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Implementation of regional inflation control policy in North Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. This research aims to describe analyze and interpret the duties of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) and the determinants of Inflation Control policies in North Sulawesi Province. Data collection techniques used in this research are observation, documentation and interviews. The data were analyzed qualitatively descriptively. used in this research is data analysis with an interactive model. The focus of this research is the implementation of TPID tasks (Regional Inflation Control Team program, how to control inflation, the results achieved) and determinant factors (collaboration, supervision, TPID performance evaluation). The results showed that the implementation of regional inflation control policy in North Sulawesi Province has not yet reached the national inflation target of $2.5\% \pm 1$ set by the Government and Bank Indonesia for 2024 due to the non-optimal implementation of TPID tasks. Whereas this inflation control improves people's welfare and economic growth. The Provincial TPID program has been well structured in accordance with the National inflation control program which refers to the 4K strategic framework namely price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution and effective communication. The suggestion from this research is that TPID collaboration with private parties involved in food supply and distribution is needed to ensure supply and price stability in North Sulawesi. The TPID of North Sulawesi Province needs to organize routine field monitoring activities or Market Sidak to monitor prices and supplies directly and formulate appropriate policies that quickly overcome problems in the field.

Keywords. Policy Implementation, Inflation, Inflation Control, Regional Inflation Control Team

A. Introduction

Inflation is a general and continuous increase in the prices of goods and services over a period of time (Pujadi, 2022) [1]. An increase in the price of just one or two goods cannot be called inflation unless the increase is widespread or results in price increases in other goods (Simanungkalit, 2020) [2]. There are 2 main components of inflation, namely core inflation which is influenced by fundamental factors (monetary policy) and non-core inflation which tends to have high volatility because it is influenced by other than fundamental factors. Non-core inflation components consist of: 1). Volatile food inflation, which is inflation that is dominantly influenced by shocks in the food group such as harvests, natural disruptions, or the development of domestic and international food commodity prices; 2). Administered prices inflation is inflation that is dominantly influenced by shocks in the form of government price

policies, such as subsidized fuel prices, electricity tariffs, transportation tariffs, and the like (Saragih, 2016) [3].

Considering that the inflation rate is also affected by these surprise factors, achieving the inflation target requires cooperation and coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia through macroeconomic policies (Hadi, 2017) [4]. At the technical level, coordination between the Government and Bank Indonesia has been realized by establishing the Coordination Team for Target Setting, Inflation Monitoring and Control (TPI) at the central level since 2005. Based on BPS data, national inflation in 2023 was recorded at 2.61 percent (yoy), better than in 2022 at 5.51 percent (yoy). This result is supported by the close synergy between Bank Indonesia and the Government in the Central Inflation Control Team-Regional Inflation Control Team (TPIP-TPID) through the National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP) program in various regions. Policy responses are directed at maintaining price affordability including food prices, strengthening supply availability, ensuring smooth distribution, and strengthening communication strategies, in order to contain inflationary pressures.

Based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2017 concerning the National Inflation Control Team, Article 4 states the duties of the Provincial Inflation Control Team as follows: a) Collecting data and information on the development of prices of basic and important goods and services at the provincial level; b) Developing inflation control policies at the provincial level by taking into account national inflation control policies; c) Making efforts to strengthen the logistics system at the provincial level; d) Coordinating with the Central Inflation Control Team and the District / City Inflation Control Team; and / or e) Taking other steps in order to resolve obstacles and problems of inflation control at the provincial level (Lubis & Soemitra, 2022) [5].

In an effort to control inflation in North Sulawesi Province ahead of Christmas 2023 and New Year 2024 by the TPID of North Sulawesi Province, it is pursued with programs, namely first, price affordability by continuing the Cheap Food Movement and Market Sidak, distribution of Rice Food Assistance to PKH by Bulog in collaboration with the Social Service, and strengthening coordination with the Food Task Force. Second, supply availability by ensuring fuel availability in collaboration with Pertamina, and prioritizing food transportation vehicles to obtain fuel. Third, effective communication, by communicating policies through religious leaders and continuing to strengthen the food balance sheet. Fourth, smooth distribution, which is carried out by subsidizing transportation costs, one of which is the transportation vehicle facility from Bank Indonesia, especially Manado and its surroundings. The budget subsidizes transportation costs from the local government, and cooperates with the Air Force / Navy by deploying Hercules aircraft to bring chilies from outside the province.

The stabilization of the regional inflation control program in North Sulawesi Province is carried out through coordination at the regional head level (Regent/Mayor) led by the Governor and involving vertical agencies/institutions in North Sulawesi Province in the High Level Meeting (HLM). At the HLM held in October 2023, the North Sulawesi TPID website was launched, containing food balance sheets, food price information, and inflation control activities of Provinces / Districts / Cities and aims to facilitate data integration between agencies in accessing information on availability and supply needs and prices of food commodities. Activation of Check Point Posts in North Bolaang Mongondow Regency and South Bolaang Mongondow Regency to facilitate monitoring of land-based food commodity traffic movements was carried out in order to support data collection of food commodity traffic flows in and out of North Sulawesi Province.

