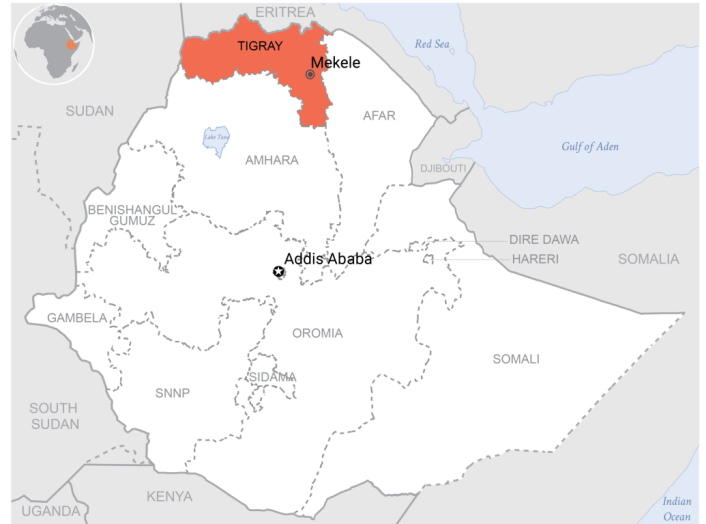


HIGHLIGHTS (17 Jun 2021)

- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) shows that over 350,000 people are already facing catastrophic conditions (IPC 5).
- Since the Northern Ethiopia response plan on 1 May, over 2.3 million people were reached with food aid out of the targeted 5.2 million, reaching additional 654,000 people last week
- More than 500 cases of gender-based violence, including rape, officially reported in May. About 70 cases are against girls under 18.
- Some 5,500 displaced people sheltering at Axum University were moved to relocation sites in Shire.
- Partners continue to access previously hard-to-reach areas, particularly in rural remote areas, mapping dozens of locations with unexploded ordnances and remnants of war.



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KEY FIGURES

5.2M

People in need

5.2M

People targeted

63,110

Refugees in Sudan since 7 November

FUNDING

\$853M

Requirements (May - December)

\$197M

Outstanding gap (May - July)

\$502M

Outstanding gap (May - December)

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BACKGROUND (17 Jun 2021)

Disclaimer

This report is prepared by OCHA Ethiopia with the support of Cluster Coordinators. The data/information collected covers the period from 5 -11 June. In some cases, access and communication constraints mean that updates for the period are delayed. The next issue, covering the period from 12-18 June will be issued on 24 June 2021.

BACKGROUND (17 Jun 2021)

Situation Overview

The overall security and access situation remain complex and extremely fluid. Armed clashes and sporadic fighting reported in Central, South-Eastern, Eastern, North-Western, and Southern Zones. Incidents of arbitrary denial of access, intimidation of humanitarian workers as well as looting and confiscation of humanitarian supplies, trucks and equipment by armed forces continued.

In South-Eastern Zone, food aid convoys continue to be denied access to Wajirat *Woreda*, for over a month now. In North-Western Zone, on 11 June, four clearly marked trucks belonging to an INGO were forced by Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) to carry military equipment while returning from offloading humanitarian supplies to some affected communities. Earlier, on 22 May, an INGO truck carrying 500 non-food items kits, flour and water treatment chemicals (chlorine) - funded by the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund – was seized by ENDF. At the time of writing, the relief cargo is yet to be retrieved. OCHA is engaged with the Northern Command to release it.

In Eastern Zone, three trucks belonging to a national NGO were seized by Eritrea National Defense Forces (ErDF) in Hawzen, Eastern Zone, and reportedly used for military purposes. These acts constitute potential violations of International Humanitarian Law as humanitarian personnel and assets must be protected. The use of partners' vehicles and assets by parties to the conflict risk compromising the perception of these actors as "neutral" and putting aid workers and relief cargos in danger.

On a positive note, previous denials of movements to relief agencies by Amhara Special Forces at Embamadre checkpoint, North-Western Zone, and by ENDF at Agulae checkpoint, Eastern Zone, has improved over the past week.

Levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, which are already at catastrophic levels in some areas, will deteriorate further to the risk of substantial famine, if not addressed immediately. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released on 10 June shows that over 350,000 people are already facing catastrophic conditions (IPC 5) of food insecurity and more than 1.8 million people are in emergency level (IPC 4) in Tigray and adjacent locations in Amhara and Afar affected by the conflict in May and June. Following the release of the findings, FAO, WFP and UNICEF jointly called for urgent action to address the dramatic acute food insecurity.

In a joint statement on 10 June, the European Union and the United States reiterated their call for unfettered humanitarian access to all parts of Tigray. All parties to the conflict, as well as the international community, need to act urgently to avert a large-scale famine and the potential for this crisis to destabilize the broader Horn of Africa region, the statement said.

During the reporting period, partners carried joint assessment missions to several areas in Central Zone. On 8 and 9 June, OCHA, UNHCR, and UNICEF visited Hahayle, Tahtay Maychew and Lealay Maychew *Woredas*. On 7 June, OCHA, UNICEF, Save the Children, and USAID visited Ahferom and Enticho *Woredas*. Findings indicated limited or no health services, water system is partially or non-functional with limited water trucking services, lack of bank services, limited farming activities due to insecurity, shortage of agricultural inputs, and schools are looted. In some areas, a local NGO distributed one-time food ration for two months, while WFP distributed some nutrition supplies for children under 5 years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women. IDPs and host community did not receive any food aid in some other areas. In Abi Adi *Woreda*, food was an urgent need in all sites visited, with risk of starvation in Adi Woyane, Gelebeda, Keyh Tekli and Arena (Jawamara). In some areas in Central Zone, people are walking up to 30 km to reach to the nearest food distribution point.

In Eastern Zone, an inter-agency assessment mission to Edagahamus and Frewyni IDP sites noted severe lack of food, lack of non-food items, shelter, water trucking, hygiene and waste management, with no assistance provided since the start of the conflict due to lack of access. Families are negatively coping with the severe food insecurity including children begging



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ETHIOPIA - TIGRAY REGION HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

Situation Report

Last updated: 17 Jun 2021

for food. IDPs are also exposed to protection risks with no safe shelters available. Some 4500 children in both sites are out of school.

In Western Tigray, recent missions did not face any security related access constraints in a sign that the conflict is over in the parts of the zone visited. Population from Amhara region have been seen to have moved into the zone and occupy empty houses and land in several locations. Authorities reported that no food aid has been distributed since February.

Serious protection needs persist across the region. Some 504 cases of gender-based violence, including rape, have been officially reported in May, including 69 cases against girls under 18, and 129 cases during the first week of June. The actual case number is expected to be significantly higher, however, given underreporting due to fear of stigmatization, retaliation, limited access to trusted service providers, and widespread impunity for perpetrators.

On 8 June, the Interim Regional Administration announced that IDPs sheltering at schools will be moved to other IDP location sites in order to resume education activities in phased stages. On 12 June, some 5,500 IDPs sheltering at Axum University in Shire, North-Western Zone, were moved on buses coordinated by the military to other sites already prepared. Outstanding gaps in shelter and WASH are being urgently addressed. Any returns of IDPs must be voluntary, safe, fully informed, dignified and in line with the Ethiopian Government's commitment to Kampala Convention on protecting, assisting and resolving the plight of IDPs.

VISUAL (3 Jun 2021)

