

## The National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy to Maintain Price Stability and National Food Security

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**ABSTRAK:** Artikel ini mengkaji peran Gerakan Nasional Pengendalian Inflasi Pangan (GNPIP) sebagai strategi kolaboratif dalam menjaga stabilitas harga pangan dan memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional di Indonesia. Inflasi pangan merupakan isu strategis yang berdampak langsung terhadap stabilitas ekonomi, daya beli masyarakat, dan kesejahteraan sosial, sehingga diperlukan pendekatan kebijakan yang terintegrasi dan lintas sektor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Gerakan Nasional Pengendalian Inflasi Pangan (GNPIP) sebagai model kolaborasi antara Bank Indonesia, pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, dan pemangku kepentingan sektor pangan, serta mengidentifikasi implikasinya terhadap stabilitas harga dan ketahanan pangan nasional. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode library research, dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari publikasi resmi pemerintah, Bank Indonesia, Badan Pusat Statistik, serta artikel ilmiah yang relevan. Data dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis isi melalui tahapan reduksi, kategorisasi, dan interpretasi konsep kebijakan. Penelitian ini menemukan adanya gap penelitian berupa keterbatasan kajian yang mengintegrasikan pengendalian inflasi pangan dengan ketahanan pangan nasional dalam satu kerangka kebijakan kolaboratif. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa GNPIP berperan sebagai instrumen strategis melalui strategi 4K, yaitu ketersediaan pasokan, keterjangkauan harga, kelancaran distribusi, dan komunikasi efektif, yang berimplikasi pada stabilitas harga pangan serta penguatan ketahanan pangan nasional secara berkelanjutan. Gerakan Nasional Pengendalian Inflasi Pangan (GNPIP) terbukti memiliki implikasi signifikan dalam menjaga stabilitas harga pangan sekaligus memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional secara berkelanjutan melalui koordinasi multipihak dan inovasi kebijakan pangan.

**Kata kunci:** GNPIP, Inflasi, dan Ketahanan Pangan

**ABSTRACT:** This article examines the role of the National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) as a collaborative strategy in maintaining food price stability and strengthening national food security in Indonesia. Food inflation is a strategic issue that directly affects economic stability, purchasing power, and social welfare, thereby requiring an integrated and cross-sectoral policy approach. This study aims to analyze the implementation of GNPIP as a model of collaboration among Bank Indonesia, the central government, local governments, and stakeholders in the food sector, as well as to identify its implications for price stability and national food security. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach using a library research method, with secondary data obtained from official government publications, Bank Indonesia, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and relevant scientific articles. The data were analyzed using content analysis techniques through stages of data reduction, categorization, and policy concept interpretation. The study finds a research gap in the limited integration of food inflation control and national food security within a single collaborative policy framework. The results indicate that GNPIP serves as a strategic instrument through the 4K strategy, namely supply availability, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication, which contribute to food price stability and the sustainable strengthening of national food security. Furthermore, GNPIP has significant implications for maintaining food price stability while strengthening national food security in a sustainable manner through multi-stakeholder coordination and policy innovation.

**Keywords:** GNPIP, Inflation, Food Security

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Food inflation is one of the strategic issues that consistently affects economic stability, public welfare, and national resilience in a country. In Indonesia, food is not only positioned as an economic commodity but also as a basic necessity with social, political, and even ideological dimensions. When food prices rise uncontrollably, the impact is not only reflected in national inflation figures but also in increasing poverty rates, declining purchasing power, and widening social inequality. Therefore, controlling food inflation has become a priority agenda in national development policy. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) indicate that the food, beverage, and tobacco group has consistently been the main contributor to annual inflation in Indonesia over the past decade (BPS, 2025). Strategic food commodities such as rice, chili, shallots, cooking oil, and chicken eggs frequently trigger inflation spikes, especially during certain periods such as religious holidays, extreme weather disruptions, and global supply chain disruptions. This phenomenon indicates that food inflation in Indonesia is structural in nature and cannot be addressed solely through monetary policy instruments.

In Indonesia, inflation also has specific characteristics because it is strongly influenced by the food component, which carries a significant weight in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The public's dependence on staple food commodities causes fluctuations in food prices to directly affect purchasing power, welfare levels, and social stability. In practice, food inflation in Indonesia tends to be volatile, and inflationary pressures have become increasingly complex due to climate change, geopolitical conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and instability in international supply chains. Reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) emphasize that global food price volatility has increased significantly in the post-pandemic period, and developing countries are the most vulnerable to its impacts. Therefore, controlling food inflation is a strategic issue that is not only related to monetary policy but also to national food security and the protection of vulnerable population groups (Nugroho & Afandi, 2024).

