

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)

Facts and Figures

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Content

FEAD

- Objectives
- Budget
- Operational Programmes
- Eligibility criteria
- Target groups
- Mid-Term-Evaluation

FEAD Objectives

‘To **promote social cohesion, enhance social inclusion and therefore ultimately contribute to the objective of eradicating poverty** in the Union’.

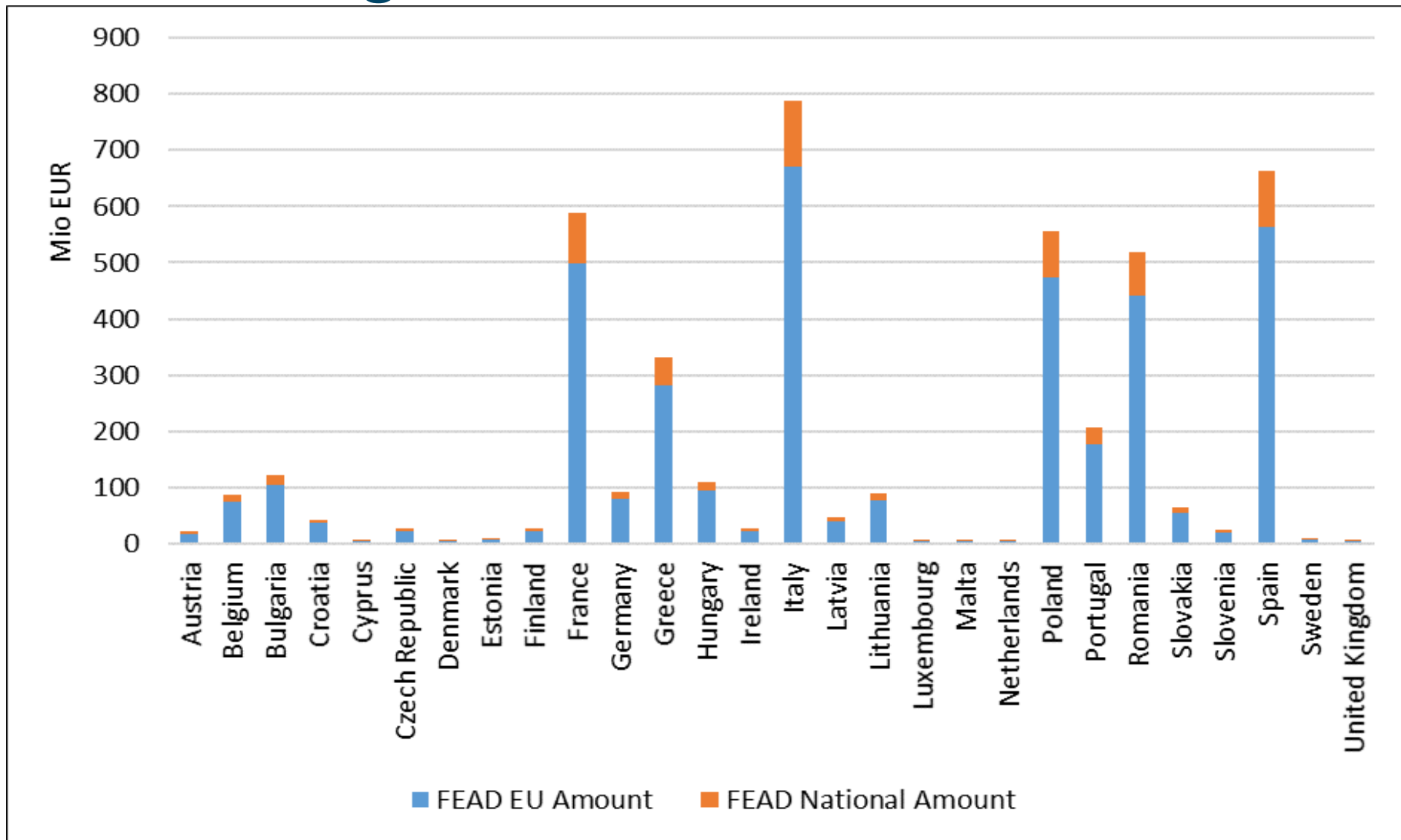
Specific objectives:

1. to alleviate the worst forms of poverty by providing non-financial assistance to the most deprived persons in the form of **food and/or basic material assistance**
2. to complement sustainable national policies on poverty eradication and social inclusion, which remain the responsibility of Member States, with **social inclusion activities** aimed at the social integration of the most deprived persons.