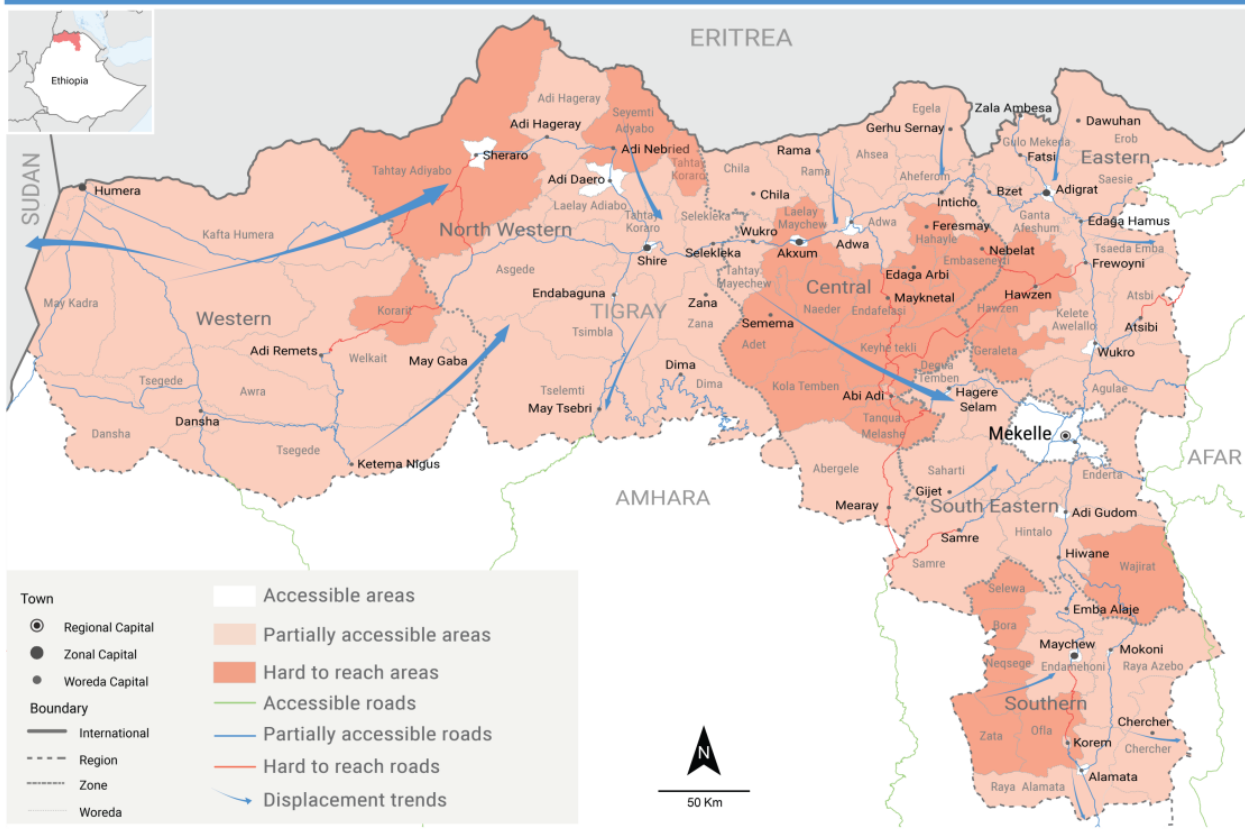
Humanitarian Access in Tigray



ETHIOPIA

Access Map - Tigray Region

As of 31 May 2021



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 Creation date: 31 May 2021 Sources: OCHA, Tigray Statistical Agency, humanitarian partners Feedback: ocha-eth@un.org http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ethiopia www.reliefweb.int

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE (17 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Preparedness and Response

There are currently [as of 16 June] 393 UN staff supporting the humanitarian response (86 international staff and 179 national staff in Mekele and 25 international staff and 103 national staff in Shire). There are 123 partners operating across the region: 70 international NGOs, 33 national NGOs, 11 UN agencies and 9 Government offices.

Partners continue to scale up the response amid constrained environment, including ongoing hostilities, lack of safe and unimpeded humanitarian access, large-scale protection concerns, and insufficient funding. As of 9 June, Since the latest response plan for Northern Ethiopia on 1 May, more than 2.3 million people were reached with food aid out of the targeted 5.2 million, reaching additional 654,000 people last week (from 3-9 June). This brings the total number of people reached since late March to about 4 million people.

OCHA and partners continue to access previously hard-to-reach areas, particularly in rural remote areas, mapping dozens of locations with unexploded ordnances (UXO) and remnants of war (ERW). Close to 600 individual ERW/UXOs have been identified across 14 sites in Tigray including: Asgede, Sheraro Town, Tahtay Koraro, Adi Daero, Seyemti Adyabo, Adi Hageray, Adet, Selekleka, Naeder, Tahtay Adyabo, Samre, Adet, Degua Temben and Tahtay Korado. Whilst they do not impede on access, the contamination is causing significant risk to local farmers who are still trying to operate around the areas where the UXOs have been identified.