Various efforts have been undertaken by the government to control food inflation, including subsidy policies, market operations, strengthening food reserves, and inter-agency coordination through the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID). Several studies indicate that the role of TPID has been relatively effective in suppressing food price spikes at the regional level, particularly through monitoring prices and the distribution of staple goods (Helbawanti et al., 2021). However, the effectiveness of these policies remains partial and often focuses on short-term interventions, so they have not fully addressed the structural problems of food inflation that recur annually. Other research by Hidayatillah & Yasin (2025) shows that increases in the prices of strategic food commodities significantly contribute to regional inflation, which ultimately affects national inflation.

Based on the literature review, a clear research gap remains, namely the limited studies that position food inflation control as an integral part of efforts to strengthen national food security. Responding to this complexity, the Indonesian government initiated the National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP). The GNPIP, initiated by Bank Indonesia in collaboration with the central and local governments, represents a new collaborative approach to controlling food inflation. GNPIP is designed not only to stabilize food prices through market interventions but also to strengthen both upstream and downstream sectors of the food system, including increasing production, improving interregional distribution, and strengthening the role of local institutions. With these characteristics, GNPIP has strategic potential to serve as an inflation control instrument that simultaneously supports sustainable national food security (Bank Indonesia, 2023). Thus, GNPIP represents a new paradigm in food inflation control that is more integrative and oriented toward national food security.

This study offers a gap analysis by positioning GNPIP as a collaborative strategic model for controlling food inflation with direct implications for national food security. In this research, GNPIP is positioned as a policy bridge between economic stability and food security. Thus, this article contributes to enriching the discourse on food policy in Indonesia, particularly in the context of cross-sectoral collaborative inflation control. The main issue addressed in this study concerns the extent to which the implementation of GNPIP is able to maintain food price stability and strengthen national food security. In addition, this article examines how the synergy among Bank Indonesia, the central government, and local governments within the GNPIP framework can address the structural challenges of food inflation. The objective of this study is to analyze the role of GNPIP as a collaborative strategy in controlling food inflation and to identify its contribution to sustainable national food security.

## **2. METHOD**

The methods This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach using a library research method to analyze the role of the National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) in maintaining food price stability and supporting national food security. The descriptive qualitative approach was chosen because the study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of public policy phenomena through the interpretation of data and concepts rather than statistical measurement, allowing the researcher to explore meanings, patterns, and relationships among policy variables comprehensively (Sari, 2020). Moreover, this approach is relevant for examining collaborative strategies among policy actors in controlling food inflation.

The library research method was applied because this study does not involve field data collection but instead examines credible and relevant written sources related to the research topic. The data used are secondary data obtained from official government and Bank Indonesia publications, publications from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and scientific articles discussing global food price volatility and its implications for developing countries.

Data collection was conducted through a systematic literature review by identifying, classifying, and evaluating various scientific sources and policy documents related to food inflation, inflation control policies, and national food security. The collected data were then analyzed using content analysis techniques, including data reduction, thematic categorization, and interpretation of relationships among policy concepts. Data reduction was performed by filtering information relevant to the research focus, after which the data were categorized into themes such as food inflation, GNPIP policies, cross-sectoral coordination, and national food security. Subsequently, interpretation was carried out to understand the linkage between the implementation of GNPIP and efforts to strengthen sustainable national food security.

Through this approach, the study is expected to provide a systematic conceptual understanding of the contribution of GNPIP as a collaborative strategy in maintaining food price stability and its implications for national food security, while also offering relevant policy recommendations for strengthening food inflation control in Indonesia.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **a. Results**

Based on the literature search and analysis conducted, four scientific articles relevant to the topic *“The National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy in Maintaining Price Stability and National Food Security”* were identified, with publication years ranging from 2017 to 2026 to ensure the currency of information. The analyzed literature includes studies on food inflation control, the role of

Bank Indonesia and local governments, and collaborative approaches to food price stabilization as an essential component of national food security.

**Table 1. Literature Study Data**

| No | Author  | Title   | Journal   | Year | Volume/<br>Issue   | Hal     |
|----|---|---|---|------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. | Rini Puji Astuti,<br>Anugrah Arif Ivandi,<br>Nita Aprilia     | Peran Bank Sentral dalam Pengendalian Inflasi dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan.                   | Jurnal Akuntansi Keuangan dan Perpajakan                  | 2025 | Vol 01.<br>No. 04. | 578-582 |
| 2. | Raka Syahputra  | Kolaborasi Pemerintah Daerah dengan Bank Indonesia dalam Menjaga Laju Inflasi di Provinsi Jambi | Tesis, Universitas Jambi                                  | 2023 | No. 3              | 1-30    |
| 3. | Muhammad Syahrul Al Azziz, M. Nur Cholis,<br>Rini Puji Astuti | Peran Bank Indonesia dalam Mengendalikan Inflasi melalui Kebijakan Moneter                      | Jurnal Penelitian Nusantara                               | 2025 | Vol. 1 No. 5       | 231-236 |
| 4. | Mohammad Ruvi, Hadi Sutrisno,<br>Ekky Noviar,<br>Akhmad Yani  | Stabilisasi Harga Pangan dan Ketahanan Pangan: Kolaborasi Inovatif di GLP Expo 2024             | <i>JCRE: Journal of Community Research and Engagement</i> | 2024 | Vol. 1 No. 1       | 113-123 |