The performance of regional inflation control in North Sulawesi Province carried out by the Provincial TPID has not been able to control regional inflation. This is indicated by the price dynamics that occurred in North Sulawesi, which has become one of the factors influencing the slowing of economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2023, which was 5.01% (yoy), compared to the previous quarter's achievement of 5.40% (yoy). From the sectoral side, the slowdown in North Sulawesi's economic performance was mainly due to a decrease in rice production, a decrease in the realization of capital expenditure and the realization of cement procurement, as well as a slowdown in loading and unloading activities at the Port. Meanwhile, from the demand side, the slowdown in North Sulawesi's economic performance was partly due to the slowdown in public consumption. While the overall performance of the North Sulawesi economy in 2023 grew 5.48% (yoy), stronger than the previous achievement in 2022 which grew 5.42% (yoy). From the sectoral side, the strengthening of North Sulawesi's economic performance was mainly supported by the continued strong performance of transportation in line with the increase in mobility and the implementation of MICE (meetings, incentives, conventions and) activities in North Sulawesi (Economic Report of North Sulawesi Province February 2024).

The development of North Sulawesi inflation is shown by Manado City inflation as in the following table illustrating the development of inflation over the last 6 (six) years period.

Table 1. Inflation in Manado City, North Sulawesi 2008 - 2023

Monthly and Annually	Inflation in Manado-North Sulawesi (%)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	0.49	1.09	-0.09	0.58	0.17	0.36
February	0.56	-0.54	-0.04	0.04	-0.81	-0.21
March	0.13	-0.69	-0.90	0.17	0.40	0.75
April	1.09	-1.27	-0.21	0.96	1.55	0.25
May	0.55	2.60	-0.01	-0.30	0.18	-0.22
June	0.65	3.60	0.19	0.07	0.85	0.11
July	-0.68	-1.21	-0.30	0.28	0.72	-0.03
August	-0.88	-1.50	0.71	-0.27	-0.37	-0.23
September	-0.79	-1.30	-0.36	-0.31	1.03	0.14
October	0.08	1.22	0.10	0.44	-0.12	0.94
November	1.84	3.30	0.27	0.03	-0.31	0.29
December	0.78	-1.88	0.47	0.95	0.66	0.68
Annual	3.83	3.52	-0.18	2.65	4.00	3.81

(Source: North Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics)

In 2023 based on BPS data, inflation in North Sulawesi Province was 3.81 percent (yoy) and higher than national inflation. Strategies and efforts to strengthen the logistics system carried out by the TPID of North Sulawesi Province have not been optimal, especially in 4 (four) commodities that contribute to high inflation, namely rice, cayenne pepper, garlic and shallots. Lack of availability of supply in the region (intra-provincial production) due to climatic influences and weak inter-regional cooperation with producers outside North Sulawesi Province as well as disruption of smooth distribution from producer areas to the market level causes distribution costs to be expensive resulting in commodity prices for rice, cayenne pepper, shallots and garlic in the market to be high and the purchasing power of the community is lacking and has an impact on high regional inflation.

From the results of the evaluation of the TPID performance of North Sulawesi Province in 2023 conducted by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as the Chairperson of the Central Inflation Control Team, it shows that the TPID of North Sulawesi Province has not been able to produce the best performance in the framework of regional inflation control compared to other provinces in Sulawesi Island, especially Southeast Sulawesi Province as the winner of the Best TPID in the Sulawesi Island region in 2023 and Gorontalo Province as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Performance Evaluation of Provincial TPID in Sulawesi Island Region 2023

Region/Province	Relative Value				Comparison with 2022			
	Process	Output	Outcome	Total	Process	Output	Outcome	Total
Southeast Sulawesi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.05	10.66	8.39	11.08
Gorontalo	100.00	98.89	99.46	99.41	47.06	8.98	6.97	14.01
South Sulawesi	91.75	97.78	100.09	97.73	5.16	-1.49	7.73	4.51
North Sulawesi	85.75	90.00	100.14	94.34	-2.00	-3.57	7.36	2.44
West Sulawesi	51.25	104.07	99.70	90.92	30.57	14.69	6.57	11.47
Central Sulawesi	55.50	78.15	99.93	84.69	-34.12	-12.08	7.56	-5.90

(Source: TPID Award Assessment 2024)

The year 2024 is the last year of the implementation of the Road Map of the North Sulawesi Provincial Inflation Control Team 2022-2024, which shows that the achievement of North Sulawesi inflation control has not been satisfactory, as the results of the CPI calculation from BPS show that the inflation rate in North Sulawesi until the third quarter of 2024 is above the national inflation target of $2.5\% \pm 1$. Various programs carried out by the TPID of North Sulawesi Province such as price and supply stabilization programs through Cheap Food Movement (GPM) activities, especially ahead of the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) and Market Operations (OP) carried out by the Provincial OPD supported by Bank Indonesia and Bulog as well as the implementation of Inter-Regional Cooperation (KAD) have not been able to reduce the inflation rate.

