

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

YEMEN

The full implementation of this version of the HIP is conditional upon the necessary appropriations being made available from the 2021 general budget of the European Union

AMOUNT: EUR 134 800 000

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2021/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annexes¹ is to serve as a communication tool for DG ECHO²'s partners and to assist in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

Modification 2 – December 2021

Since early September 2021, hostilities in and around frontline areas, mainly around Marib and Hodeida governorate, have further escalated, leading to the displacement of at least 60 000 individuals. An undetermined number of civilians is stranded in areas of fighting without access to humanitarian assistance or possibility to move safely. In response to the increased humanitarian needs, humanitarian partners are scaling up the response to be able to provide support to those most in need.

Considering the important scale up of humanitarian actors' presence and capacity in frontline areas, notably in and around Marib governorate, the Commission has mobilised additional EUR 800 000. These additional resources will focus exclusively on enabling humanitarian access through logistical support. Logistics is considered a priority sector for additional funding under the HIP 2021 (second modification). Critical in-country logistical capacities have been overstretched by the need to respond to the new displacement and additional humanitarian needs stemming from an intensification of fighting. While humanitarian actors are scaling up their response, urgent additional funding is required to facilitate humanitarian access through transport. Consequently, DG ECHO intends to support UNHAS humanitarian flights.

Modification 1 – May 2021

The humanitarian situation in Yemen is extremely worrying due to active conflict, economic decline, collapse of public services and import restrictions of basic commodities such as fuel and food, heavy constraints to humanitarian access, compounded by limited humanitarian funding.

¹ Technical annex and thematic policies annex

² Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)

Yemen is today the largest food security emergency in the world, both in scale and severity, with an estimated 16.2 million people facing severe food insecurity, which represents more than half of the population. For the first time in two years, pockets of famine-like conditions (IPC 5) have been identified in Yemen, and the number of people exposed to starvation is estimated to reach 47,000 people by June 2021. The IPC analysis indicates that the numbers of people facing IPC 4 (Emergency), one step ahead of IPC 5 (Famine) could increase from 3.6 million to 5 million people in the first half of 2021 across 154 districts (out of a total of 333).

In addition, the IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis, published February 2021, reports record highs of acute malnutrition. More than 1 million pregnant and lactating women and over 2.25 million cases of children under the age of five are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in the course of 2021. Of these children, 400,000 are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and need urgent treatment to survive. This marks an increase of 22% of SAM cases from 2020. Reduced access to and use of health and nutrition services because of COVID-19 have worsened acute malnutrition.

Hostilities around frontline areas of Marib Governorate have escalated since beginning of February 2021, leading to the displacement of over 20 000 people. Marib governorate hosts an estimated 1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Among those displaced, identified as in need of humanitarian assistance, 45 per cent have no access to health services, 95 per cent of IDP hosting sites have no access to reliable waste management systems, 78 per cent lack some form of civil documentation and 60 per cent are in need of shelter and NFI support.

The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) is facing a major funding gap. At the High-level Pledging Event which took place on 1 March, donors only pledged USD 1.67 billion (43%) of the USD 3.85 billion needed to cover essential humanitarian activities until December 2021. As of 12 May, the YHRP was effectively funded at 34 per cent (USD 1,316 billion). Funding shortages confront key life saving programmes, such as the WFP programme and other crucial operations. Additional resources are urgently required to protect millions from starvation, death and destitution.

An additional amount of EUR 44 000 000 will be allocated from the European Union's Solidarity Emergency Aid Reserve, after approval of the relevant request by the Budgetary Authority and aims at strengthening the EU response to the increasing humanitarian needs in Yemen along the following lines:

- Focus on populations directly affected by conflict, notably those in displacement, and vulnerable communities affected by the food security, nutrition and related health crises.
- Food assistance programmes will be supported both with in-kind and cash/vouchers delivery modalities.
- Multi-sector health and nutrition programmes, including water and epidemics components will be supported to further address not only food insecurity and malnutrition, but also the consequences of the needs stemming from them.