FEAD Budget

- Relatively small fund: representing 1% of the EU budget for cohesion policy
- EU budget for FEAD in the period 2014-2020: EUR 3.8 billion (current prices)
- The EU budget rates for the individual Member State vary widely – Each Member State receives an amount of at least EUR 3.5 million
- Member States are obligated to co-finance the programme by at least 15%

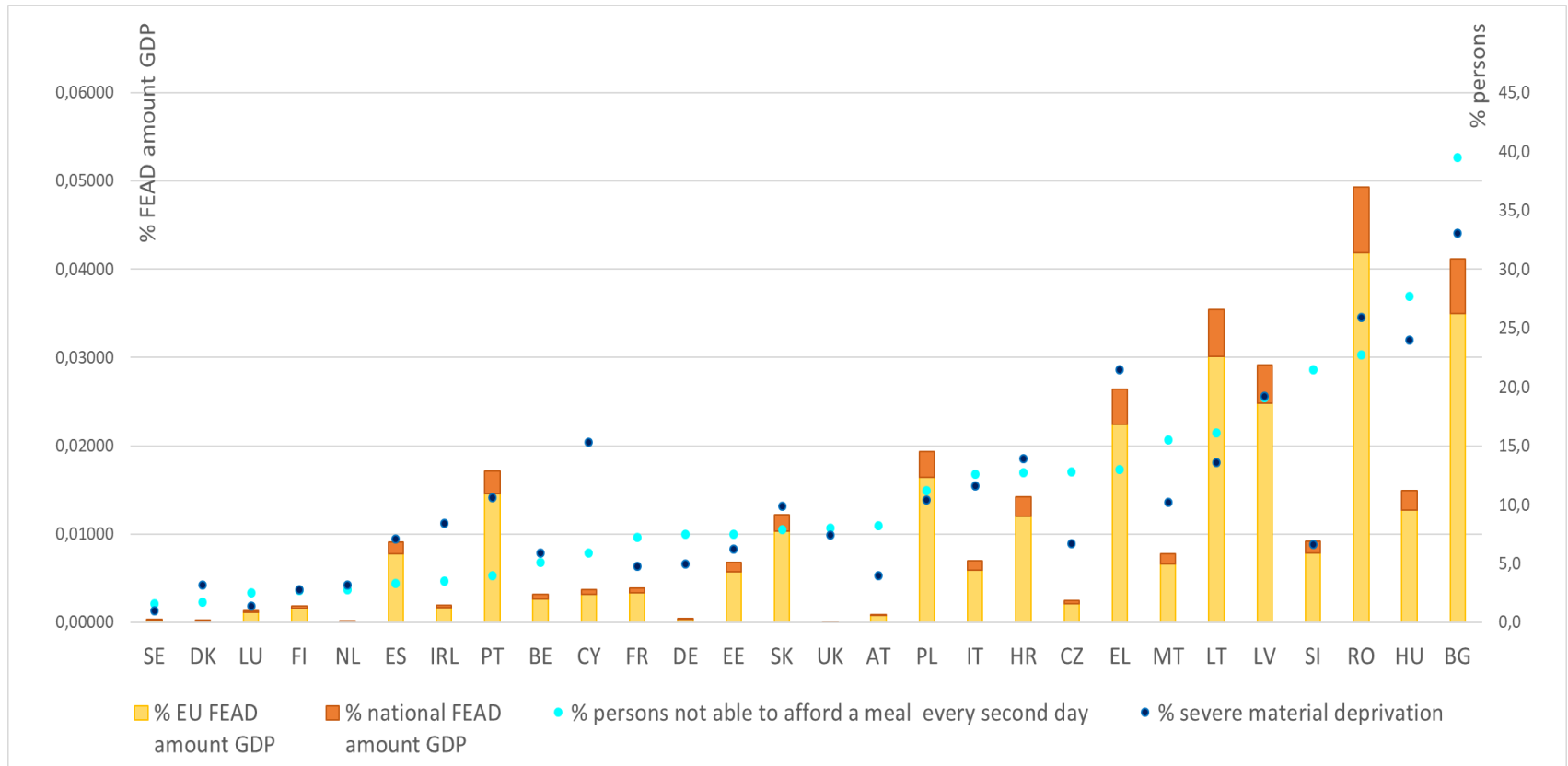
FEAD Budget



FEAD EU budget and national co-financing 2014-2020

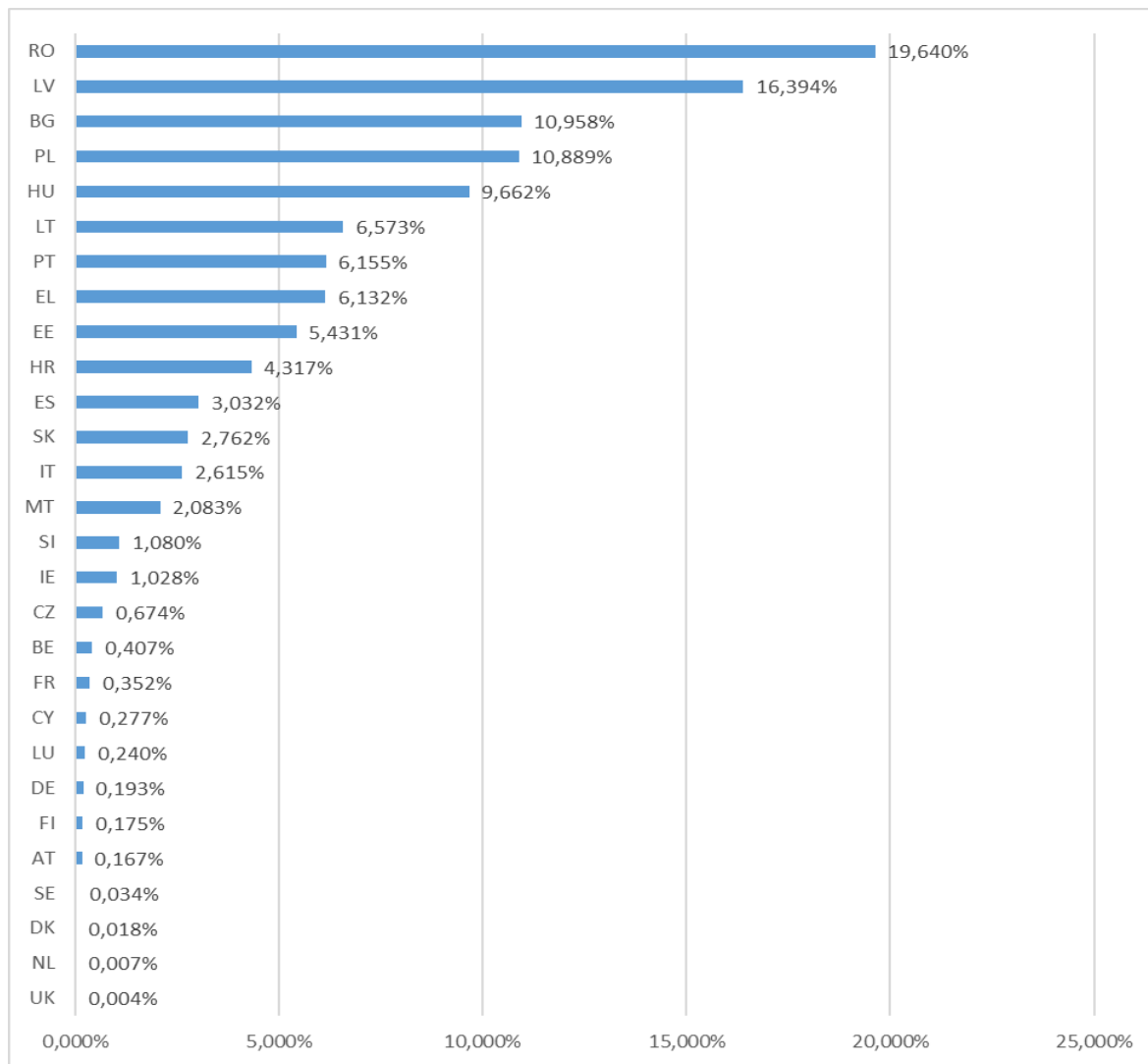
Source: European Commission

FEAD Budget and Material Deprivation (2014)



Source: Bérénice Storms, Eurostat

FEAD Budget and National Social Protection (2014)