Table 3. Inflation Development of North Sulawesi in 2024

No	Month	Inflation
1.	January 2024	3,81 %
2.	February 2024	3,55 %
3.	March 2024	3,82 %
4.	April 2024	4,24 %
5.	May 2024	4,15 %
6.	June 2024	4,42 %
7.	July 2024	4,03 %
8.	August 2024	4,29 %
9.	September 2024	3,66 %

The high inflation rate since the beginning of 2024 in North Sulawesi has been driven by inflation in the food, beverage and tobacco components. Commodities that always drive inflation in North Sulawesi are rice, pork, cayenne pepper, shallots, leeks and tomatoes. Inflation control efforts carried out by TPID refer to the 4K framework, namely price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution and effective communication.

Based on the importance of regional inflation control, it attracts the attention of researchers to conduct research with the title Implementation of Regional Inflation Control Policy in North Sulawesi Province. This study aims to describe analyze and interpret the duties of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) and the determinants of Inflation Control policy in North Sulawesi Province.

B. Method

This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research is research that aims to describe certain phenomena or events in depth using qualitative data, such as interviews, observations, and document analysis (Sugiyono, 2017) [6]. The main focus of this research is to understand and describe the experiences, views, or perceptions of individuals or groups related to the phenomenon being studied.

This research was conducted at the Economic Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of North Sulawesi Province, the Regional Food Service of North Sulawesi Province, the Representative Office of Bank Indonesia of North Sulawesi Province and Perum Bulog Divre of North Sulawesi. This research focuses on the duties of the Provincial Inflation Control Team (TPID) using indicators: 1) TPID program, 2) How to control inflation, 3) Results achieved, and 4) Determinant factors affecting the implementation of TPID tasks.

The data collection techniques used were interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The data analysis technique used the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1984) in Mokot et al. (2021), namely: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification [7].

C. Result and discussion

Implementation of the Regional Inflation Control Team

Policy implementation when viewed in a broad sense, is a legal administration tool where various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out policies to achieve the desired impact or goal (Dilapanga et al., 2024) [8]. A decision in the form of a policy program that is taken as an alternative to problem solving must be implemented effectively and efficiently, and it must be ensured that in the process of implementation, the desired goals can be achieved and not deviate (Mamonto, 2023) [9].

The following are the results of research and discussion processed from the results of interviews, observations and document studies based on indicators: 1) TPID program, 2) How to control inflation, and 3) Results achieved.

Regional Inflation Control Team Program

The Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) program in North Sulawesi has been designed to control inflation through an approach based on four main strategies, namely supply availability, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication. Each regional apparatus incorporated in the TPID has a specific role in accordance with its main tasks and functions. In an interview with SS, Associate Expert Policy Analyst at the Bureau of

Economic Affairs, it was explained that coordination between regional apparatus is the key to the success of this program. The Food Agency, for example, is responsible for stabilizing food prices and supply through the Cheap Food Movement (GPM) program as well as the distribution of government food reserves. LT, Junior Expert Food Security Analyst, emphasized that routine monitoring of eleven strategic food commodities is a priority to anticipate price fluctuations.

Meanwhile, the Economic Bureau has coordination and facilitation duties as stipulated in Governor Regulation Number 12 Year 2022. MP, a Junior Policy Analyst at the Economic Bureau, explained that the bureau holds coordination meetings, communicates with stakeholders, and monitors market prices as a preventive measure in maintaining regional economic stability. In addition, digital innovation was also implemented through the launch of the North Sulawesi Inflation Control Information System (SIPEDIS) in November 2023. SS added that this system makes it easier for stakeholders and the public to access information related to food balance, staple food prices, and TPID activities at the provincial and regency/city levels.

On the other hand, Bulog North Sulawesi plays a role in price and supply stabilization through the Food Supply and Price Stabilization (SPHP) program and food assistance for the community. MY, Operations and Public Service Manager of Bulog North Sulawesi, explained that Bulog's role as a counterweight between producers and consumers is very important, especially in the face of significant price spikes. Meanwhile, Bank Indonesia also contributes to inflation control through monetary policy and the National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) program. RA, Senior Economist of Bank Indonesia North Sulawesi Representative Office, emphasized that inflation in North Sulawesi is not only influenced by demand and supply, but also by production and distribution factors. Therefore, coordination between Bank Indonesia and the local government is a crucial aspect in maintaining price balance and people's purchasing power.

The central government also regularly holds a National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas) on Inflation every Monday morning led by the Minister of Home Affairs. In this forum, regions with high inflation are asked to provide clarification on the causes of price increases, while regions that have successfully controlled inflation are given the opportunity to present their policy innovations. At the regional level, the North Sulawesi TPID held a Regional Coordination Meeting (Rakorda) which in 2024 was packaged in a new format called Panada (Regional Economic Conversation). MP explained that through Panada, the discussion of the regional economy becomes broader, covering not only inflation but also the development of the regional economy as a whole.

Although various strategies have been implemented, challenges in controlling inflation are still faced, especially price fluctuations of strategic commodities such as rice, chili, and cooking oil due to production and distribution disruptions. HS, Food Availability Analyst at the North Sulawesi Food Service, highlighted that limited food stocks in some regions often lead to out-of-control price spikes. To address this, TPID encourages inter-regional cooperation to maintain stable supply and reduce dependence on a single source of production. In addition, the lack of access to information in the community regarding inflation control strategies is a challenge. SIPEDIS comes as a solution in data transparency and policy communication so that stakeholders can make decisions based on accurate and real-time information.