1 CONTEXT

The conflict in Yemen has entered its sixth year with a marked military intensification. Yemen remains the world's largest humanitarian crisis (Level 3 crisis since July 2015). The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate due to the combined effect of

violence on civilians, including violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and the collapse of state institutions, national economy and the private sector.

The rapid and unmitigated spread of COVID-19 is having a catastrophic impact on the already ailing health system. In addition, during the first half of 2020, once-in-a-generation flooding has devastated several communities fuelling the spread of cholera, dengue and malaria.

Yemen has long been the poorest country in the region. The war and COVID-19 have exacerbated the underlying vulnerabilities, which result in 80% of the 30.5 million population being in need of humanitarian assistance. Hard-won gains in human development have been set back by decades and will require a significant investment to be set on an upward path again.

The political context has become more complex. The initial war opposing the internationally recognised government of Yemen (GoY) against an insurrection led by the Houthi group (Ansar Allah) and their militia evolved into a regional conflict confronting an increasing fragmented Coalition of countries led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with Houthi insurgents allegedly supported by Iran.

Progress on the implementation of the “Stockholm Agreements” facilitated by UN Special Envoy Martin Griffiths in December 2018 has been slow. Growing tensions have led in November 2019 to the “Riyadh Agreement” in an attempt to stabilise the south, but increasing divergences within the Coalition have resulted in an open confrontation between GoY affiliated forces and the UAE backed Southern Transitional Council (STC) while the Houthis have scaled up military activities to secure strategic objectives.

Terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and the Islamic State have taken strategic advantage of the power vacuum and political fragmentation in several Southern governorates. The security environment remains highly volatile and unpredictable, making humanitarian aid delivery more cumbersome and costly. The operating environment has deteriorated sharply in the past year making increasingly difficult to deliver aid in accordance with humanitarian principles, particularly in northern Yemen. Furthermore, new constraints linked to COVID-19 are impacting the ability of partners to deliver assistance.

While the economic situation is continuously deteriorating, the secondary impacts of COVID-19 are hitting hard. Global shortages and restrictions resulting from the pandemic along with a sharp decline of the remittances flows and the reduction of Saudi financial support to the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) in Aden will have a long lasting impact on the access of millions to essential services.

DG ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2020 identified *extreme* humanitarian needs in Yemen while the vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is assessed to be *very high*³.

³ See also: <http://www.inform-index.org/Global-Crisis-Severity-Index-beta>

	Yemen
INFORM Risk Index⁴	8,1
Vulnerability Index	8
Hazard and Exposure	8,4
Lack of Coping Capacity	8
Global Crisis Severity Index⁵	5
Projected conflict risk	10
Uprooted People Index	10
Humanitarian Conditions	4,5
Natural Disaster Index	4,3
HDI Ranking⁶ (Value)	177
Total Population⁷	29 161 922

2 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

2.1 People in need of humanitarian assistance

According to the 2020 Extension of the Humanitarian Response Plan covering the period June - December 2020, the estimated number of people in need amounts to 24.3 million⁸, with special impact on vulnerable groups such as women, girls, boys and children notably in food security, nutrition, health and protection.

Cluster-specific analysis shows an increase of people in need for the most critical sectors and for the most vulnerable groups of refugees and migrants. Today, over 3.6 million people are internally displaced, including more than 170 000 newly displaced during the first semester of 2020. The 422 000 migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees in Yemen are at extreme risk and often subjected to inhumane conditions. Yemen is the biggest food security crisis in the world, with 20 million food insecure people. Malnutrition levels are among the highest in the world and 25% of the population (approximately 7.5 million) is suffering from either moderate or severe acute malnutrition.

Continued and intensified conflict, the secondary impact of COVID-19 compounded with reduction of external financial support, lack of external monetary support to the CBY, depreciation of the local currency and inflation of basic commodities will drive even larger segments of the population into poverty and destitution.

