Cyclone Idai was one of the worst tropical cyclones on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere.

In Mozambique, the worst affected country, the cyclone resulted in 648 deaths and an estimated 2.5 million people in need of humanitarian aid.

The IAHE was the first to assess the contribution of the Scale-Up mechanism to the IASC response to a sudden onset crisis.

The IAHE included a household survey of affected populations and provides key perspectives of the humanitarian response through the eyes of affected populations.

**OVERVIEW**

- Cyclone Idai was one of the worst tropical cyclones on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere.
- On 14 June 2019, the ERC launched an Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) of the humanitarian response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique.
- In Mozambique, the worst affected country, the cyclone resulted in 648 deaths and an estimated 2.5 million people in need of humanitarian aid.
- The IAHE was the first to assess the contribution of the Scale-Up mechanism to the IASC response to a sudden onset crisis.
- The IAHE included a household survey of affected populations and provides key perspectives of the humanitarian response through the eyes of affected populations.

**KEY FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION**

**WHAT WORKED WELL**

The Scale-Up activation helped to mobilize human and financial resources for the initial response and strengthened collective accountability to affected populations.

The vast majority of affected people received the assistance they needed and were treated with respect by humanitarian responders.

Joint preparedness and strong collaboration with the government helped the coordination of the response.

Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse was well integrated into the response and included setting up a joint complaints and feedback mechanism.

**WHAT COULD BE DONE BETTER**

A greater use of anticipatory/early action triggers, focus on cash-based interventions and better engagement of the private sector and civil society organization would have improved the effectiveness of the response.

The transition to early recovery was hampered by inadequate advanced planning and prioritization for it.

Better information sharing and quality data would have allowed a real-time overview of priority needs.

Humanitarian actors should better reflect and apply experience gained from previous efforts, so that year-on-year the response improves.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Selected examples out of 13 recommendations)

**Humanitarian Country Team**
- Strengthen local capacities for preparedness, early warning and anticipatory action.
- Based on lessons from this response, take steps to better prioritize the needs of affected communities, especially for recovery and those with special needs.

**Emergency Directors Group**
- Strengthen coordinated approaches for assessment and monitoring of data, including ensuring adequate technical capacity to do so.
- Improve coordination and engagement with the private sector.
- Bolster the decentralized humanitarian leadership coordination model.

**IASC Operational Policy and Advocacy Group**
- Require each global cluster to carry out After-Action Reviews within six months of the Scale-Up activation.
- Increase the value of IAHEs through a more targeted assessment of critical areas, such as anticipatory action and approaches to monitoring data that help better prioritize limited resources.

The Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Steering Group is an IASC associated body

Feedback: ochaspegs@un.org