Overall, the TPID program in North Sulawesi shows a strong synergy between the local government, Bank Indonesia, and Bulog in controlling inflation. Coordinative approach, information digitalization, and data-driven policies are the main factors in maintaining price stability and purchasing power. By optimizing the implementation of the 4K strategy and

support from the central government through the budget tagging mechanism, North Sulawesi TPID is expected to continue to improve the effectiveness of inflation control policies and have a positive impact on the regional economy.

Based on the description of the research results above, it can be explained that the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) plays a role in controlling inflation without replacing the authority of the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD). Coordination and synchronization between TPID and OPD is very important to ensure that inflation control activities can be carried out properly, so that inflation can be controlled stably and have a positive impact on people's purchasing power (Vetria, 2023) [10]. The Provincial TPID has five main tasks, including data collection on prices of goods and services, policy formulation, strengthening the logistics system, and coordination with the Regency/City TPID and the center. This inflation control is done with the 4K strategy: price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution, and effective communication (Nahdhi, 2020) [11].

Price affordability aims to maintain price stability of basic goods without hurting producers in the long run, with policies such as subsidies and market operations (Nurhasanah & Nugroho, 2024) [12]. In North Sulawesi Province, TPID programs related to price and supply stabilization are implemented by the Food Service Office and the Industry and Trade Office. Meanwhile, supply availability is maintained through coordination to ensure sufficient supply of goods at reasonable prices, involving the agriculture, fisheries and extension sectors, as well as the allocation of food reserves from the government. The Provincial TPID program to strengthen supply availability involves various agencies, such as the Agriculture Office and Fisheries Office.

Smooth distribution of goods is also a priority, with a focus on improving infrastructure and logistics, as well as supervision to prevent hoarding of goods and price games. Local governments support smooth distribution through infrastructure development and supervision with law enforcement officials. In addition, strengthening inter-regional cooperation is also needed to maintain price stability and smooth distribution flows. TPID programs related to distribution involve food safety supervision and management of capture fisheries in the Fisheries Agency.

Effective communication serves to maintain public expectations of stable goods prices, through a food price information system and policy coordination. This communication program also involves religious and community leaders to educate wise shopping. TPID North Sulawesi Province supports effective communication with programs such as PANADA and SIPEDIS website innovation, as well as the implementation of Wise Shopping activities with the support of local influencers. All elements of the strategy support planned and coordinated inflation control, with reference to the 2022-2024 Regional Inflation Control Roadmap established by the Governor of North Sulawesi.

How to Control Inflation

The implementation of regional inflation control is carried out by translating work programs into budget-based activities and sub-activities in each Regional Apparatus. As stated by SS, Associate Expert Policy Analyst of Economic Bureau, Economic Bureau as the Secretariat in TPID implements inflation control by collecting information on physical activities carried out by technical Regional Apparatus such as Food Service, Agriculture Service, and Industry and Trade Service.

“As the Secretariat in TPID, the Economic Bureau carries out inflation control by collecting all information on physical activities carried out by technical Regional Apparatus,

such as the Food Service, Agriculture Service, Industry and Trade Service because this physical budget in the field is managed by technical agencies. The activities they carry out, some are in the form of procurement and assistance to the community, and later we summarize in one report, both monthly and quarterly reports to be reported to the Coordinating Minister for the Economy,” said SS.

In addition, coordination of Provincial and District/City TPIDs is done through High-Level Meeting (HLM) and other technical meetings. There is also capacity building facilitated by Bank Indonesia and comparative studies to other regions to understand inflation control strategies. Inter-regional cooperation, both between provinces and districts/cities, is carried out to maintain the supply of goods. Direct price monitoring in the market is also carried out, especially ahead of the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) to monitor the price and stock of basic commodities.

LT, a Junior Expert Food Security Analyst from the Food Service, explained that one way to control inflation is through food distribution from outside the region to stabilize prices. “For example, in December 2023, the price of cayenne pepper reached IDR 150,000 per kilogram. Because the budget was not available in the region, we proposed to the center for support, and finally facilitated the delivery of cayenne pepper from Makassar to North Sulawesi. The transportation cost was borne by the center so that the price of cayenne pepper could be reduced,” LT explained.

The Food Service Office also implements the Government Food Reserve program which functions as food assistance to the community. This assistance is distributed through third parties in coordination with Bulog and uses recipient data that has been determined by the central government (Kurnia et al., 2020) [13].

The Cheap Food Movement (GPM) is one of the price stabilization programs carried out by the Food Service Office. LT revealed that the implementation of GPM can use the budget from the center as well as the Fiscal Incentive Fund (DID). “The determination of the GPM location is based on community demand. For example, there are requests from sub-districts, church congregations, or mosques that require GPM facilitation. The rice used in GPM can come from Bulog under the SPHP scheme or through offers from premium rice providers that meet the criteria,” said LT.

