**HABITAT FOR HUMANITY INDONESIA**

**In your country or local context, which social groups are most at risk of marginalization due to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the right to housing?**

COVID-19 makes additional poor family in Indonesia since the outbreak. The poverty rate in Indonesia on September 2019 is 9,22% which is same to 24,79 million people (source: BPS 2019) and 1.1 to 3.8 million additional people may fall into poverty during the pandemic (MoF, 2020).

Most at risks group:

1. Informal worker; over 56% of Indonesian workers were working for the informal economy.
2. There are some local nurses / medical workers are being affected from the rental house.
3. Household with COVID-19 patient.
4. Family under self-isolation.
5. Homeless and family with moving cart (Manusia Gerobak).
6. Prisoners in crowded jail.
7. Elderly and children in crowded nursing homes and orphanage

**What measures (if any) have been taken to protect persons in informal settlements, in refugee or IDP camps, or in the situation of overcrowding from COVID-19?**

1. Sub-shelter cluster under the coordination of Ministry of Social Affairs has developed protocol on community based shelter for quarantine facility and guideline for construction safety during COVID-19 Pandemic for the local government and I/NGOs who are building permanent shelter for disaster affected families.
2. Local government has conducted COVID-19 training and distributed hand sanitizer to the IDPs in the camps in Palu, Central Sulawesi.
3. The Justice and Human Right Ministry has released 30,000 prisoners to avoid mass infection in overcrowded jail.
4. Continues awareness campaign on social distancing, stay at home, use the proper PPE and Hygiene promotion on radio, television, social medias etc.
5. Ministry of Health and National Task-Force on COVID-19 outbreaks has established local task-force on COVID-19 in community levels.

**What measures have been taken by the national or local government to protect persons living in institutions such as prisons, shelters for homeless, women or children, persons with disabilities, older persons, or collective accommodation for refugees, asylum seekers or migrant workers, including staff working in these institutions from the COVID-19?**

* + - 1. The Justice and Human Right Ministry has released 30,000 prisoners to avoid mass infection in overcrowded jail and use video call instead of physical visitation.
			2. Department of Social Affairs in East Java Province has developed "Buy and Share" program for PWD.
			3. Use sign-language interpreter in all COVID-19 update in television.
			4. National Task-Force and Ministry of Health produce COVID-19 awareness campaign material via social media.
1. Ministry of Communication developed COVID-19 tracker application and auto SMS broadcast.
2. Provincial government provides hotel and temporary shelter for medical workers.

**What social support has been made available to persons who live in informal settlements or who have relied on informal work as income for their survival, food, and housing ? (for example persons informally working as domestic workers, persons informally employed in the care of children or older persons, in restaurants, on construction sites, or in other sectors of the informal economy including migrant labour)**

* + - 1. Family Hope Programs: Cash disbursement IDR. 3.7 million each for 10 million families.
			2. Food Aid Distribution equal to IDR. 600.000 for 1.8 million families for 3 months.
			3. 50% discount for electricity bills for 3 months for 900 VA users.
			4. Free electricity bills for 3 months for 450 VA users.
			5. Reallocate annual village fund for COVID-19 program based on the local needs such as isolation shelter, communication and coordination center, disinfectant sprayer etc.
			6. Free flight for returning migrant labor/worker and quarantine facilities.
1. Provision of PPE and hand washing facility in every government construction site.

**Can you provide details about any measures taken by your national or local government to assist tenants or mortgage payers, to pay their rent or mortgage during and after the pandemic? If possible, please provide also the text of the regulations governing these measures (URL, or use upload field a the end).**

1. The government has released a policy on tax relaxation.

Indonesia will grant a six-month tax break for employees, manufacturers, and importers, starting as soon as next month, as part of its second fiscal stimulus to help prop up the economy amid the novel coronavirus outbreak.

The government would suspend collecting employees' income taxes, also known as PPh 21. The ministry's tax office would waive the income tax paid monthly (PPh 25) by entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sectors.

The manufacturing industry would also skip paying deductible income taxes that must be paid when they import goods or raw materials (PPh 22) for the next six months. On top of that, the government would expedite any tax restitution process, to ensure that local businesses have enough cash for their operation. All of these measures are aimed at giving the industry the breathing space amid a very difficult situation right now.

The minister has earlier projected that the largest economy in Southeast Asia could see its growth slowing down to 4.70 percent this quarter, from the 4.97 percent pace in the last quarter as the COVID-19 outbreak disrupted China's economy, Indonesia's largest trading partner.

The country has reported 34 confirmed cases of the pneumonia-like disease, with one fatality, since March 1, stoking concerns about the outbreak to wreak havoc on Indonesia's domestic consumption. The government pledged more than $700 million injections to its economy, especially for regions with high exposure to tourism, as part of its first stimulus package.

The government would relax various restrictions (Lartas), especially for 500 reputable importers, in order to accelerate imports of raw and semi-finished materials for local manufacturers.

The government will accelerate the integration of the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) -- an online platform for paying trade-related duties and taxes -- with Inaportnet, another platform for processing trade permits and licensing. The platforms would integrate under a single platform, the National Logistics Ecosystem.

Link: <https://pajak.go.id/id/peraturan-menteri-keuangan-nomor-28pmk032020> and <https://kemenkeu.go.id/media/14958/pmk-34.pdf>

2. Mortgage payment rescheduling. Indonesian Securities Exchange (OJK) new counter cyclical policies –Valid 14 April 2020- 14 April 2021:

* The regulation provides non-bank financial services institutions (NBFIs) with a flexibility to, amongst others, issue and apply specific policies on determination of asset quality and restructuring of financing for certain debtors – A number of relaxations are set out by OJK on the determination on asset quality and financing restructuring.

**OJK new counter cyclical policy:**

* Provides Indonesian banks (conventional, sharia and rural banks) with a flexibility to issue a more relaxed policy that deals with classification of quality of loan assets and credit restructuring.
* The banks would have to determine the criteria for affected debtors and affected sectors or industry. Credit restructuring may be applied against credits provided before or after the borrowers suffer the effect of COVID-19.
* Classification of quality of loan assets / credit restructuring – banks have discretion to determine criteria for affected debtors, sectors or industry; banks permitted to extend new credit to borrowers impacted, and such credit will be subject to a 'relaxed' regime of assets quality.
* Measures are valid until 31 March 2021

Policy: Peraturan OJK Nomor 11/POJK.3/2020

**In April 2020, the previous Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, Leilani Farha, published five guidance notes on COVID-19, which can be accessed on the official webpage of the Special Rapporteur. Can you provide any comments if they have been useful for your work or advocacy? Would you have any additional recommendations to protect the right to adequate housing during the pandemic and in its aftermath?**

The guidance notes are very useful as a general guidance for us as humanitarian organization, to develop our own guidelines based on the local context.

1. We recommend that the government has monitoring system and enforcement to ensure the policy is being cascaded to the lowest community structure.
2. The government and stakeholder should use this opportunity to enforce equality for every one to have access to adequate housing (stay at home policy) and clean water (hand washing and hygiene promotion).