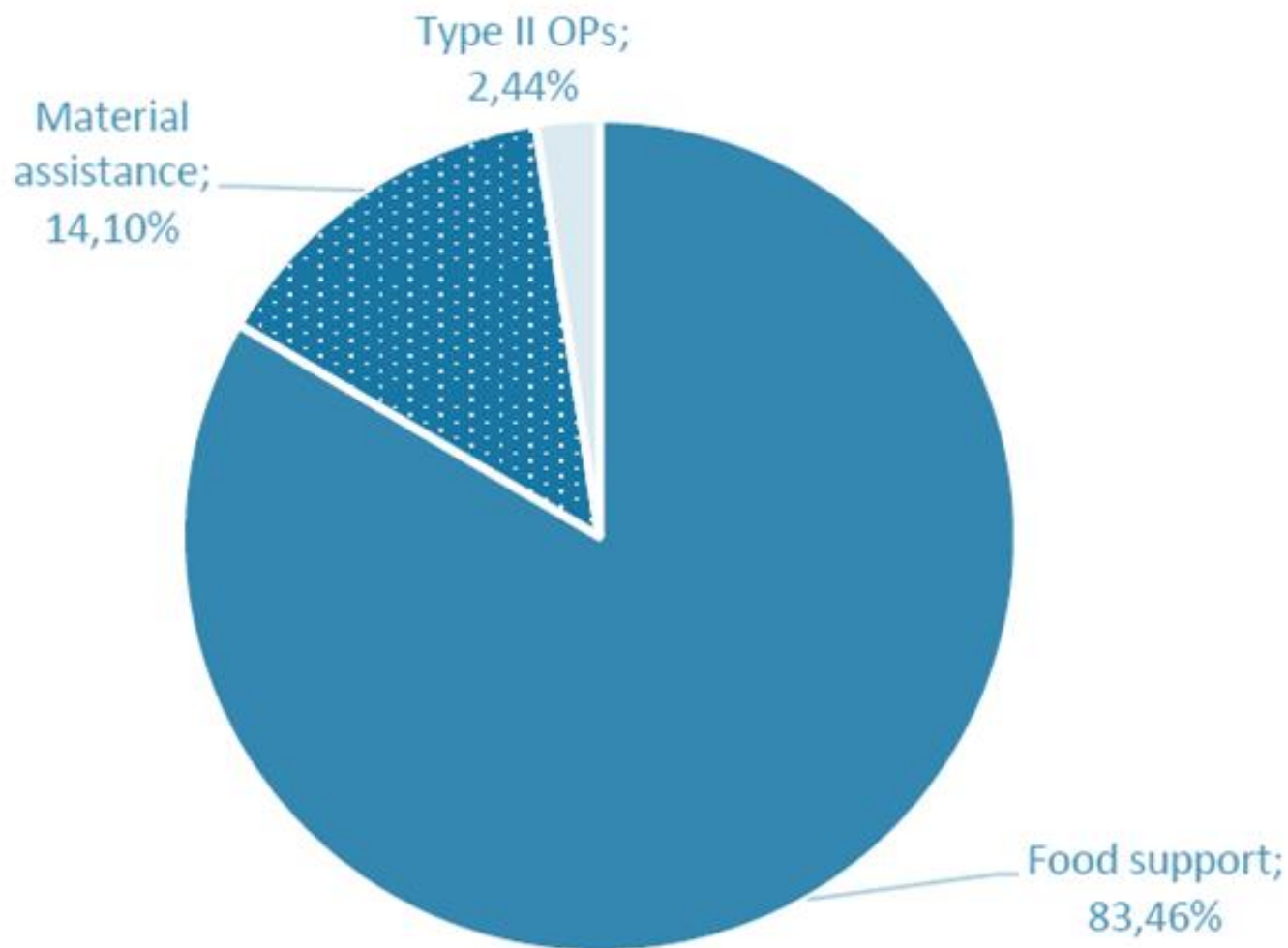
Share of FEAD allocations in net social protection ('social exclusion n.e.c.') 2014

Source: Eurostat (ESSPROS)

FEAD Operational Programmes (OP)

- **OP I:** supporting the distribution of food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived persons (combined with accompanying social inclusion measures)
- **OP II:** supporting activities outside active labour market measures, consisting in non-financial and non-material assistance

FEAD OP's



Share of type I and II OPs (2014-2020)

Source: European Commission, Mid-term-evaluation 2019

FEAD Operational Programme type I

Examples of material assistance other than food:

- School bags and other equipment required in school
- Clothes (winter coat, footwear, school uniform, etc.)
- Baby essentials
- Sleeping bags/blankets
- Kitchen equipment (pots, pans, cutlery, etc.)
- Household linen (towels, bedclothes)
- Hygiene articles (first aid kit, soap, toothbrush, disposable razor, etc.)

