



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme

EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS



BACKGROUND

The Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme (GNAFC) ran from 2018 to 2022 to address the root causes of food crises and improve global coordination in tackling hunger and vulnerability. The programme was designed around three components: improving analytical tools, generating evidence-based knowledge of resilience solutions, and fostering coordinated responses across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. The initiative built on prior European Union-funded investments such as the INFORMED Programme and aligned with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO's) strategic goals under Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). With a budget exceeding EUR 70 million, the programme sought to address complex food crises through both global and country-level interventions.



PROGRAMME INFORMATION

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Global

START/END DATE

July 2018 / December 2022

FUNDED BY

European Union

PRIORITY AREAS

- BL3 - Agriculture and Food Emergencies – 61%
- BL4 - Resilient Agrifood Systems – 39%



ABOUT THE EVALUATION

KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation assessed the relevance of the programme's objectives, its effectiveness in delivering results, and the sustainability of its contributions. Key questions focused on the extent to which the programme enhanced decision-making through analysis, improved evidence-based responses, and fostered better coordination.

EVALUATION METHODS

The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach, including extensive desk reviews of programme documents, interviews with key stakeholders and in-depth case studies across ten countries, including Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia and Myanmar.

EVALUATION FINDINGS



WHAT DID THE PROGRAMME ACHIEVE?

The GNAFC Partnership Programme made contributions to global and regional food security efforts, among which:

1. Reports and knowledge dissemination: The Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) became a flagship product, widely referenced by policymakers and organizations for its comprehensive insights into food crises. Regional reports for the Horn of Africa and West Africa further localized the analysis.
2. Analytical advancements: It strengthened the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as a trusted tool for analysing acute food insecurity and guiding high-level humanitarian decisions.
3. Coordination and partnerships: The programme engaged partners and promoted collaboration on food security. It also supported anticipatory action frameworks, improving the capacity to respond to food crises proactively.



WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES?

1. GNAFC struggled to secure active participation from senior leadership.
2. Complexity, cost and reliance of the analysis tools used made them difficult to institutionalize at the country level.
3. The focus on specific country investments rather than broader learning across FAO's portfolio restricted the scope of evidence generation.
4. Reports like the GRFC lacked effective communication strategies, that would have strengthened the usage of products produced.



LESSONS LEARNED

1. Decision-makers need concise, actionable insights rather than lengthy technical reports. Future efforts should prioritize user-friendly formats tailored to different audiences.
2. Tools like RIMA should be simplified and complemented with qualitative approaches to ensure broader usability and cost-efficiency.
3. Addressing confusion over food insecurity figures requires better alignment between various data sources and improved messaging about their respective uses.
4. The importance of linking humanitarian, development and peace efforts is key to address the root causes of food crises comprehensively. Strengthening early warning systems and ensuring timely responses can significantly mitigate the impacts of food crises.

Click [here](#) to read more in the full report.



NEXT STEPS



Engage senior leaders from FAO, World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners to increase commitment to the GNAFC's strategic vision. This includes refining the network's theory of change and aligning priorities across member organizations.



FAO should continue to invest in, and develop, analytical tools that contribute to the objectives of the GNAFC.

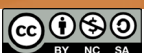


Develop targeted messaging and accessible formats for key reports like the GRFC, ensuring they reach decision-makers effectively. Consensus-based messaging should accompany reports to strengthen their policy influence.



Broaden the learning agenda to include insights from a wider range of projects across FAO's portfolio, rather than focusing narrowly on specific country investments.

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