Nutrition partners are also scaling up response, including nutrition screening and malnutrition treatment. During the reporting period, more than 51,000 children under 5 years were screened for malnutrition, up from about 34,000 children a week earlier. More than 51,000 children and women received blanket food distribution, including more than 37,000 children under 5 years and more than 14,000 pregnant and lactating women, compared to about 13,500 children and women reached a week earlier. Some 984 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Similarly, more than 7,000 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women received supplementary food ration compared to about 2,700 a week earlier.

On 10 June, a preventive oral cholera vaccination campaign to avert a potential outbreak was launched in Tigray Region targeting 2 million people aged 1 year and above. The Ethiopian Public Health Institute and the Tigray Regional Health Bureau are leading the campaign, with logistical support from the Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Agency, and technical and operational support from WHO and partner organizations. The vaccination drive is being carried out with provision of water purification tablets and handwashing soaps to improve water, sanitation and hygiene. The campaign will cover 13 priority districts.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)

Agriculture

Needs

- Persistent crisis and massive rural to urban displacement have resulted in a reduction in household access to food and income. Cluster partners targeted 1.25 million people (250,000 farm households) with emergency seed pack and fertilizer and animal health inputs in 40 accessible *Woredas*.

Response

- Some 8,452 quintals (a quintal equals 100kg) of improved agricultural inputs were distributed to 52,225 farming households (261,125 people) in 14 *Woredas* in Central, Eastern, North-Western, South-Eastern and Southern Zones.

Gaps

- Insufficient supply of good quality seeds.
- Delay in transporting agricultural inputs due to high cost of transportation.
- Delay in beneficiary selection, high movement of people.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs

- Accelerate site planning and construction of shelters and WASH facilities in sites identified in Adigrat.
- Finalize relocation plans to “Sabacare-4” relocation site in Mekelle.
- Construction of 25 guard posts at “Sabacare-4” site to curb the theft of construction materials.

Response

- No update since last reporting week.

Gaps

- No updates since last reporting week.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Education

Needs

- Some 86 schools continue to serve as collective sites for 1,345,400 IDPs, hindering the return of 91,856 children to schools.
- Scale up community mobilization and back to school campaign (following the announcement of the Regional Interim Administration to reopen schools.)
- Some 243 of the 325 schools assessed (75 per cent) across six zones require renovation and rehabilitation from heavy looting and damage. In Mekelle alone, 50 of 52 schools incurred significant damage and looting.
- Provision of school snacks and meals such as high energy biscuits to maintain children’s energy, attention and attendance at the temporary learning spaces.

Response

- Education partners continue to support education and learning for 16,081 children (only 2 per cent of the target).
- In Mekelle and Shire, Imagine One Day continues to provide early learning support to 4,969 young children in Accelerated School Readiness (ASR). In addition, 2,129 young children are offered adequate care, stimulation and development in Shire.
- In Mekelle, the Daughters of Charity Catholic Church reached 200 children with early childhood education.
- In Mekelle and Adigrat, READ II continues providing 600 children with play and early childhood learning activities.

- Some 2,284 children continue their learning via Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) by Imagine One Day in Shire and Mekelle.
- World Vision (WV), Operation Rescue and the Ethiopian Evangelical Church *Mekane Yesus* (EECMY) continue providing learning opportunities in South-Eastern Zone: WV has reached 810 children with ASR and ALP; Operation Rescue supports accelerated learning for 375 children in Hintalo; and EECMY supports accelerated learning for 375 children in Enderta.
- EECMY also provided 20 kg of flour to each children enrolled in their accelerated learning program.
- Save the Children has increased their education capacity by hiring education coordination staff and facilitators to implement ASR and ALP in Mekelle and Adigrat.