FEAD Accompanying measures

Examples of (material assistance) accompanying measures:

- Advice on food preparation and storage, cooking workshops, educational activities to promote healthy nutrition, or advice on how to reduce food waste
- Redirection to competent services (e.g. social/administrative)
- Individual coaching and workshops
- Psychological and therapeutic support
- Advice on managing a household budget

FEAD Operational Programme type II

Examples of social inclusion measures (OP II):

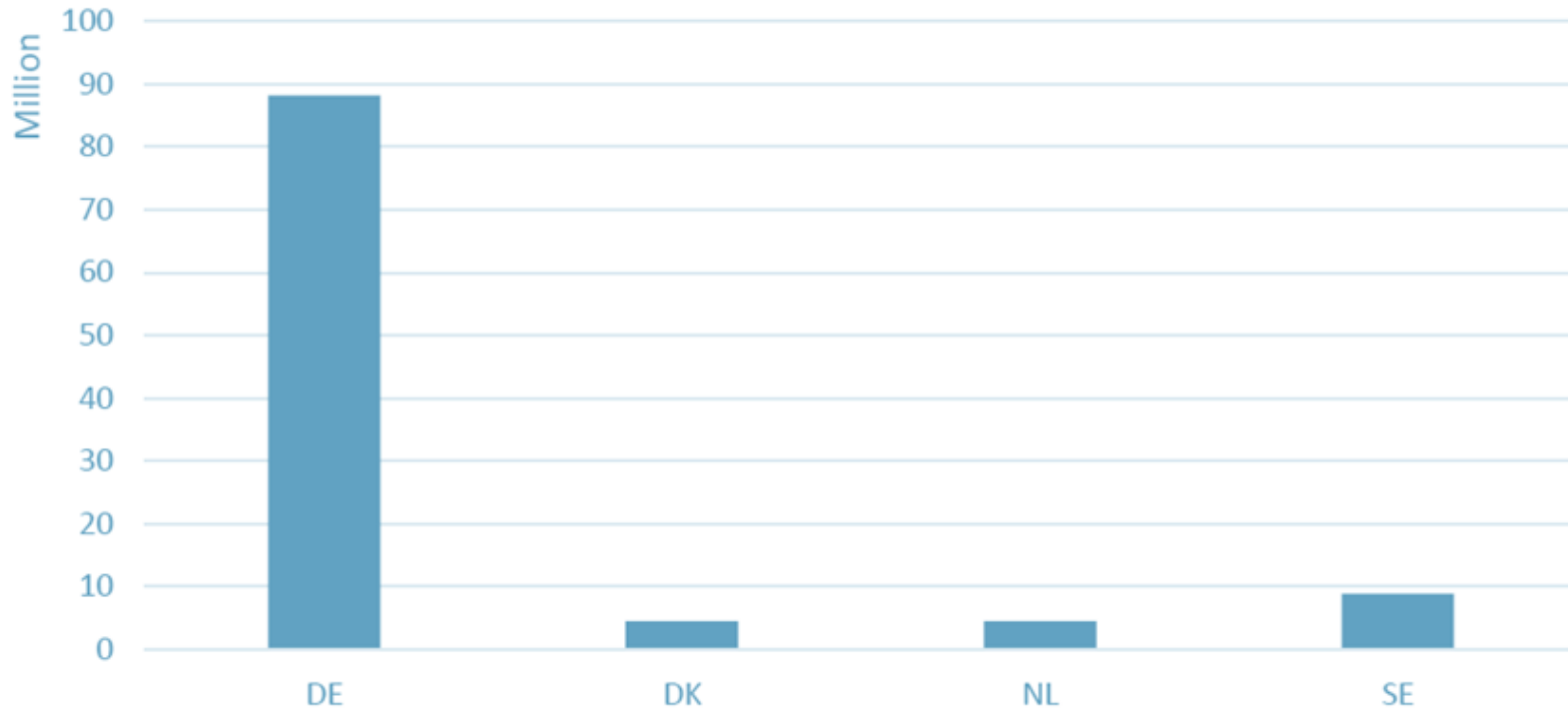
- Mainly staff costs (e.g. for counsellors to support the integration of migrants and homeless people)
- Networking activities and awareness raising workshops for administrations to fight prejudice and support staff (Germany)
- Preventive health measures (e.g. dental health) (Sweden)

FEAD OP's

Operational programme	Type of assistance	Member State
Type I	Food only	Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, the United Kingdom (10)
	Basic material only	Austria (1)
	Food and basic material	Cyprus, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia (13)
Type II	Social inclusion	Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden (4)