⁴ INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

⁵ <http://www.inform-index.org/Global-Crisis-Severity-Index-beta>

⁶ Humanitarian Development Index (HDI) developed by UNDP

⁷ World Bank data, 2019

⁸ This estimate has been done by the Clusters based on localized need assessment and data extrapolation for previous assessments. Country-wide independent need assessments such as the Food Security Localized Assessment (FSLA), the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Surveys, and the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) necessary to develop the Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO) and to undertake the IPC analysis, have been regularly delayed by the authorities in 2020.

2.2 Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

Humanitarian needs remain largely centred around two major axes, the direct exposure to conflict and displacement, and the epidemics, health, nutrition and food security crises.

2.2.1 Food security

Yemen has one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world with 20 million people classified as food insecure of whom 10 million severely food insecure. The IPC⁹ partial analysis released in July 2020 confirms a sheer deterioration of food security conditions: 3.2 million people in southern Yemen are expected to face acute food insecurity by the end of the year, a 60% increase since April. With no prospects for short-term economic recovery, the food security situation is expected to further deteriorate, including an increased risk of famine as reported by UN Emergency Relief Coordinator before the UN Security Council in September 2020. The reduction in foreign currency resources will weaken the ability to regulate imports of food, fuel and essential commodities. The situation also increases the risk for the most vulnerable segments of the population to adopt negative coping strategies.

2.2.2 Nutrition

Malnutrition levels in Yemen are among the highest in the world. 2.1 million children (including an estimated 360 000 children severely acutely malnourished) and 1.2 million pregnant and lactating women suffer from either moderate or severe acute malnutrition. Restrictions in access to nutritious food, exposure to repeated epidemic disease outbreaks, shortage of safe water sources, poor sanitation and hygiene compounded by nearly collapsed health services fuel the crisis.

2.2.3 WaSH

WaSH infrastructure is heavily affected. Authorities struggle to maintain water and sanitation systems operational. Limited access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a major public health threat hampering effective strategies to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and directly fuelling malnutrition, waterborne diseases and other epidemics.

2.2.4 Health

The already fragile healthcare system is struggling to address the excessive mortality related to COVID-19 and other epidemics, the direct effects of the conflict and to provide primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare, leaving 19.7 million people in need of health assistance. Based on WHO's global models, an estimated 16.7 million people may be infected with COVID-19. More than 42 000 people may die and up to 292 000 patients are likely to require hospitalisation. At least 9 million people may lose access to primary and secondary healthcare as national resources are increasingly channelled to address the pandemic. Facilities across the country are struggling to cope with the high demand to

⁹ IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification), July 2020
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC_Yemen_AcuteFoodInsecurity_2020FebDec_Report_English.pdf

treat COVID-19 cases. Fear and stigma have impacted health seeking behaviours as demonstrated by declined utilisation of health services.

2.2.5 *Shelter/NFI*

With the recent flooding and flare-up of the conflict, over 170 000 new IDPs were recorded during the 2020 first semester. New IDPs and people in protracted displacement need emergency shelter solutions and basic household items/NFI. Care and maintenance in collective centres and settlements may also be required.

2.2.6 *Protection*

Protection of civilians and systematic IHL violations are major concerns. Violence, displacement and limited access to humanitarian assistance are leading to specific threats, depletion of communities' protective capacities and collapse of the overall protection environment. Negative coping mechanisms are on the rise, notably child rights violations (e.g. child recruitment, increased child labour, early marriage, transactional sex) and gender-based violence (GBV). Migrants and asylum seekers stranded in Yemen, as well as minority groups, are subjected to a new wave of discrimination, violence, arrest and detention since the COVID-19 outbreak. Thousands are stranded in quarantine facilities without access to basic services.

2.2.7 *Education*

As a result of the conflict, displacement, damage or closure of schools, the discontinued payment of teachers' salaries, as well as the COVID-19 outbreak and the consequent closure of schools, an estimated 5.5 million of school-aged children are in need of a safe learning environment and specialised child protection services.