↔ Gaps

- Majority of schools remain closed despite the announcement of the Regional Interim Administration to reopen them due to safety and security concerns raised by parents, caregivers and community members.
- Limited or no presence of education partners, including in Abi Adi, Adi Shuhu, Maichew and Sheraro.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items

📋 Needs

- The number of displacement sites in Shire town has increased from 15 to 17 since the beginning of May due to new influx of IDPs from adjacent *Woredas* because of ongoing hostilities and inadequate humanitarian assistance in those areas.
- Emergency shelter and non food items needs have been assessed to be higher than initially estimated in Maykenetal, Rama, Chila, and Egela *Woredas* in Central Zone.
- Increased influx of new IDPs adding to the already existing unmet needs for shelter and non-food items.
- Meeting the needs of IDPs with no shelters in Shire as the *kiremt* rainfall is approaching.

➔ Response

- As of 7 June, 493,530 (18 percent of the targeted 2.8 million) people were reached with emergency shelter and non-food items. With completed, ongoing, and planned distributions, 833,990 people (30 percent) of the targeted 2.8 million will be reached.
- Non-food items distributed in hard to reach areas including Seleklaka, North-Western Zone.

↔ Gaps

- On 12 June, some 5,500 IDPs sheltering at Axum University in Shire were moved to other sites already prepared. Outstanding gaps in shelter and WASH are being urgently addressed.

- Difficulties of transportation of NFIs to Shire due to insecurity and lack of access.
- Lack of consultations with IDPs during site selection and construction.
- Lack of viable land for new IDP sites in Shire.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Food

Needs

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, more than 350,000 people are already facing catastrophic conditions (IPC 5, Catastrophe) and more than 1.8 million people are in emergency level of acute food insecurity (IPC 4) in Tigray and adjacent locations in Amhara and Afar affected by the conflict. Urgent and unimpeded food aid are needed to prevent the slide into starvation.
- Overall, some 5.2 million people are currently in need of emergency food assistance.

Response

- Since the latest response plan for Northern Ethiopia on 1 May, more than 2.3 million people were reached with food aid out of the targeted 5.2 million.
- From 27 March to 9 June (under round 1 food distribution), the three main food partners* assisted 3,989,275 people with 67,658 MT of food in 70 *Woredas*.
- While round 1 distribution is ongoing, partners are simultaneously conducting round 2 distribution, launched on 10 May.
- During the reporting period (from 3 to 9 June), food partners distributed 11,053 MT of food to 654,029 people under round 1; and 98,028 people have been assisted with 1,662 MT of food under round 2.
- The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (*NDRMC*) distributed 1,573 MT of food to 104,833 people in Ofla, Zata, and Raya Alamata *Woredas* in Southern Zone and 570 MT of food to 18,986 people in Maykadra and Humera *Woredas* in Western Zone.
- As of 9 June, WFP distributed 19,669 MT of food to 1,160,635 people since the launch of round 1. WFP has also started round 2 of distribution, assisting so far 137,666 people with 2,333 MT of food in Korem and Ofla *Woredas* in Southern Zone and Zana and Tahtay Adiabo *Woredas* in North-Western Zone.
- The Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) distributed 98 percent of the allocated 66,736 MT of food to 1,924,770 people targeted in round 6/7 with double rations, which started in October 2020. JEOP assisted 2,704,821 people under round 1 for 2021 response plan.

* The National Disaster Risk Management Commission, the World Food Program and the Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP)

Gaps

- Delays with completing the list of targeted people in some accessible *Woredas* mainly due to the increasing needs on the ground, which is often greater than the approved caseload quota; insecurity, lack of documentation among the affected population; and poor or non-existing local Government structure particularly in rural areas. This continues to delay the launch of planned food distributions.
- Flexibility for including new caseloads without quota limitation in food assistance is urgently needed.
- Limited access to at least 28 *Woredas*, seven of which are fully inaccessible.
- Partners also reported increasing cases of trucks transporting humanitarian cargos being held by armed forces for a lengthy period of time.
- Shortage of fuel causing delay with dispatching and distribution of food especially in Western Zone.
- Limited size and composition of the current standard food basket and lack of cooking gas.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Health

Needs

- Risk communication and community engagement in 13 *Woredas* where the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign is ongoing in order to reach the 2 million people targeted.
- Strengthen disease surveillance across the region.
- Increase the Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) interventions in *Woredas* with limited or no health services.

