1. As of 16 June, the Government of Indonesia has announced 40,400 confirmed cases of COVID-19 across all provinces of the country, with 2,231 deaths, 13,510 patients under surveillance and 29,124 people under observation. The Government has also announced that 15,703 people have recovered from the illness, and over 540,000 specimens has been tested by using the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Assay (RT-PCR) and the Molecular Rapid Test for Tuberculosis (TCM TB) methods, in 222 laboratories across the country.

2. An observed trend during the COVID19 pandemic has been the increased number of cases of gender-based violence all over the world. The number of reported cases in Indonesia for the January to June period can be observed in the table below. It is to be noticed that, according to the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) that is managed by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection there is a decrease in the reported number of cases of violence between the January-February and the March-June periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reported cases of violence against women</th>
<th>Reported cases of domestic violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Feb 2020</td>
<td>1,237 (21 cases per day)</td>
<td>769 (13 cases per day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar - 10 June 2020</td>
<td>787 (8 cases per day)</td>
<td>523 (5 cases per day)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This decrease is concerning, as it could indicate that victims are losing access to report mechanisms, due to telecommunication and transportation constraints, as well as interrupted services of case management.

3. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have experienced significant losses due to COVID-19. The comparison of the situation with that of the 1998 economic crisis - in which MSMEs had leveraged on the recovery of the national economy- has given an impulse to the Government to pay special attention to MSMEs recovery. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce has estimated that about 115 million people can be assisted through support to the MSMEs; however such assistance requires a working capital of IDR 125 trillion. According to the Chamber, prior to the pandemic, unemployment had reached 7 million people. The pandemic has triggered an additional 6 million unemployed, with another 8.5 million people only partially employed, and 24 million that have become part-timers. Therefore, there are about 55 million people in Indonesia that require labor assistance.

4. As part of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN - Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional), the Government has regulated in detail the provision of support to MSMEs affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This support is given in the form of interest subsidies, margins for credit or financing ease. The criteria for MSMEs to receive assistance from the Government is as follows:

1) Having credit / a financing ceiling of no more than ten billion rupiah;
2) Having credit / financing remaining balance before the COVID19 pandemic;
3) Not being included in the National Black List;
4) Having a performing loan category; and
5) Having a Taxpayer Identification Number.

The amount of interest / margin subsidies is divided into two, namely:

1) Credit / Financing from Government Credit Program Channeling Institutions:
   a. MSMEs with credit / financing up to ten million rupiah are given subsided interest / margin up to a maximum of 25 percent or adjusted for interest rates / margin flat / annuity equivalent for six months;
   b. MSMEs with credit / financing between ten million rupiah and five hundred million rupiah are given an interest / margin subsidy of six percent for the first three months and three percent for the second three months or adjusted for interest rates / margin margins / annuities equivalent;
c. MSMEs with more than ten billion rupiah in credit / financing are given an interest / margin subsidy of three percent for the first three months and two percent for the second three months or adjusted for an equivalent flat interest / margin / annuity rate;

2) Credit / Financing from banks or finance companies:
   a. MSMEs with credit / financing up to five hundred million rupiah are given an interest / margin subsidy of six percent for the first three months and three percent for the next three months or adjusted for an equivalent flat interest / margin / annuity rate;
   b. MSMEs with more than ten billion rupiah in credit / financing are given a three percent interest / margin subsidy for the first three months and two percent for the next three months or adjusted for an equivalent flat interest / margin / annuity rate.

5. Along with the transition to the New Normal which brings hope for the resumption of activities, there have been reports of rejections to the COVID19 swab test in several locations; this is mostly due to the unwanted consequences in the event that the tests results in a positive, which would stop activities in that area. The media has reported a recent rejection of tests in a market place in West Java, villages in East Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi, and Islamic boarding schools in East Java. There is an urgent need for a clear public communication strategy on the importance of testing and early identification of cases, and its implementation by engaging the right figures.

6. Within the National Task Force for the COVID-19 Response, the Risk Communications and Community Engagement (RCCE) working group maintains the https://covid19.go.id/ website, which has now reached 13.7 million visitors, with 41.7 million page views. The Group continues to build the capacity of spokespersons at the sub-national government level and is working with Nahdatul Ulama and Muhammmadiyah, who have mobilized 1,500 volunteers to engage communities in adapting their behavior to the new normal.

7. The latest report of the impact of COVID-19 on socio-economic development and food security in Indonesia was issued by WFP at the end of May 2020. It pays particular attention to people in vulnerable situations, such as, informal workers, and people employed in the agriculture who may benefit from inclusion under social protection schemes. As the analysis reflects, some of these groups remaining marginalized and continued efforts are needed to ensure they are protected. Key findings of the analysis are:
   1) The lowest general domestic product increase since 2001 took place in the first quarter of 2020;
   2) The five most impacted sectors accounted for a fall of 40 per cent of the Indonesian economy last year, which by then employed 45 per cent of the total work force;
   3) Job losses so far are estimated between 4.9 and 5.2 million people, and an additional one million formal workers were forced to stay at home either unpaid or half-paid.
   4) The reduction in expenditures on consumption indicates that the purchasing power of the population has significantly decreased.

8. The National WASH sub-cluster has developed guidelines for handwashing with soap for schools and has disseminated them nation-wide. The sub-cluster is supporting the Ministry of Health to analyze pre-COVID-19 conditions which reflected that 20 per cent of primary health centers have no water sources within 500 meters of the facility, 52 per cent have no adequate liquid-waste management, and only 20 per cent of the centers have essential water and handwashing facilities.

9. The National Nutrition sub-cluster conducted a series of webinars on nutrition topics, which have reached more than 10,000 participants from across the nation. Its social behavior change communication materials have reached more than 1 million people in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders.

10. There are now 406 non-government institutions with over 2,600 activities recorded in the 3W – “who does what where” – tool to date. The most active areas include health, reproductive health and WASH, while the geographical areas with the greatest number of activities are in DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi. The sharing of data and information can be done by any organization in any of the following three formats: Kobo Toolbox, Google form or MS Excel, through the following links:
    https://bit.ly/BersatuLawanCovid19_EN (English)


For further information on the 3W, please contact Rifkianto Aribowo at rifkianto.aribowo@un.org.
The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all. www.unocha.org
TOTAL NGOs/CSOs, UN AND UNIVERSITIES ACTIVITIES PER PROVINCE

237 NGOs/CSOs, UN agencies and universities

1-10 NGOs/CSOs, UN and Univ

11-35 NGOs/CSOs, UN and Univ

More than 36 NGOs/CSOs, UN and Univ.

TOTAL ACTIVITIES IN EACH PROVINCE

OCHA in Indonesia