3 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND COORDINATION

3.1 National / local response and involvement

The escalation of the conflict resulted in a *de facto* split of the country around major areas of influence with separate administrations. The increasingly complex working environment in the north and the additional political fragmentation and lack of financial resources in the south, impacts heavily on the capacities of line ministries, both at central and local levels. Control over the CBY, public salaries, tax revenues and humanitarian programmes have become political tools in the conflict and in the response to COVID-19. This has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis and the high reliance on foreign humanitarian assistance. The country also lacks solid Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Preparedness strategies, despite some capacity at local level.

3.2 International Humanitarian Response

The international humanitarian response is guided by the roll-over of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 (YHRP) and the COVID-19 Global Response Plan. The pledges made by donors in June 2020 against the Extension of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) for the period June – December 2020 fall short of the minimum requirements by over USD 1 billion. A total of USD 1.35 billion has been

pledged against a minimum requirement of USD 2.41 billion to address the most pressing needs of 19 million people out of 24.3 people in need. The COVID-19 Global Response Plan is only 19.2% funded (USD 74 million out of a total requested amount of USD 385.7 million). Under such circumstances, further prioritisation and closure of essential programmes is to take place in the second half of 2020.

While the working environment for international humanitarian organisations remains challenging, business continuity and expansion remains feasible under sustained advocacy and COVID-19 specific protocols. Mobilisation of additional funding will be critical to safeguard lifesaving programmes addressing the massive needs. There is a large consensus among major donors and humanitarian partners that key priorities remain food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation and protection sectors.

3.3 Operational constraints

3.3.1 Access/humanitarian space

The operating environment has deteriorated significantly during 2019 making it increasingly challenging to deliver aid in accordance with humanitarian principles, particularly in the north. Despite some progress in 2020, access remains difficult. Operational constraints add to conflict, IHL violations, security concerns including targeted attacks against humanitarian and the expansion of non-state armed groups.

As a result, humanitarian organisations adopt a variety of implementation and monitoring modalities. Maintaining direct management over beneficiary selection, project implementation and monitoring of activities is essential and often requires engaging in lengthy negotiations. The humanitarian community has developed a two-pronged approach based on advocacy through sustained dialogue and risk mitigation measures.

Since April 2020, new constraints linked to COVID-19 have been further impacting the ability of partners to mobilise and rotate humanitarian workers and to deliver assistance. Despite all obstacles, DG ECHO implementing partners have retained the ability to assess needs and deliver assistance, including close to active front lines.

3.3.2 Partners (presence, capacity), including absorption capacity on the ground

According to OCHA (June 2020), 177 organisations are working in Yemen (10 UN Agencies, 40 INGOs and over 116 national NGOs). The UN has established operational hubs (Sana'a, Hodeida, Sa'ada, Ibb, Marib and Aden governorates) and INGOs reinforced their field presence, an effort supported and prioritised by DG ECHO in the allocation of resources favouring those actors with greater field capacity and proximity to beneficiaries. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, most of the humanitarian organisations reduced their international teams, which impacts their monitoring and supervision capacity. Despite all constraints, humanitarian organisations have managed to preserve an operational presence allowing the delivery of assistance. Operational capacity and coordination should nonetheless be further reinforced to respond to increasing needs in the prevailing fluid environment. The presence of additional humanitarian operators as well as increased international and local capacity is required to address the unprecedented needs. DG ECHO partners have put in place strong accountability measures for aid delivered in partnership with local implementing partners.

4 HUMANITARIAN – DEVELOPMENT – PEACE NEXUS

After over five years of conflict, Yemen is confronted with a very fragile socio-economic situation and a collapse of the public services. The secondary impact of COVID-19, compounded with the significant funding gap, will further exacerbate vulnerabilities pushing the most vulnerable into poverty. This will generate a lasting impact especially on food security and nutrition and provision of health and WaSH services. In this context, the huge levels of needs of both short and longer term nature require different types of assistance. In this regard, the Yemen crisis offers an opportunity to work in a nexus approach combining humanitarian and development assistance, but also with a peace component given the conflict situation.

