



World Food Programme

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INDONESIA

ECONOMIC AND FOOD PRICE BULLETIN

October 2022

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Global Trends: Food Availability and Prices

- **The global food price index has been consistently declining after reaching its peak in March 2022.** The agreement reached on 22 July to revive trade from the Black Sea Ports, including exports of wheat and vegetable oils, has helped ease the pressure on global food prices.
- **Nonetheless, the rising price of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer continues to be a cause for concern.** The war in Ukraine has brought the global fertilizer price back to the level of the 2008/2009 crisis. In April 2022 (the peak), it showed a 27% increase from January.
- In addition, from May to August, high food inflation (above 5%) was recorded in almost all low- and middle- income countries, according to the World Bank. Around 94% low-income, 89% lower-middle, 89% upper-middle and 85% high-income countries experienced high food inflation.

Indonesia Economic Overview

- **Amidst the current global disruptions fuelled by the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine, Indonesia has managed to maintain steady economic growth** indicating at least a partial recovery from COVID-19. In Q2 2022, the GDP grew by 5.44% on a yearly basis (YoY) and was 5.01% higher than the previous quarter (QtQ).
- **However, the National Statistics Agency (BPS) reported a 7-year record-high annual inflation rate of 5.95% in September 2022,** up from 4.69% registered in August. This was mainly driven by the fuel price hike after the Government increased the price of subsidised fuel by 30% on 3 September 2022.
- **In September, the price of food started to decrease,** helping to restrain YoY inflation although certain commodities (e.g. eggs) continued to record staggering high prices.

National Food Price Changes

- **In line with inflation data in September 2022, the prices of almost all strategic food commodities declined compared to August.** Only the prices of wheat flour, rice, and eggs remained relatively stable compared to the previous month. Nonetheless, when observing YoY trends, the prices of almost all food commodities have recorded significant increases compared to September 2021, especially chilies, vegetable oil, eggs, wheat flour and shallots putting additional pressure on households' purchasing power.

Government Responses

- From April to September, the Government launched a series of **social assistance programmes** in response to price shocks. These include 1) the allocation of and ceiling price of subsidised **fertilizers** targeting smallholder farmers; 2) low-price packaged **vegetable oil** (Minyakita) and unconditional cash transfers for cooking oil targeting 20.5 million beneficiary families and 2.5 million small street vendors; and 3) unconditional cash transfers for **fuel** targeting 20.65 million beneficiary families.

Case study: Impact of Increased Food Prices on Poor Households in Jakarta

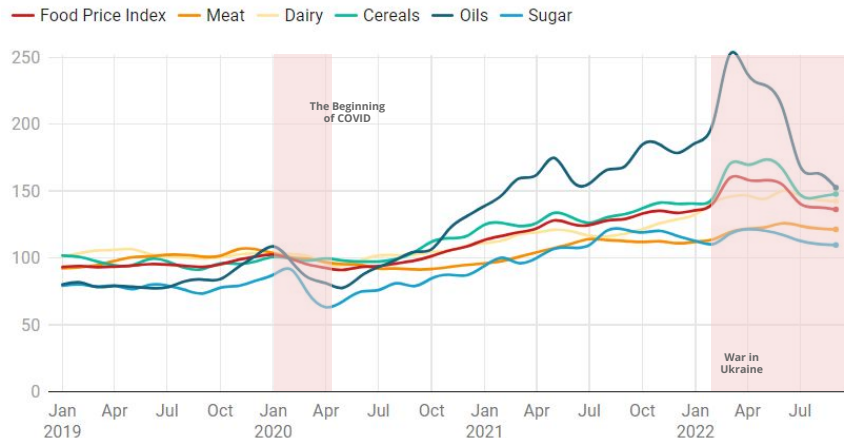
- In August, WFP conducted 9 trader surveys as well as 3 focus group discussions (FGDs) in three urban villages (Kampungs) in Jakarta with a total of 11 men and 33 women participants. The aim of this data collection exercise was to gather indicative data on the impacts of increased food prices on poor urban families to complement secondary data analysis.
- **Overall, price increases were found to reduce households' purchasing power.** The majority of participants reported to maintain their daily food consumption (i.e. eating 3 times per day). However, to do so they had to reduce and/or change the composition of their food basket by **decreasing or substituting animal protein** and reducing the consumption of fruit, putting at risk their nutritional status. Only few participants reported the need to adopt coping mechanisms to meet their daily food needs, including borrowing money, diversifying their income and using their non-food budget to buy food.

