reduction in the level of other social benefits, difficulties in securing employment, waiting for the end of their children's school year, and culture shock.

Performance Indicator - Data has been collected on Ethiopian humanitarian migrants who have left absorption centers for permanent housing during G/Y 2003 and 2004. (See Table D below.) The percent of those leaving within the first 24 months after arrival was approximately 74%.

The data for this program has been reviewed and after consultation with JAFI, the performance indicator for *Ethiopian humanitarian migrants who will leave absorption centers for permanent housing during G/Y 2005 has been set at 76%*.

Table D:

Ethiopian Humanitarian Migrants Leaving Absorption Centers

G/Y	Leaving within 0-24 Months		Leaving within 25-36 Months		Total Leaving
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
2003	1,673	74	593	26	2,266
2004	1,535	74	529	26	2,604

PROGRAM A-4: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

2. Hebrew-Language Acquisition - Given that the long-term goal of the overall UIA/JAFI program is successful integration into Israeli society by humanitarian migrants, successful language acquisition is essential. **(II.1, II.2)** UIA's partners in the Hebrew-Language Acquisition program are JAFI and the Government of Israel's ("GOI's") Ministry of Education, via its Adult Education Division. **(II.3)**

FSU and Ethiopian humanitarian migrants are the major grant-eligible populations that participate in ulpan courses. However, the educational backgrounds of these two groups markedly differ. Humanitarian migrants from the FSU are literate in Russian and have received a Western-style education. Ethiopians typically are illiterate in their own language and have little, if any, background in Western culture or technology.

Program Goal - The immediate program goal is to enable ulpan participants to successfully advance to a higher Hebrew-language acquisition level.

Program Assessment - UIA and JAFI will monitor the percent of course participants that successfully advance in their language studies from their entry level to the next level.

Status - Currently, the Ministry of Education is in the process of preparing standardized exit exams to students in Ulpan A (external-ulpan classes). They are held in venues other than absorption centers such as community and cultural centers. These external-ulpan classes are largely attended by humanitarian migrants from the FSU.

As so few humanitarian migrants from Ethiopia attend external-ulpan classes, the exit-exam results for this population are not representative. Ethiopian students in ulpan classes in absorption centers are tested but curricula and tests are not yet standardized.

UIA continues to work with the Ministry on this matter with the expectation that results will be available in the 2005 final grant report.

Performance Indicators - Given the heterogeneous backgrounds of the two major humanitarian-migrant groups, UIA and JAFI will maintain two performance indicators, one for migrants from the FSU in external-ulpan classes and one for migrants from Ethiopia in absorption centers when standardized test are available. This will allow a tailored approach to servicing their special needs. **(III.1, Cap 1)**

PROGRAM A-4: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

UIA, after consultation with JAFI, anticipates establishing ulpan performance indicators during the 2005 Grant Year, as follows: 75% of Ethiopian-humanitarian migrant language trainees will advance a grade level within 10 months and 90% of FSU language trainees will advance a grade level within five months.

Performance indicators may need to be adjusted (upwards or downwards) based on the results of standardized tests that may be available during G/Y 2005. (See "Status" above.)

PROGRAM A-5: YOUTH ALIYAH—UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Program Evaluation:

1. Na'aleh – A three-year program for unaccompanied minors that provides education, maintenance and care for participants. While in Israel, these youth study in a JAFI-sponsored education program intended to provide them with a secondary education.

Program Goal - Na'aleh participants will complete a three-year, secondary-education program.

Program Assessment - An appropriate measure of the program's success is the percent of participating students who complete the program.

Performance Indicator - UIA and JAFI, in consultation with their program partners (the GOI Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Immigration and Absorption) established an 80% performance indicator, properly reflecting the purpose of the Na'aleh program. **(II.1, III.1)** This indicator is based on completion rates of students in the program.

Table E shows the starts and completions of the three-year Na'aleh program, beginning in 2002. Dropouts in most cases are students whose parents have removed them from the program, because of security concerns. It should be noted that when participants show signs of difficulty in keeping up with their studies, resources, such as tutoring, are brought to bear to help them.

Table E:

# Entering Grade 10		# Completing Grade 12		% Completing Grade 12	G/Y 2004 Performance Indicator - %
G/Y 2002	612	G/Y 2004	490	80	80

PROGRAM A-5: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Table E, above, shows that participants who began this program in G/Y 2002 and completed in G/Y 2004 did so at an 80% completion rate. The program results indicate that the 80% performance indicator objective was achieved.

2. Selah - A one-year program that is designed for 17 to 18 year-old unaccompanied minors who are already high-school graduates. Selah includes an intensive ulpan and courses that prepare students for entrance into post-secondary educational institutions. As unaccompanied minors, they reside in absorption centers. The program includes intensive Hebrew language studies and programs to facilitate their integration into Israeli society.

Program Goal - Selah participants will complete a one-year, post-high school program that prepares them for university-level education or technological programs in Israel.

Program Assessment - An appropriate measure of the program's success is the percent of participating students who complete the program.