In this context, it is crucial to address the mounting needs in a comprehensive manner. DG ECHO will support actions that contribute to early recovery and resilience-building of the most vulnerable by strengthening partnerships with development actors. DG ECHO has identified the following priority areas of investment, based on specific needs and potential added value, in which nexus linkages can be further built on.

- Multi-purpose cash assistance/social protection. Linking the humanitarian cash part of DG ECHO emergency response to existing humanitarian safety nets in view of transitioning towards social protection mechanisms funded by the World Bank.
- Food and nutrition security/livelihoods. Further strengthening of existing synergies with recovery and development actions, aimed at linking and following up nutritionally vulnerable households towards self-reliance.
- WaSH/Disaster Risk Reduction and public health. Linking up emergency WaSH support in one of the most water scarce countries in the world with decimated systems and climate change impacts, with long term run initiatives and efforts at local level for more sustainable/evidence-based solutions to water and sanitation.

From a development perspective, the continued focus of interventions will be on sustaining the resilience of local communities, both rural and urban, as well as the support to local authorities in providing basic services. Current efforts include supporting livelihoods of youngsters involved in public works benefiting conservation of cultural heritage and community based interventions. In the coming period, development actions will also be mobilised to support UN-led peace efforts in the area of the economy, seeking to ease tensions and create a better climate for employment and livelihoods generation across the country. DG DEVCO supports analytical instruments assessing food security in country providing data and information guiding both humanitarian and longer term food security and livelihood interventions. DG DEVCO recently designed, in cooperation with DG ECHO, a new project that seeks to build evidence and develop guidance on targeting, programming options and innovative approaches along the Humanitarian Development Peace nexus and through the design of interventions tailored to the needs of all the groups in the community. The project will enable productive community groups to transition from humanitarian assistance to self-reliance while ensuring that the most vulnerable continue to benefit from integrated and comprehensive social safety nets. In addition to a continuation of a joint approach in the field of food security and nutrition, further operationalisation of nexus opportunities in the health sector will be explored in 2021. With the impact of COVID-19 on Yemen's already fragile health system, the nexus approach would allow to address emergency needs, and pave the ground for a resilient and sustainable health system. It will continue to be vital for humanitarian and development partners to work together in designing actions,

monitoring implementation and jointly evaluating results and needs. This year in particular, the design of development priorities under the new Multiannual Financial Framework for the 2021-2027 period provides an opportunity to set a common vision for Yemen in a humanitarian-development-peace nexus spirit.

The EU has stepped up its political engagement in Yemen, notably in support of the UN-led peace efforts. Coordination with Member States has also been increased. Together with the UN, the EU is playing a coordination role to allow for a multi-track process to guarantee an inclusive and sustainable peace process. In particular, following the UNSE's guidance and endorsement, the EU is to launch an economic platform in relation to the peace process, fund and co-steer a ceasefire monitoring mechanism, and enhance its cooperation on community safety, counterterrorism and track-II coordination.

5 ENVISAGED DG ECHO RESPONSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF HUMANITARIAN AID INTERVENTIONS

General considerations for all interventions

The humanitarian response shall be compliant with EU thematic policies and guidelines that are described in detail in the HIP Policy Annex. For instance, mainstreaming of protection, gender (including mitigation of risks of SGBV), age, and disability inclusion should be duly reflected in all proposals.

Furthermore, the increasingly negative consequences of environmental degradation and climate-related challenges and the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to impact humanitarian crises and the provision of humanitarian assistance for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, in their proposals partners are requested to follow an all-risks assessment approach, to contemplate measures to reduce the environmental footprint of operations and to factor in as appropriate the COVID-19 dimension.

DG ECHO will release an operational guidance on its renewed approach to preparedness in January 2021, for the consideration of its partners as well. This document will be the result of an extensive consultation with partners on the key policy elements and operational modalities of the approach.