Global Trends: Food Availability and Prices

Impact of the war in Ukraine



FAO Food Price Index



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations

World Bank Fertilizer Price Index



Source: World Bank Commodity Markets Data

IGC Wheat Price Sub-Index



Source: International Grain Council (GCI)

Update on Global Food Prices

After reaching its peak in March 2022, the [FAO Food Price Index \(FFPI\)](#) has been consistently declining. As of September, the FFPI recorded a 14.6% decrease compared to March (the beginning of the war) mainly due to the double-digit percentage declines in global prices of cereals and vegetable oils. According to FAO, the falling price of wheat reflects improved production prospects in North America and Russia. Moreover, the agreement reached to revive trade from the Black Sea Ports enabled grain exports to multiple countries around the world, including low and lower income countries.

Update on Global Fertilizer Prices

The war in Ukraine has brought the global fertilizer price back to the level of the Global Financial Crisis of 2008/2009, worsening the already-high prices caused by supply and demand issues since [2020](#). The increased price of fertilizers raises global food security concerns. Higher agricultural input costs may lead to decreased availability of food due to failed or insufficient harvests, which in turn can drive rising food prices globally. According to the [World Bank](#), the Fertilizer Price Index rose by nearly 30% in April compared to the end of February, before the start of the war in Ukraine. Russia and Belarus are among the top fertilizer exporters globally; 25 countries are dependent on Russia's nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (NPK) fertilizer for at least 20% of their import share according to [FAO](#).

Global Trends: Food Availability and Prices

Impact of the war in Ukraine



Food Inflation and Global Food Insecurity Situation

Food Inflation: According to the latest food security updates from the [World Bank](#) covering information from May to August, high food inflation (above 5%) was recorded in almost all low- and middle- income countries. Around 94% of low-income countries, 89% of lower-middle income countries, and 89% of upper-middle income countries experienced high food inflation. The same experience was also reported in around 85% of high-income countries.

Food Insecurity Situation: According to WFP, the number of people who are acutely food insecure or at high risk has soared to a record high of [345 million people](#) in 2022 in the 82 countries where WFP operates, mainly due to the compounding and overlapping effects of conflicts, climate shocks, COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine.

Restrictive Trade Policies

In response to the global turmoil caused by the war in Ukraine, some countries imposed restrictive trade measures to secure the availability of food and other agricultural products domestically. [IFPRI's Food & Fertilizer Export Restrictions Tracker](#) showed that as of **3 October 2022, 18 countries are implementing 25 active export bans for certain commodities** such as wheat and vegetable oil.

Food export restrictions are likely to lead to serious consequences for global food availability. Experiences from the Global Financial Crisis in 2008/2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic have shown that such interventions in times of crisis only tend to worsen the situation. Indeed, according to [IFPRI](#), similar measures implemented in 2007/2008 led to a 40% price increase of agricultural products over this period.

Black Sea Grain Initiative

After months of blockade caused by the armed conflict, **three Ukrainian Ports in the Black Sea have been re-opened thanks to the Agreement reached on 22 July** brokered by Turkey and the UN. The agreement allows both countries - vital exporters of grains, sunflower oil, and agricultural inputs - to resume trade helping to stabilize global food prices. The first shipment departed on 1 August, carrying a 26,000-tonne cargo of corn heading to Lebanon. A recent [WFP situation report](#) showed that since 22 July, about 43% of wheat shipped so far is going to low- and lower-middle income countries. On 7 October, the fifth WFP-chartered vessel departed from the Black Sea Port of Chornomorsk, loaded with 30,000 mt of wheat destined for WFP's humanitarian response in Somalia.



Indonesia Macroeconomic Overview

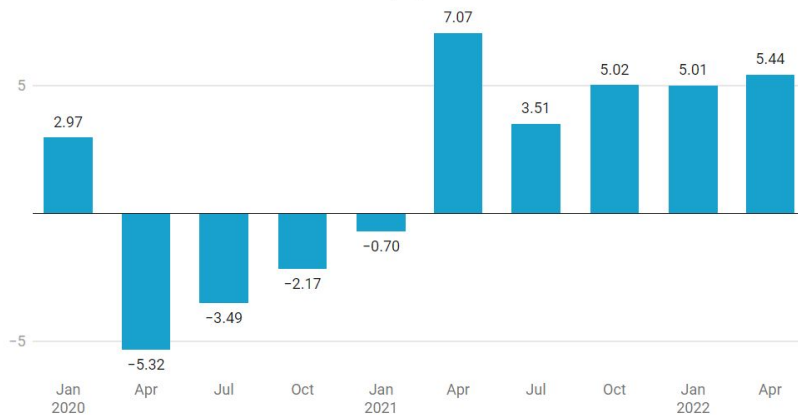
Economic Growth in Q2 2022 and Current Exchange Rate