Response

- The Regional Health Bureau and Health Cluster partners currently have the capacity to operate over 55 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in 57 *Woredas*.
- From 30 May to 5 June, 39 MHNTs operated in 36 *Woredas* providing 15,029 people with medical consultations.
- Some 88,474 doses of the COVID-19 vaccines have been administered in the region with 63,218 (71.5 percent) administered in the community, 7,706 (8.7 percent) among IDPs, and 17,550 (19.8 percent) health care workers. More than 50 percent of the people vaccinated are from Mekelle area.
- Some 7,000 water purifiers and 6,212 soap provided for the OCV campaign.
- Some 76 health care workers were trained in Mekelle IDP sites on early warning and surveillance reporting.
- A standard infant and young child feeding center and safe space were established at Midregenet IDP site in Mekelle.
- Six health facilities supported with HIV care and treatment supplies.
- HIV counseling and testing provided for 60 people.

Gaps

- COVID-19 vaccination has not commenced in Western Zone due to insecurity.
- Limited health response in hard-to-reach areas due to access constraints and insecurity.
- Shortage of trained nurses and doctors on the management of severe acute malnutrition at the stabilization centers.
- Limited integration of infant and young child feeding in emergencies in nutrition programs
- Limited targeted supplementary feeding program services to address malnutrition in the host community.
- Interrupted communications leading to information gaps on health needs and response.
- Lack of cash flow due to banking restrictions, affecting the implementation of response activities.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)

Logistics

Needs

- No updates since last reporting period.

Response

- During the reporting period (4 June to 11 June), the Logistics Cluster facilitated the dispatch of 114 MT of health, WASH, shelter, food, and nutrition cargo to Tigray on behalf of seven partners.
- The Logistics Cluster has launched logistics trainings for partners in Mekelle and Shire.

Gaps

- Lack of access remains the main challenge of the response.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)

Nutrition

Needs

- No update since last reporting period.

Response

- Nutrition partners continue to scale up nutrition screening. During the reporting period, 51,558 children under 5 were screened, up from about 34,000 a week earlier. Some 873 (1.7 per cent) of the children screened were identified with severe acute malnutrition and 5,705 (11.1 percent) with moderate acute malnutrition. Some 984 new cases received treatment for severe acute malnutrition.
- Some 13,143 pregnant and lactating women screened with 5,699 (43.4 percent) identified with acute malnutrition.
- Nutrition partners also scaled up blanket food distribution reaching 51,637 people including 37,021 children under 5 and 14,616 pregnant and lactating women, compared to 13,492 people, including 11,985 children and 1,507 women.
- Some 7,015 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition received supplementary food ration compared to 2,668 a week earlier.
- Some 7,957 children under 5 years received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition.
- Some 5,098 pregnant and lactating women with children under two years, reached with maternal, infant and young child feeding counselling to prevent malnutrition, compared to 2,663 the previous week.

↔ Gaps

- Limitations in access for humanitarian response continue to be a major challenge.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Protection



Needs

- Expansion of protection presence and services in hard to reach and remote areas especially areas hosting IDPs.
- Enhancing protection monitoring in two IDP sites in Shire: Guna, with 15,000 households, and Asede with 789 households.

→ Response

- Case management services, including referral were provided to 834 unaccompanied and separated children across the region, of whom 414 children were placed in foster families and kinship care arrangements.
- Psychosocial, counselling and recreational services were provided to 29,195 children, care-givers and foster families.
- Some 65,472 IDPs including children received awareness sessions on child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) in Abi Adi, Mekelle and Shire by Imagine One Day and Action Against Hunger with UNICEF support.
- Save the Children provided training on child safeguarding and child friendly spaces maintenance for 34 frontline workers and facilitators.
- Some 4,829 caregivers and foster families in Mekelle and Shire received a parenting skill training.
- Some 5,124 girls and women of reproductive age received dignity kits in Abid Adi and Myseberi.
- GBV psychosocial support provided to 108 people.

