

# **15th FEAD NETWORK MEETING**

## **PANEL ON THE DEFINITION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE END RECIPIENTS**

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# Belgian targeting approach of end beneficiaries

- Who is eligible to receive FEAD food products in Belgium?
  - **Every person who lives under the poverty threshold**
  - In the previous programme there were multiple categories, we chose to replace these by one general inclusive category
    - Flexible approach - food aid sector in Belgium is very diverse
    - Wish to be as inclusive as possible





# How are recipients identified?

- Who distributes FEAD food-products in Belgium?
  - Local Public Centers for Social Welfare (**PCSW**)
  - NGO's
- Every partner organisation who distributes FEAD-products has to have a mechanism to identify the most deprived
  - Play a key role: the **Public Centers for Social Welfare (PCSW)**
    - Are used to identify these persons as they are responsible for awarding integration incomes.





# How are recipients identified?

- Every partner organisation who distributes FEAD-products has to have a mechanism to identify the most deprived
    - Every NGO is obliged to have a **partnership agreement with their local PCSW**. In this agreement they have to define their way of identifying the most deprived.
- 3 possible partnership agreements
1. Certificate (PCSW delivers a certificate to the end beneficiary)
  2. List (PCSW delivers a list with end beneficiaries to the NGO)
  3. The PCSW and the NGO agree that the NGO itself can check if the end beneficiary lives under the poverty threshold.

3 → Workload and responsibility for identifying end beneficiaries lies in the NGO  
Mostly bigger NGOs – sometimes with an own social assistant.





# How are recipients identified?

- How do NGOs have to check if a person lives under the poverty threshold?
  - Take into account all sources of real income and all regular expenses
  - ‘Real’ income: also people in debt mediation are eligible
- All calculations must be registered





# Benefits and challenges of our approach

- Benefits:
  - Inclusive (for example undocumented immigrants are also eligible)
  - Flexible – mechanism can be adapted to local context (3 types of partnership agreements)
- Challenges:
  - Not all NGOs are equipped to realize this identification adequately – we count on the responsibility of the PCSW