Amidst the current global disruptions fueled by the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine, Indonesia has managed to maintain its planned economic growth.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

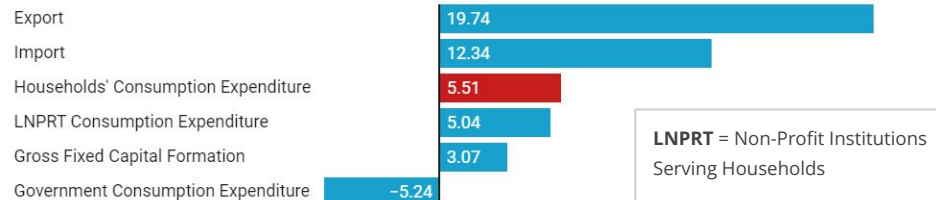
In Q2 2022, the country's economy grew by 5.44% year-on-year (YoY) and was 5.01% higher than the previous quarter (QtQ). Household consumption - the largest expenditure share of Indonesia's GDP - grew by 5.51% (YoY), indicating at least partial recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households' purchasing power and spending. However, it is worth noting that this is mainly attributable to Ramadhan and Eid al-Fitr seasons, which usually drive up consumer spending.

Indonesia Annual GDP Growth (%)



Source: GDP Growth data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) | Quarter II 2022

GDP Growth by Expenditure (%YoY)



Foreign Exchange Rate

Since May 2022, the Indonesian rupiah (IDR) depreciated against the US dollar (USD). The latest exchange rate recorded at IDR 15,232 per USD on 30 September 2022, 6.7% higher compared to the beginning of the year. Exchange rate volatility may adversely impact trade - including the import of food commodities and agricultural inputs, if needed to stabilize domestic prices. Volatility of the local currency against the USD, in combination with other factors, influences the transmission of rising global food prices into domestic prices (World Bank, 2012; ADB, 2013)

Exchange Rate (IDR/USD)



Source: Exchange Rate data, Bank of Indonesia (BI)

Indonesia Macroeconomic Overview

Trade Performance: Exports and Imports



Indonesia's trade performance has been reinforced by high global commodity prices, helping the country's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Trade Balance

Throughout 2022, Indonesia recorded a trade surplus despite global economic turmoil. In April, the country hit an all-time high trade surplus of USD 7.5 billion. In September, the country recorded another surplus of USD 4.99 billion, though lower than in August. This was the 29th consecutive monthly surplus.

From May to September, the trade surplus seemed to fluctuate, but it overall showed an increasing trend. Such developments are the results of the surging global commodity prices, which have benefitted Indonesia as a major producer of several commodities including coal and crude palm oil (CPO).

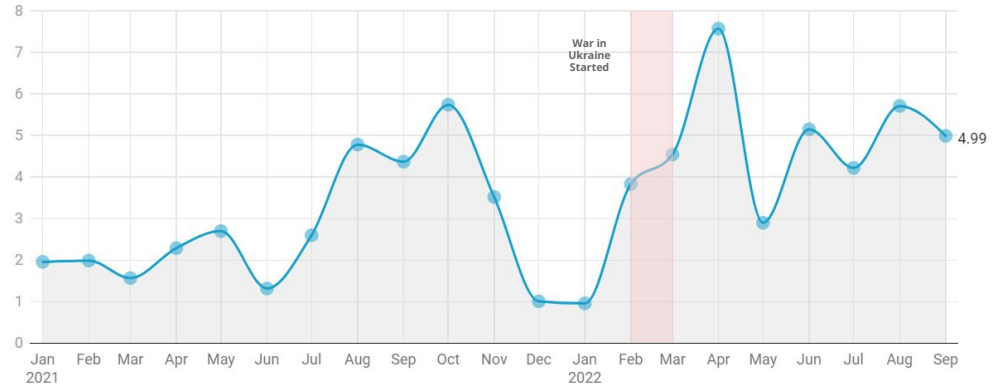
Export Performance

The country's exports continued to grow despite fluctuating between April and June. However, since July, the export growth rate has consistently declined for three consecutive months.