- Some 19,918, including 732 girls, 446 boys and 10,255 women were reached with GBV prevention and risk mitigation awareness messages.
- UNFPA's partner Ethiopian Midwives Association provided a 4-day training on Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) for 20 healthcare providers at Ayder Hospital in Mekelle.
- UNFPA and Organization for Social service, Health and Development (OSSHD) conducted a training on Psychological First Aid (PFA) for survivors and safe referrals to 20 social workers and staff from One Stop centers in Mekelle and Aider hospital.
- UNFPA and the *Ethiopian Red Cross Society* facilitated a two-day training on GBV risk mitigation and sexual and reproductive health services for 17 community health workers volunteers, who have been deployed in Yalo, Kelewan, Aba'ala and Koneba *Woredas*.
- UNFPA, Mums for Mums, and OSSHD, facilitated a training on psychosocial support and referral pathway to 284 young women and girls in three IDPs sites in Adwa, Axum and Mekelle.

↔ Gaps

- Slow implementation of family tracing and reunification due to limited capacity of protection partners.

CLUSTER STATUS (17 Jun 2021)



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

? Needs

- Increased access to safe drinking water through durable solution, access to sanitation facilities, and hand washing facilities.

→ Response

- WASH facilities at "Sabacare-4" relocation IDP site is now 90 percent completed.
- Some 108 water trucks distributed water to 630,634 people in Mekelle, South-Eastern, Southern, Eastern, Central and North-Western Zones.
- The Regional Water Bureau rehabilitated 1 motorized borehole in Alaje benefiting 29,200 people.
- An INGO distributed 944 dignity kits in Enticho, Central Zone.
- An INGO provided 13 hygiene promotion sessions for 918 people in Adwa, Central Zone.
- Local NGO 'REST" rehabilitated 15 wells in Enderta, South-Eastern Zone benefiting 3,300 people.
- World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) installed emergency taps in Mekelle IDP site benefiting 6,000 people.
- WVE rehabilitated 9 wells in Chercher, Southern Zone, benefiting 2,250 people.
- WVE distributed WASH and NFIs kits for 1,150 people at Maiweyni IDP site in Mekelle.

↔ Gaps

- Limited WASH partners in Central, South-Eastern and North-Western Zones.

COORDINATION (17 Jun 2021)

Regular Meetings

Coordination platforms are being strengthened. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCG) have been activated in Mekelle and Shire and are holding regular meetings. However, Tigray UN-led clusters have very varied levels of capacity. Given the scale of the crisis and the need for coordination and information management, all clusters urgently require dedicated full-time coordinators and IMOs. The Interim Administration-led Tigray Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) continues to meet weekly with all clusters and with the humanitarian community.

The humanitarian community is now decentralizing the coordination structure further from Mekelle and Shire. A decentralized area-based coordination system is being set-up in additional five locations (Maichew, Abi-Adi, Adigrat, Axum and Sheraro), with five OCHA staff, covering the whole region. This coordination system is working with emergency telecoms partners for installation of emergency telecoms, UN Department of Safety and Security for security focal points in each location, and with the logistics cluster to establish mobile storage units for prepositioning of relief items using UN led convoys for delivery to hubs. This is to bring the response closer to those in need, buffer against continuous access interruptions and mitigate against diversion of assistance and looting currently being experienced by partners operating without UN escorts.

An Emergency Response Framework has also been established including 3 key operational strategies: IDP host community strategy; famine prevention and response strategy; and protection strategy.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (17 Jun 2021)

Funding Update

The Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan is seeking US\$853 million until the end of the year to assist 5.2 million people. Despite agencies' reallocation of funds and new funding received, the humanitarian response is facing a significant funding gap. To date, \$628 million has been pledged and contributed to the plan. As information on needs and requirements is further clarified the requirements will be updated.

On 14 June, the United Nations released \$13 million from the Central Emergency Response Funds (CERF) to the humanitarian response in Tigray. This brings the total allocation by CERF \$41 million from the outset of the Tigray crisis.



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ETHIOPIA - TIGRAY REGION HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

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Last updated: 17 Jun 2021

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