In order to control inflation, BULOG also plays a role in price intervention through subsidies (Nuryanti, 2017) [14]. MY, Manager of BULOG North Sulawesi, explained this mechanism: “Even if there are high prices in the community, BULOG will intervene through GPM or Cheap Markets by reducing prices using the Fiscal Incentive Fund (DIF). For example, a rice price of IDR 17,000 per kilogram can be reduced to IDR 15,000 through a subsidy of IDR 2,000 to 3,000 per kilogram.”

In addition, BULOG has a Regional Government Food Reserve (CPPD) that is more flexible than the Government Rice Reserve (CBP). CPPD can be used without the need to wait for approval from the central government, making it faster to respond to community needs in the event of a disaster or food insecurity (Purnama, 2022) [15].

The Economic Bureau also conducts regular monitoring of staple food prices to understand regional inflation trends. GK, an executive at the Bureau of Economic Affairs who handles inflation, explained that monitoring is done through the Market and Basic Needs Monitoring System (SP2KP) managed by the Ministry of Trade. “We conduct price monitoring and evaluation activities every week. The data obtained is then analyzed to identify commodities that have experienced price increases and the areas affected. The results of this

monitoring are submitted through the TPID WhatsApp group and Economic Forum to be discussed in the Rakorda after the National Coordination Meeting on inflation,” GK explained.

The Food Service Office tries to maintain the stability of staple food stocks by relying on three main sources: local production, supplies from outside the region, and leftover stocks from the previous month. HS, a Junior Expert Policy Analyst at the Food Service, explains that local production is often insufficient to meet the region's needs, making supplies from outside the region essential. “North Sulawesi is still very dependent on external supplies for certain commodities such as garlic, shallots, and sugar. If there are no supplies from outside, stocks can become very limited and cause price spikes. The government will intervene if commodity prices rise past the set price limit,” HS explained.

Bank Indonesia also participates in inflation control by providing support to local governments through various initiatives. RA, Senior Economist of KPW Bank Indonesia North Sulawesi, explained that BI plays a role in providing stimulus and technical support.

“Bank Indonesia provides assistance in the form of pilot projects such as the provision of seeds to increase local food production. We cannot directly intervene in prices as it is beyond our authority, but we can work with the government to ensure inflation is under control through various collaborative programs,” explained RA.

MP, Junior Expert Policy Analyst of the Economic Bureau, added that inflation control by the Provincial TPID is carried out with reference to the roadmap and guidelines from the central government, using the 4K framework: price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution, and effective communication. These efforts include price stabilization through GPM, market sidak, market operations, inter-regional cooperation, and capacity building for stakeholders in the economic sector.

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that regional inflation control is carried out through various mechanisms, including inter-agency coordination, market intervention, food distribution, price monitoring, and collaboration with Bank Indonesia and BULOG. This strategy aims to maintain price stability, ensure adequate supply, and reduce the impact of inflation on people's purchasing power.

Based on the description of the research results above, it can be explained that the implementation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) tasks includes not only corrective measures, but also anticipatory actions in controlling inflation. One of the main steps in controlling inflation is the coordination forum that involves coordination between the central and local governments. This forum is implemented through various levels of meetings, such as the National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas) which is routinely held every week to discuss the development of regional inflation and price control efforts.

The North Sulawesi TPID also conducted a Rakorda involving all districts/cities to discuss inflation conditions in each region, and developed economic discussions through PANADA activities.

Capacity building is an important step to improve the effectiveness of TPID performance. In North Sulawesi, this activity is carried out through socialization and mock studies, such as a mock study to Riau Islands Province, which aims to appreciate outstanding TPIDs, while providing encouragement to other regions to improve their performance. In addition, the Provincial and District/City TPIDs also submit quarterly reports to the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, which serves as a routine evaluation to measure the success of inflation control.

Recommendations and coordination of policy implementation are an integral part of inflation control. The government has developed a 4K strategy, namely creating price

affordability, ensuring supply availability, ensuring smooth distribution, and conducting effective communication. The Cheap Food Movement (GPM) is one of the concrete steps to keep food prices stable and affordable, by involving various parties, including farmers, distributors, and local governments. In addition, the Ministry of Trade is strengthening government food reserves to anticipate price fluctuations (Marina et al., 2021) [16].

Food supply availability is a crucial factor in controlling inflation. TPID seeks to maintain supply availability by establishing a Local Government Food Reserve (CPPD), which serves as a buffer to address price instability. The process includes planning, budgeting, implementation and evaluation to ensure proper and effective food distribution. The determination of the type and amount of food in reserve is adjusted to the needs of the region and the characteristics of disaster vulnerability that may affect supply.

Smooth distribution also plays an important role in maintaining food price stability. Food distribution from producers to consumers must run smoothly and evenly to prevent supply shortages in some areas. Inter-regional cooperation and inter-regional trade are strategies to maintain price stability and availability of staple foods. TPID through regional cooperation can also strengthen the domestic market, by ensuring that food supplies are available in all regions, and supporting the strengthening of business institutions involved in food distribution.

Results Achieved

The national inflation target for 2024 is set at $2.5\pm 1\%$, down from the previous year's $3\pm 1\%$. However, inflation in North Sulawesi is still above the target, with fluctuations that need to be monitored, especially ahead of the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) of Christmas 2024 and New Year 2025.

