The ISPA-FSN tool and the e-learning course

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FAO
What is the ISPA-FSN tool?

- Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments.
- ISPA tools: assess and improve countries’ social protection systems, programmes and delivery mechanisms (strengths, weaknesses and potential policy options)
- **ISPA-FSN tool**: developed by FAO, GIZ, ILO, WFP, IPC-IG, is a framework to analyse how social assistance programmes can achieve a greater positive impact on food security and nutrition.
SP has huge potential to improve nutrition outcomes
But only under certain conditions

7 key areas of the ISPA-FSN tool: allow collecting information and assessing performance
Highly participatory; country-driven and owned; tailored to the specific context
Implementation

- To date: Paraguay, Palestine, Cambodia
- Types of implementation:
  - Self-assessment
  - Demand-driven
  - Supply-driven
Four phases

1) Preparation for the assessment
2) Data and information collection: desk review, interviews with stakeholders
3) Performance assessment
4) Country report

- Four months on average
- Lead by the Assessment team
Good practices

- Government ownership
- Multisectoral platform: example Cambodia
- Tailored to country needs: example Paraguay
- Make results tangible: example Palestine
Good practices

- Use the tool in a pragmatic way
- Lack of information is an important finding!
- Bringing all relevant stakeholders together is in itself an important result!
- Not an evaluation, but an assessment and analysis, a participatory process that aims at improving FSN outcomes
The 7 keys areas

- Programme objectives and indicators
- Inclusiveness
- Adequacy
- Responsiveness
- Coherence, Integration and Governance
- Sustainability
- Rights and dignity

- Questions and good practice tips
Programme objectives and indicators

- Situation analysis
- Nutrition objectives
- Indicators
Inclusiveness

- Nutritionally vulnerable and food insecure prioritized in the targeting and eligibility mechanisms
- Constraints and needs taken into account in the administrative process
- Gender considerations
- 1000 days, PLW
Adequacy

- Level, regularity, duration of the transfers
- Women constraints (time)
- Nutrition education and BCC
Responsiveness

- M&E
- Flexibility
Promotion of access to complementary services (sanitation, health, education, agriculture etc.)

Functional intersectoral linkages

Mechanisms for sharing delivery/implementation systems

Governance mechanisms for coordination/cooperation

Common objectives: SP strategies/policies with FSN objectives and vice versa
Sustainability

- Social
- Environmental
- Economic
- Financial
- Commitment to the realization of the right to food
- SA entitlements prescribed by law
- Awareness of their rights and duties among beneficiaries
### Overview of findings

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<th>Latent</th>
<th>Emerging</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As defined in CODI</strong></td>
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<td>Attention is needed to include FSN</td>
<td>Elements are present in the design; however, they are not yet reflected in practice</td>
<td>Programme design/implementation is satisfactory, but the performance is in need of strengthening</td>
<td>Programme design/implementation is highly satisfactory with broad-based success in implementation and results</td>
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<td><strong>General definition for the FSN tool</strong></td>
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<td>There is a lack of or some awareness/knowledge of concepts. No FSN outcomes are achieved.</td>
<td>FSN considerations are integrated in the design. There is a degree of institutionalization (e.g. laws exist). No FSN outcomes are observed.</td>
<td>FSN considerations are institutionalized and implemented with initial results.</td>
<td>FSN considerations are institutionalized and enforced with observable outcomes.</td>
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Thank you!

For further information:
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