5.1 Envisaged DG ECHO response

In 2021, DG ECHO will focus on ensuring maximal coverage of most urgent, life-saving assistance¹⁰ and humanitarian protection.

The response will continue to be articulated along a two-point entry strategy:

- 1) Integrated response to populations directly exposed to conflict and displacement. DG ECHO will prioritise emerging needs resulting from ongoing violence and sudden natural disasters while continuing to address acute needs of most vulnerable hosting communities and protracted IDPs (e.g. shelter/NFI, food security, nutrition, WaSH, health, education and protection).

¹⁰ Life-saving activities are to be understood as activities that within a short time span mitigate or avert direct loss of life, physical harm, loss of dignity or damage to targeted beneficiaries.

- 2) Integrated response to the health, nutrition (CMAM and IYCF¹¹) and food security crises including WaSH activities to prevent transmission of epidemics and malnutrition.

DG ECHO response to COVID-19 will be integrated in every supported operation. Priority will be given to community-based interventions (risk communication and community-based prevention and care including referral pathways and home care), adapted primary/secondary health programming and case management capacity per facility and supporting partner. COVID-19 specific interventions will be considered on ad hoc basis.

Key horizontal and support actions will further reinforce DG ECHO's response:

- Strengthen protection by mainstreaming protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity within any sector of intervention as well as promote integrated protection in sector work. Education in Emergencies activities, stand-alone or as part of multi-sector interventions, will target the needs of out-of-school children and integrate child protection activities. Responding to the need to protecting education from attack is encouraged.
- Advocacy, in coordination with humanitarian mechanisms in-country, will remain a priority in 2021. DG ECHO encourages partners to closely coordinate and participate in mechanisms strengthening evidence-based advocacy capacities. DG ECHO will continue playing an active role in the mobilisation of other donors and reach out to local authorities as well as to actively collaborate with the EU Council, EU Parliament and EU Member States in humanitarian advocacy.
- Support to complementary enabling activities such as enhanced rapid response capacity, logistical support and coordination.
- It is recommended to mainstream health and WaSH disaster preparedness where appropriate and to promote community-based preparedness and risk reduction programmes.

DG ECHO will prioritise its response to locations with the highest concentration of life-saving needs: 1) Areas of active conflict and populations trapped in conflict zones; 2) Areas hosting large numbers of newly displaced people, including migrants and asylum seekers and; 3) Areas with high levels of malnutrition, food insecurity or epidemics.

DG ECHO will give priority to operations adopting an integrated, multi-sector, cost-effective approach seeking maximised impact and geographical coverage in prioritised areas. A conflict-sensitive response is crucial. Particular attention will be paid on "do no harm". The life-saving approach should also integrate, when possible, a longer-term perspective and optimise potential linkages and synergies with developmental initiatives. Contingency planning, adaptability to respond to emerging needs and efficient referral systems are encouraged.

Quality of information and data analysis are fundamental to ensure accurate identification of needs, effective prioritisation, response quality and accountability. Given the operating constraints, particular attention will be paid to the ability and capacity of partners to

¹¹ Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition; Infant and Young Child Feeding.

safely access and impartially deliver appropriate humanitarian assistance, with adequate international and national staff capacities in proximity to beneficiaries. Accountability and quality of operations will need to be clearly outlined through participatory mechanisms, monitoring plans and due consideration of lessons learned from previous operations.

5.2 Other DG ECHO interventions

The Emergency Toolbox HIP may be drawn upon for the prevention of, and response to, outbreaks of Epidemics. Under the Emergency Toolbox HIP, the Small-Scale Response, Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT) and Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) instruments may also provide funding options.

In case of sudden-onset disasters, and according to the needs, humanitarian actions could be financed through the instruments included in the Emergency Toolbox HIP which include 1) Epidemics, 2) Small-Scale Response, 3) Support to the Red Cross Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and 4) the Humanitarian Air Bridge facility humanitarian cargo and personnel (*ad hoc* instrument activated in support of continuity of assistance and enhancement of COVID-19 response).