Table 4. North Sulawesi Inflation Outcomes and Targets 2024

No	Month	Inflation (%)	Target (%)	Development (%)
1.	January 2024	3,81	2,5±1	+0,31
2.	February 2024	3,55	2,5±1	+0,05
3.	March 2024	3,82	2,5±1	+0,32
4.	April 2024	4,24	2,5±1	+0,74
5.	May 2024	4,15	2,5±1	+0,65
6.	June 2024	4,42	2,5±1	+0,92
7.	July 2024	4,03	2,5±1	+0,53
8.	August 2024	4,29	2,5±1	+0,79
9.	September 2024	3,66	2,5±1	+0,16

(Source: North Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics (processed))

To control regional inflation, the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of North Sulawesi Province has implemented several strategies, including: Cheap Food Movement (GPM) 645 times, Market Operation (OP) 28 times, and Inter-Regional Cooperation (KAD) 7 times.

Table 5. Achievements of the Implementation of Inflation Control Activities in 2024

No	Province/Regency/City	Total Activities		
		GPM	OP	KAD
1.	North Sulawesi	121	1	1

2.	Manado	187		1
3.	Kotamobagu	43	4	1
4.	North Minahasa	16	2	
5.	South Minahasa	5		
6.	Bitung	25	2	
7.	Tomohon	19	5	1
8.	Minahasa	5	3	1
9.	Southeast Minahasa	22		1
10.	Bolaang Mongondow	11	3	
11.	North Bolaang Mongondow	12	3	
12.	South Bolaang Mongondow	7	3	1
13.	East Bolaang Mongondow	8		
14.	Sitaro Island	8		
15.	Sangihe Island	151	2	
16.	Talau Island	5		

(Source: Economic Bureau of North Sulawesi Provincial Secretariat)

The GPM is the main strategy to stabilize prices and people's purchasing power. In its implementation, GPM focuses on three main commodities that are often volatile, namely rice, cooking oil, and sugar. This activity is considered effective because the goods sold always run out and have an immediate impact on market prices.

In addition, based on the results of monitoring and interviews, the community showed high enthusiasm for the implementation of the GPM. The price of goods sold in the GPM is much cheaper than the market price, thus greatly helping the community in fulfilling their basic needs.

Overall, this study shows that the inflation control strategy implemented by the North Sulawesi TPID has had a positive impact, especially in maintaining price stability ahead of HBKN. However, there are suggestions from the community that the commodities sold in GPM be expanded, such as adding chili and shallots.

This study discusses efforts to control inflation in North Sulawesi Province in 2023 and 2024 through various steps taken by the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and local governments. The inflation target set by the government for 2023 is 3.5 ± 1 percent, and for 2024 is 2.5 ± 1 percent. TPID's achievements in the fourth quarter of 2023 showed success in reducing the spike in cayenne pepper prices through inter-regional cooperation and market operations, which managed to keep inflation under control in Manado City and Kotamobagu.

In the first quarter of 2024, inflation increased to 3.82% (yoy) due to rising prices of basic commodities, although the North Sulawesi TPID made various efforts such as the Cheap Food Movement (GPM) and collaboration with farmers to ensure the availability of food supplies. TPID also organized inter-regional cooperation in Greater Minahasa and Greater Bolaang Mongondow to strengthen food distribution ahead of the National Religious Holidays.

In the second quarter of 2024, inflation in North Sulawesi Province rose to 4.42% (yoy), driven by soaring prices of cayenne pepper, pork and rice. TPID continued to implement the Cheap Food Movement and support smooth distribution through cooperation with the Food Security Agency and Bapanas. These efforts also included a local culinary festival aimed at increasing food diversification, which succeeded in setting a MURI record.

In the third quarter of 2024, inflation declined slightly to 3.66% (yoy), although food, beverages and tobacco commodities experienced price increases. TPID's efforts in controlling inflation included market operations for pork, as well as bringing in pig livestock commodities from outside North Sulawesi Province to fulfill supply needs. In addition, TPID also continues to facilitate the distribution of other food commodities through cooperation with leading farmers.

Overall, although inflation in North Sulawesi experienced fluctuations during 2023 and 2024, the inflation control efforts made by the TPID and other strategic partners have succeeded in keeping inflation within the Government's targeted range. Coordination between the local government, Bank Indonesia, and other relevant parties is essential to maintain price stability and ensure adequate food availability for the community.

Determinant Factors Affecting Inflation Control

The results of the research and discussion of determinant factors affecting inflation control are studied based on indicators: 1) collaboration, 2) supervision, and 3) evaluation of TPID performance.

Collaboration

Collaboration is a process of cooperation between two or more parties to achieve a common goal, such as task completion, problem solving, or innovation. In the context of inflation control, collaboration between various parties is very important. Inflation control requires the involvement of many parties and sectors, both from the government and the private sector (Primastuti et al., 2023) [17].

Based on interviews with several interviewees, collaboration within the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) has been going well. MY, Bulog North Sulawesi Manager, emphasized the importance of collaboration between central, provincial, district/city and village governments in controlling inflation. He mentioned that the TPID is currently running without sectoral ego, with all parties working together to find solutions. This collaboration also involves the Food Task Force to support inflation control.