The analysis of the article entitled “*Peran Bank Sentral dalam Pengendalian Inflasi dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan*” conducted by (Astuti et al., 2025) shows that the central bank plays a strategic role in maintaining economic stability through monetary and

macroprudential policies. This study employed a literature review method with a descriptive qualitative approach to examine Bank Indonesia's policies in controlling inflation and maintaining financial system stability. The findings indicate that inflation control is carried out through policy instruments such as the policy interest rate, open market operations, and reserve requirement ratios, while financial system stability is maintained through systemic risk supervision, macroprudential policies, and the strengthening of the national payment system. The study also emphasizes the reciprocal relationship between inflation control and financial system stability in supporting sustainable economic growth.

This article is relevant to the topic *"The National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy to Maintain Price Stability and National Food Security"* because it demonstrates that inflation control requires cross-sectoral policy synergy, not solely central bank monetary policy. GNPIP represents a collaborative framework involving Bank Indonesia, the government, and other stakeholders to maintain food price stability as a key component of inflation. Thus, the findings of this article support the concept that food price stability, achieved through coordination between structural and monetary policies, can strengthen economic stability and sustainable national food security.

The analysis of the article entitled *"Kolaborasi Pemerintah Daerah dengan Bank Indonesia dalam Menjaga Laju Inflasi di Provinsi Jambi"* conducted by (Syahputra, 2023) shows that collaboration between local governments and Bank Indonesia is a crucial factor in controlling regional inflation. The study emphasizes that policy coordination between Bank Indonesia as the monetary authority and local governments as implementers of fiscal and structural policies can enhance the effectiveness of inflation control. Forms of collaboration include the coordination of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), monitoring strategic commodity prices, strengthening goods distribution, and price stabilization policies through market operations and local production enhancement programs.

This article is relevant to the topic *"The National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy to Maintain Price Stability and National Food Security"* because it demonstrates that inflation control, particularly at the regional level, requires cross-institutional and cross-sectoral synergy. GNPIP represents the development of a collaborative strategy at the national scale involving Bank Indonesia, the central government, local governments, and food business actors to maintain food price stability and strengthen food security. Thus, the findings of this article support the concept of GNPIP as an integrated collaborative approach to maintaining price stability, controlling inflation, and ensuring sustainable national food security.

The analysis of the article entitled *"Peran Bank Indonesia dalam Mengendalikan Inflasi melalui Kebijakan Moneter"* conducted by (Azziz et al., 2025) shows that Bank Indonesia plays a significant role in controlling inflation through quantitative and qualitative monetary policies. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a literature review method to analyze the implementation of monetary policy in maintaining price stability. The findings indicate that Bank Indonesia utilizes instruments such as open market operations, interest rate regulation, reserve requirement ratios, and moral suasion to control money supply and influence economic activity. Since adopting the inflation targeting framework in 2005, Bank Indonesia's monetary policy has proven effective in keeping inflation within the target range, although challenges remain due to fluctuations in commodity prices and the exchange rate of the rupiah.

This article is relevant to the topic *"The National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy to Maintain Price Stability and National Food Security"* because it emphasizes that inflation control requires adaptive monetary policy as well as coordination with government structural policies. In the context of GNPIP, stabilizing food prices as a major component of inflation requires synergy among Bank

Indonesia, the central government, local governments, and food sector actors. Thus, the findings of this article support the concept of GNPIP as a collaborative strategy that complements monetary policy in maintaining price stability and strengthening sustainable national food security.

The analysis of the article entitled “*Stabilisasi Harga Pangan dan Ketahanan Pangan: Kolaborasi Inovatif di GLP Expo 2024*” conducted by (Ruvi et al., 2024) shows that food price stabilization and the strengthening of food security require a cross-sectoral collaborative approach and policy innovation. The article emphasizes the importance of synergy among the government, monetary authorities, business actors, academics, and the public in ensuring food availability, smooth distribution, and price affordability. Various innovations highlighted include strengthening food supply chains, digitalizing distribution systems, and increasing agricultural sector productivity through technology and inclusive financing.