Performance Indicator - Data has been collected on Selah participants during G/Y 2001 through 2004. (See Table E below.)

UIA, after consultation with JAFI, anticipates that the performance indicator for participants who began and completed this program in G/Y 2004 will be established at an 83% completion rate for G/Y 2005.

Table F:

Number of Students Starting & Completing Selah Studies

Grant Year	Starting Participants	No. Completing	% Completing
2001	773	617	80
2002	709	566	80
2003	563	503	89
2004	502	401	80

PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

PROGRAM A-7: TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Program Evaluation:

A key ingredient to successful integration into any society is successful employment. Program A-7 is intended to provide participants with the necessary skills to secure employment in Israel, where the labor market may differ substantially from that of the participant's country of origin.

Two vocational training programs offered by JAFI are shown below. UIA is currently in consultation with JAFI in regard to obtaining results on additional programs. These results will appear in the 2005 semiannual grant report.

Vocational Training Programs Offered by JAFI:

1. Kedma - This program is offered in cooperation with the Ministries of Education and Immigration & Absorption. It is designed for Ethiopian humanitarian migrants who lack a high-school education but display academic potential and high levels of motivation. A 10-month program, Kedma provides participants with high-school equivalency, making them eligible for Ministry of Labor training programs. Participants reside at an absorption center for the duration of the program.

Program Goal - The immediate goal of the Kedma Program is to provide participants with an educational background that will make them eligible for subsequent vocational training programs.

Program Assessment - An appropriate measure of the program's success is the percent of participating humanitarian migrants who successfully complete the Kedma course in which they are enrolled.

Performance Indicator - In G/Y 2004, Kedma courses were held in three absorption centers, Arad, Ibim and Nitzana. First-year results showed a completion rate of 96%. (See Table G.)

After consultation with JAFI, *the performance indicator for this program has been established at a 95% completion rate for G/Y 2005.*

PROGRAM A-7: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Table G:

Student Participation in Kedma

Absorption Center	Starting Participants	Graduates	% Completing
Arad	39	38	97
Ibim	40	39	97
Nitzana	59	56	95
TOTAL	138	133	96

2. Auto-Mechanics Course - Offered to humanitarian migrants living in absorption centers as well as those participating in direct absorption, this program is being supported by JAFI, the Ministries of Immigration & Absorption and Labor, and the Israel Association of Garage Owners. Participants with a technical background are interviewed prior to immigration. For many, it is a second career because their previous occupational backgrounds may not be relevant in Israel. The 22-month program entails an extended language program, including professional Hebrew, classroom lectures and on-the-job training. In cooperation with the Association of Garage Owners, on-the-job training takes place at a trainee's future place of employment, facilitating a smooth transition from training to employment.

Program Goal - The immediate goal of the *Auto-Mechanics Course* is to provide participants with vocational skills that will aid them to secure employment in Israel.

Program Assessment - An appropriate measure of the program's success is the percent of participating humanitarian migrants who successfully complete the *Auto-Mechanics Course* in which they are enrolled.

Status - Evaluation of this course, aimed primarily at FSU humanitarian migrants, is underway. The research will include examination of the goals of the program, assessment of effectiveness of the course, whether it is achieving its goals and whether graduates are finding employment in the field. The program indicator will be established against which to measure success or failure. Research has been extended to include additional locations. Completion of these courses will be in June 2005. Results of the research will be reported in the G/Y 2005 Semi-Annual Report.

PROGRAM A-7: PROGRAM EVALUATION (cont'd)

Performance Indicator - In G/Y 2004, Auto-Mechanics courses were held in two communities, Hadera and Jerusalem. First-year results showed a 75% completion rate. (See Table H.)

After consultation with JAFI, *the performance indicator for this program has been established at a 70% completion rate for G/Y 2005.*

Table H:

Student Participation in Auto-Mechanics Course

Community	Starting Participants	Graduates	% Completing
Hadera	38	26	68
Jerusalem	27	23	85
TOTAL	65	49	75

PUBLICITY

This section describes the publicity and public affairs activities of United Israel Appeal, Inc., for the period ended September 30, 2004, relating to the requirements in Section 5.3 Publicity of the 2004 US Grant Agreement. Expenditures in this category are conservative; grant agreement requirements are fully met, but no grant funds are expended for public relations purposes.

Both UIA and its operating agent, JAFI, publish financial statements that are widely distributed in the United States and Israel. The US grant is mentioned in these financial statements.

United Israel Appeal and the Jewish Agency for Israel continue to provide briefings to members of the US Senate and House of Representatives, and to professionals representing government and voluntary organizations. Considerable attention has been focused on the Jewish Agency's absorption programs. Every opportunity has been utilized to interpret the purpose and function of the unique program developed to assist humanitarian migrants in their absorption process. Most visitors have been able to visit one of the absorption centers and speak with members of the UIA and Jewish Agency staffs and, in some instances, the humanitarian migrants themselves. Most visitors who have been able to participate in a presentation have found the experience helpful to their understanding of the grant and the absorption program.