RA, Senior Economist of KPw Bank Indonesia, also stated that TPID in 2024 implemented various measures for inflation control, including the implementation of Inflation Control Movement (GPM) and market operations. This collaboration involves the Agriculture Office, Food Security Office, and various other parties in the TPID.

However, TPID's collaboration with the private sector, especially distributors of staple foods, is still limited. MP, Junior Expert Policy Analyst at the Economic Bureau, explained that currently the North Sulawesi TPID only works with Barito distributors at Bersehati Market in Manado. They monitor the price and supply of staples such as cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic and tomatoes. Similarly, HS, a Junior Expert Policy Analyst at the Regional Food Service of North Sulawesi Province, stated that collaboration with associations, such as the one with rica entrepreneurs, is already underway, but is still limited to a few commodities.

YK, a Barito distributor at Bersehati Market, also explained that they regularly send price and stock data to the TPID through a WhatsApp group, including information on purchase prices from farmers and supplies entering the market.

The results of these interviews show that collaboration in inflation control is very important, both among TPID members and with private parties such as staple food distributors. Although collaboration with other staple food distributors is still limited, good cooperation

between the government and the private sector is expected to strengthen inflation control efforts in the future.

Collaboration in regional inflation control in North Sulawesi Province is essential to achieve greater goals. Tharp (2018) defines collaboration as the process of working together to achieve a larger goal by combining unique skills and perspectives [18]. In this context, the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of North Sulawesi Province collaborates with various parties, including local governments, vertical agencies, and Bank Indonesia, to manage inflation through various programs and activities.

Some forms of collaboration include the provision of data and information from the Regional Food Office on daily staple food prices, as well as the preparation of monthly Food Balance Sheets to ensure food availability. TPID also implements the National Food Inflation Control Movement (GNPIP), Capacity Building, and Market Operations to stabilize food supply and prices, such as rice, with the assistance of Bulog and price monitoring through Barito Distributors. This collaboration has shown significant results in controlling inflation.

However, TPID collaboration so far has not involved the private sector, especially entrepreneurs involved in the production and distribution of staples such as rice, sugar, and cooking oil. The results of a comparative study conducted by the TPID of Minahasa Regency and the TPID of North Minahasa Regency in October 2024 showed the importance of private sector involvement. The TPID of Riau Islands Province, for example, has successfully involved the Distributors Association in inflation control through the Bareleng program, which involves the incorporated association in all TPID activities.

Inflation control collaboration is also in line with President Joko Widodo's directive at the National Coordination Meeting on Inflation Control in Jakarta in June 2024, which emphasized the importance of strengthening synergy and coordination between institutions at the central and regional levels. Strengthening this collaboration is expected to increase the effectiveness of inflation control in North Sulawesi and other regions.

Supervision

Supervision in inflation control is very important to prevent price violations and business practices that harm consumers, so that people's purchasing power for basic commodities is maintained. However, the research results show that there are some weaknesses in terms of supervision conducted by the TPID of North Sulawesi Province.

According to MY, Bulog North Sulawesi Manager, market supervision is still ineffective, especially in terms of direct field visits. He emphasized the importance of being present in the market to monitor price and supply movements, in order to find solutions if staple food prices are high or supply is lacking. If there is a problem, Bulog tries to find alternatives to bring in supplies and make staple prices more affordable for consumers.

LT, a Junior Expert Food Security Analyst at the Food Service Office, also revealed that the supervision carried out so far is still lacking. The supervision of staple food prices and stocks in the market is generally carried out by each Regional Apparatus, such as the Food Service Office. Meanwhile, Bulog is involved in ensuring that the distribution of SPHP rice does not violate regulations, such as opening packaging that could harm consumers. However, not many other parties are involved in this supervision.

MP, Junior Expert Policy Analyst at the Economic Bureau, explained that the supervision carried out by the Economic Bureau focuses more on monitoring prices and stocks through the application, with data collection from the Ministry of Trade's SP2KP every week.

TPID has also conducted market inspections ahead of the National Religious Holidays (HBKN), although not routinely. This year, market inspections have only been conducted three times.

The interview results indicate that direct field supervision by the TPID needs to be conducted more regularly and involve various parties simultaneously. Routine supervision can help monitor prices and stocks of staple foods in the market, as well as provide solutions to problems that arise in controlling inflation.

The guidance and supervision of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) is regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 500.05-8135/2017. The guidance and supervision of the Provincial TPID is carried out by the Minister of Home Affairs together with the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, the Governor of Bank Indonesia, and relevant ministers/leaders of institutions. Meanwhile, guidance and supervision of the District/City TPID is conducted by the Governor in coordination with relevant ministers/leaders of institutions. This process is conducted through coordination meetings, facilitation, supervision, and monitoring and evaluation (Jaya & Murahman, 2022) [19].

Supervision and monitoring activities, such as market reviews and market raids, are effective forms of supervision. Market raids conducted together with the Food Task Force of the Regional Police can provide shock therapy to business actors so that they do not play with prices or hoard goods, especially ahead of the National Religious Holidays (HBKN). The increase in inflation is often triggered by price hikes in staple foods and other essential goods ahead of and during HBKN.