Source: European Commission, Mid-term-evaluation 2019

FEAD Allocation for OP type II

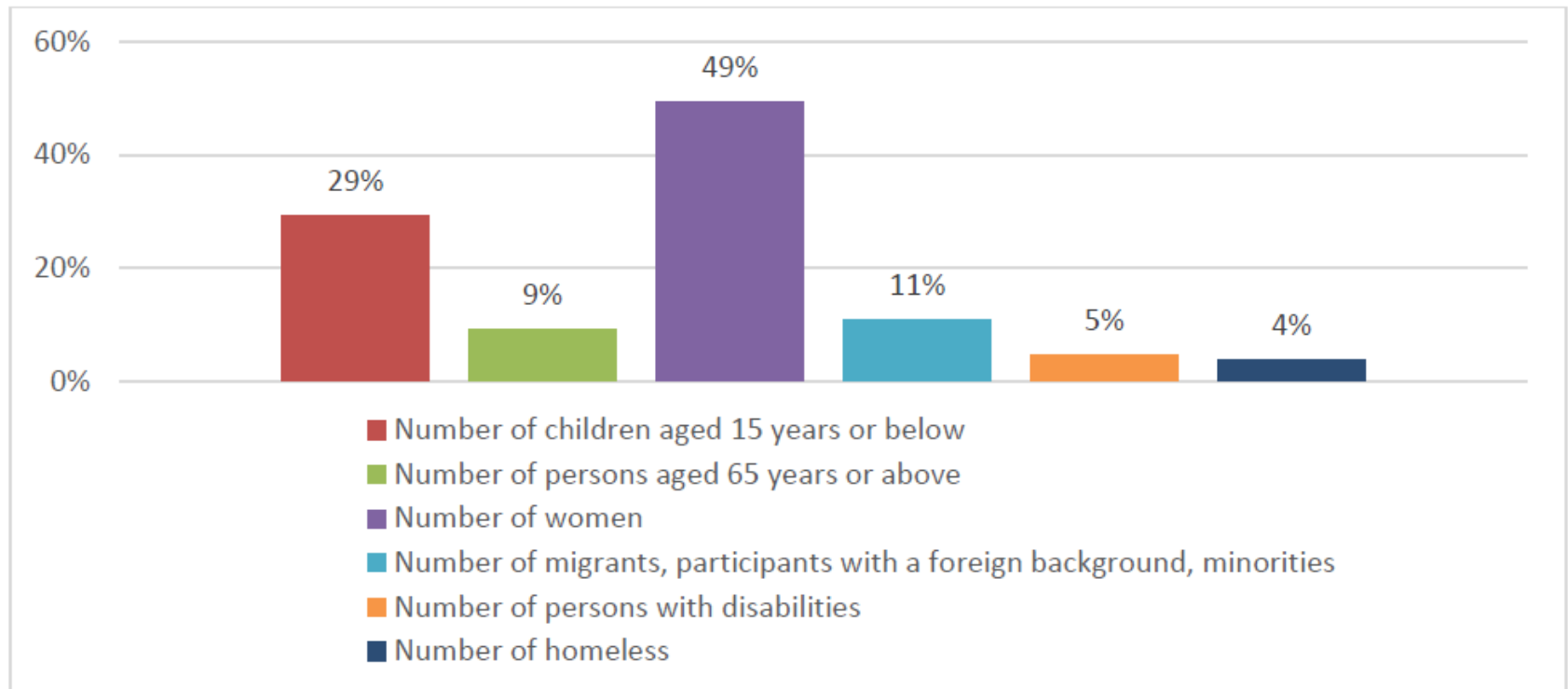


Source: European Commission, Mid-term-evaluation 2019

FEAD Eligibility Criteria

- Criteria for eligibility are set within individual OP in MS and vary from country to country
- EU FEAD Regulation:
“The conditions of eligibility should reflect the specific nature of the Fund's objectives and target populations”
- OP I programmes use mainly income eligibility criteria; ‘end recipients’ are either registered already in a minimum income support database or they have to prove their situation of poverty through income statements or similar.
- OP II programmes use proactive approaches to identify the ‘end recipients’.

FEAD Target groups



Source: European Commission, Mid-term-evaluation 2019

FEAD According to Mid-Term-Evaluation

“... FEAD has a notable positive effect in nearly every Member State in particular concerning new target groups, new activities, and greater territorial coverage.”

“Discontinuing FEAD would have significant consequences in many Member States where FEAD is the main food and material assistance provider. FEAD provides unique social inclusion services to target groups who would otherwise receive no comparable support. ”

Source: European Commission, Mid-term-evaluation 2019

