The ISPA-FSN tool and the

e-learning course

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What is the ISPA-FSN tool?

- **I**nter Agency **S**ocial **P**rotection **A**ssessments.

- 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**

ISPA
INTER-AGENCY
SOCIAL PROTECTION ASSESSMENTS

FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION

PROGRAM
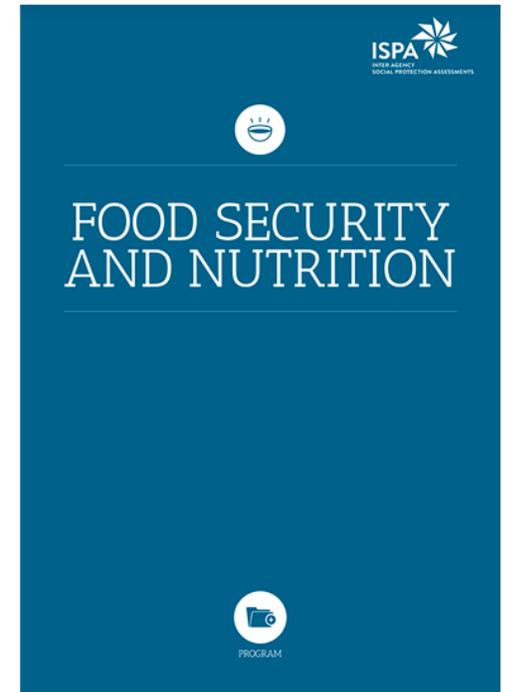
Background and features of the ISPA-FSN tool

- 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 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

Coherence, Integration and Governance

- 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

Rights and dignity

- 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

Table 1 Overview of Findings (OoF)

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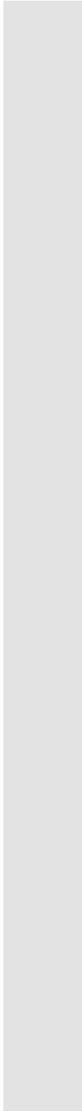
Thank you!

For further information:

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