However, the supervision conducted by the TPID of North Sulawesi Province is still ineffective. Market surveillance, which relates to the stock, distribution and prices of commodities such as cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic, tomatoes and rice, is often carried out by each relevant agency, such as Bulog or the Food Service Office, without involving the entire TPID team. This shows the need to strengthen coordination and collaboration in supervision to achieve better inflation control.

Performance Evaluation of Regional Inflation Control Team

Performance evaluation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) is very important to measure the success of inflation control policy in the region. This evaluation is conducted by the Regional Working Group which assesses the effectiveness of inflation control coordination and appreciates the active role of the TPID at the provincial and regency/city levels (Dharma, 2015) [20].

Based on an interview with SS, Associate Expert Policy Analyst of the Economic Bureau, the evaluation mechanism is conducted annually by the central government. TPID performance assessment is divided by region. North Sulawesi Province, for example, is assessed together with other provinces in Sulawesi Island. TPIDs that have the best performance in their region will be awarded the TPID Award from the President, which includes a trophy and additional incentives in the form of a budget from the center. North Sulawesi received the Best TPID Award for the Sulawesi region in 2018.

MP, Junior Expert Policy Analyst of the Economic Bureau, added that the TPID performance evaluation involves several aspects. The first aspect is process, with a weight of 20%, which includes reports on joint efforts in controlling inflation. The second aspect is output, with a weight of 30%, which assesses the excellent programs conducted by the TPID. The third aspect is outcome, which has a weight of 50%, and assesses the extent to which the TPID coordinates in controlling inflation. The outcome assessment is conducted by monitoring the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the District/City TPID, while other aspects are assessed in the

Outstanding TPID category. In 2024, the TPID of North Sulawesi Province was ranked third in the Sulawesi Island region with a score of 94.34. The results of the TPID performance assessment for 2024 will be announced in 2025 at the National Coordination Meeting chaired by the President.

The interview results show that TPID performance evaluation is very important in maintaining inflation control for the welfare of the community. Awards and incentives from the central government provide encouragement for the TPID to continue to excel in controlling regional inflation.

To encourage the effectiveness of work programs and give appreciation for the TPID's active role in controlling inflation, the TPID has conducted performance evaluations every year since 2012. This evaluation includes assessment of process, output (flagship program), and outcome aspects. TPIDs are required to submit evaluation documents through the tpin.id page, which includes a Self Assessment form that records activities that have been implemented and reported, as well as quarterly reports that describe the development of inflation and commodity prices during the year.

Evaluation documents include activity reports such as high level meetings, inter-district/city coordination meetings, capacity building activities, implementation of regional policies that affect inflation control, and quarterly reports. These documents must be accompanied by evidence of activities to obtain a perfect score. TPIDs are also required to fill in an OPS form describing the output aspects of the flagship program, including the background, implementation, impact, and evaluation/follow-up of the program.

The outcome aspect of performance evaluation describes the results of inflation control conducted by the TPID, measured through indicators of inflation realization and volatility. This outcome aspect applies to Provincial TPIDs and IHK Regency/City TPIDs, while for non-IHK Regency/City TPIDs, price information will be a criterion in the outcome aspect in the future.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) The implementation of the duties of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of North Sulawesi Province has not been optimal as seen from:
 - a. TPID Program. The TPID program has been prepared based on the national inflation control program and refers to the TPID Road Map for 2022-2024, but not yet optimally.
 - b. How to control inflation. The implementation of inflation control activities is based on the 4K framework, namely price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution and effective communication.
 - c. Results Achieved. Based on the TPID program and the implementation of activities to control inflation, the North Sulawesi inflation rate in 2024 is still above the national inflation target of $2.5\% \pm 1$.
- 2) The determinant factors affecting inflation control in North Sulawesi Province are:
 - a. Collaboration. Inflation control collaboration has been carried out optimally by the Provincial TPID and District / City TPID and received support from the Bank Indonesia Representative Office of North Sulawesi Province for the implementation of GPM activities, Capacity Building, High Level Meeting and the National Movement for Food Inflation Control (GNPIP) program. Support for inflation control programs from the Logistics Agency (BULOG) North Sulawesi Regional Division through Food

Supply and Price Stabilization (SPHP) and Food Aid activities. Collaboration with the private sector is carried out with Barito distributor Pasar Bersehati by monitoring market prices and supply of Barito every day at Pasar Bersehati Manado, but support from other private parties such as distributors of sugar, rice, flour and strategic commodities has not been implemented to provide data on food prices and supply in North Sulawesi.

- b. Monitoring. Supervision is one of the important instruments in controlling inflation, but supervision in the form of direct monitoring in the field or market sidak has not been carried out routinely for monitoring food prices and stocks.
- c. TPID performance evaluation. The evaluation is conducted to assess the achievement of TPID performance through the Output, Process and Outcome aspects conducted by the Central Government (TPIP) every year and the best will receive an award from the President in the form of the TPID Award and incentive funds for the regions as a trigger for the best performance.

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