This article is relevant to the topic “*The National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) as a Collaborative Strategy to Maintain Price Stability and National Food Security*” because it emphasizes that food price stabilization is the result of multi-stakeholder collaboration and integrated policy innovation. GNPIP represents a concrete form of a national collaborative strategy involving Bank Indonesia, central and local governments, and food business actors in controlling food inflation. Thus, the findings of this article reinforce the concept that cross-sectoral collaboration and policy innovation are key to maintaining price stability and sustainable national food security

## b. Discussion

### **3.1 The Role of GNPIP as a Collaborative Strategy in Food Inflation Control**

The National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) is positioned as a collaborative strategy that integrates the roles of Bank Indonesia, the central government, local governments, and food sector business actors in maintaining food price stability. This collaborative approach is consistent with previous research findings that emphasize that inflation control does not rely solely on monetary policy but also requires coordination of structural and fiscal policies at both national and regional levels. Through cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, GNPIP seeks to address fundamental issues of food inflation, such as supply imbalances, inefficient distribution, and price volatility of strategic commodities. More specifically, the role of GNPIP as a collaborative strategy encompasses several key aspects, including:

#### 1) Coordination of Monetary Policy and Structural Food Policies

GNPIP serves as an integrative platform that aligns monetary policy implemented by Bank Indonesia with structural food sector policies implemented by the central and local governments. Bank Indonesia plays a role in maintaining macroeconomic stability and inflation expectations, while the government is responsible for strengthening food production, distribution, and reserves. This policy integration is essential because food inflation is influenced not only by monetary factors but also by structural factors in the agricultural sector and food distribution systems.

#### 2) Strengthening Cross-Sectoral and Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

GNPIP involves various actors, including ministries and government agencies, local governments, food business actors, academics, and the public. This multi-stakeholder collaboration aims to strengthen the food supply chain from upstream to downstream, improve distribution efficiency, and encourage innovation in the national food system. Thus, GNPIP is not merely a government policy but also a national movement that promotes the participation of all stakeholders in controlling food inflation (Syahputra, 2023).

#### 3) Implementation of the 4K Strategy in Food Inflation Control

GNPIP adopts the 4K strategy, namely availability of supply, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication. This strategy demonstrates that food inflation control is conducted comprehensively through strengthening food production, stabilizing prices through market operations, improving logistics and distribution systems, and policy communication to manage public inflation expectations. The 4K strategy serves as an operational framework for collaboration among Bank Indonesia, the government, and business actors in maintaining food price stability (Ruvi et al., 2024).

### **3.2 Implications of GNPIP for Food Price Stability and National Food Security**

GNPIP has direct implications for food price stability because it focuses on strengthening food production, distribution, and consumption systems. Food price stability is a major component of inflation; therefore, the success of GNPIP in maintaining stable food prices contributes significantly to national inflation stability. This is consistent with findings that effective monetary policy must be supported by stability in the real sector, particularly the food sector, in order to achieve sustainable inflation control. More specifically, the implications of GNPIP for food price stability and national food security can be explained as follows:

- 1) **Implications for Food Price Stability through Strengthening Production and Supply**  
GNPIP has implications for food price stability through the strengthening of domestic food production and more coordinated supply management. Programs to enhance agricultural productivity, promote food diversification, and strengthen national food reserves within the GNPIP framework help reduce the risk of food shortages and price fluctuations. With a stable food supply, inflationary pressures from the food sector can be mitigated, making it easier to achieve national inflation targets (Marina et al., 2024).
- 2) **Implications for Distribution Efficiency and Food Price Affordability**  
GNPIP also has implications for improving the food distribution system through strengthened logistics, the development of digital food markets, and inter-regional distribution coordination. This distribution efficiency reduces transportation costs and trade margins, resulting in more stable and affordable food prices at the consumer level. These implications indicate that food inflation control depends not only on production but also on the efficiency of the food supply chain from producers to consumers.
- 3) **Implications for Strengthening Sustainable National Food Security**  
Beyond price stability, GNPIP has implications for strengthening national food security through increased food availability, improved food accessibility for the public, and long-term supply stability (Sukmawati et al., 2025). Cross-sectoral collaboration within GNPIP encourages food policy innovation, such as agricultural sector financing, digitalization of food distribution, and strengthening local food ecosystems. Thus, GNPIP functions not only as an inflation control instrument but also as an integrated and sustainable national food security development strategy.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results and discussion above, this study offers a gap analysis by positioning GNPIP as a collaborative strategic model that connects economic stability and national food security. By positioning GNPIP as a policy bridge between economic stability and food security, this article contributes to enriching the literature on food policy in Indonesia, particularly in the context of multi-stakeholder collaborative inflation control. This study demonstrates that synergy among Bank Indonesia, the central government,

and local governments within the GNPIP framework is able to address structural challenges of food inflation, such as fluctuations in strategic commodity prices, import dependency, and uneven food distribution. Thus, the research objective of analyzing the role of GNPIP as a collaborative strategy and its contribution to national food security can be comprehensively addressed.

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