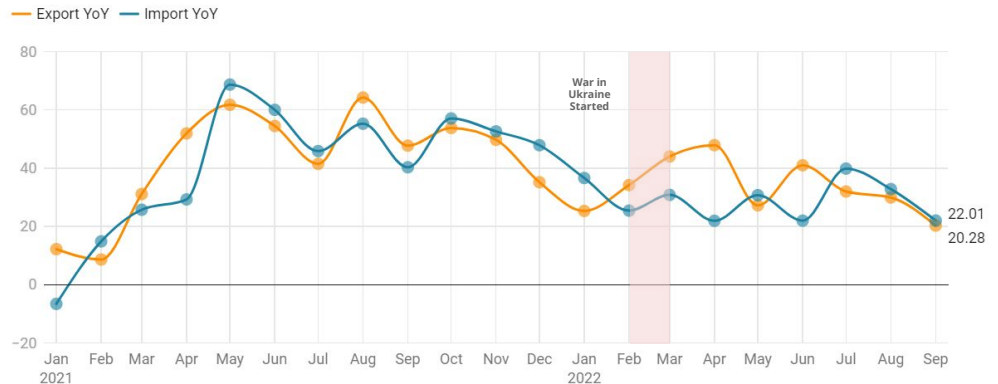
In September, the export grew by 20.28% on YoY basis, driven mainly by oil and gas exports. Despite this growth, overall export slumped in September compared to August (29.93%).

Source: Data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Balance of Trade (in billion USD)



Export and Import Growth (% Year-on-Year)

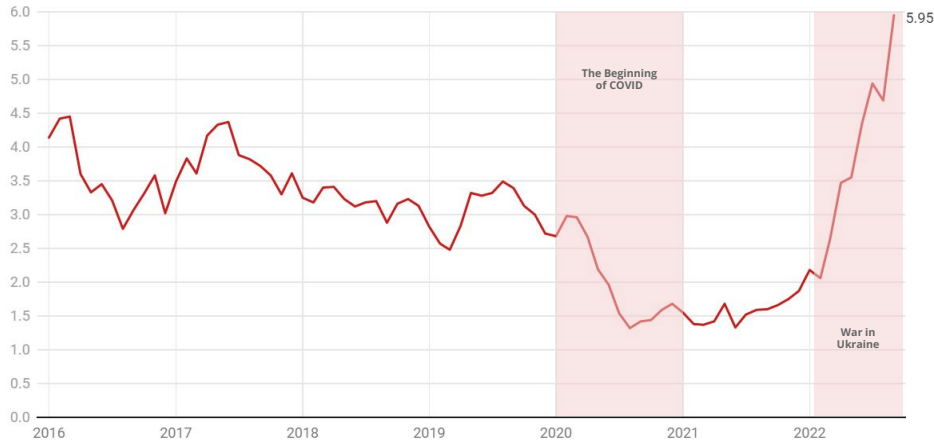


Indonesia Macroeconomic Overview

National Inflation Rates



Annual Inflation Rate



BPS reported a 7-year record high annual inflation rate (YoY) at 5.95% in September 2022, up from 4.69 percent registered in August.

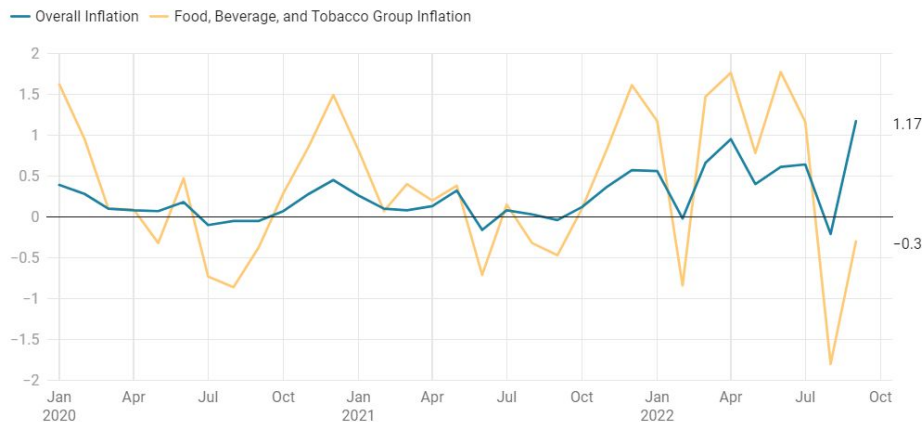
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) experienced inflation at 1.17% (MoM) in September after recording a decrease in August (-0.21%).

The **fuel price hike** was reported as the main driver of inflation in September 2022 after the Government imposed a 30% price increase on subsidised fuel.

Conversely, the price of food started to decline, although certain commodities, such as eggs and wheat continued to record high prices. The Food, Beverage, and Tobacco group experienced a decrease (-0.3%) in September 2022 compared to August (MoM). According to BPS, this contributed to restraining YoY inflation that was increasing due to the price of fuel.

Commodities that recorded the greatest price declines in September included shallots, red chilies, vegetable oil, and bird's eye chilies. The decreasing prices of shallots and chilies are due to the ongoing harvest season in October, as noted by BPS in its [monthly statistics report](#).

Monthly Inflation Rate (2020 - Sep 2022)

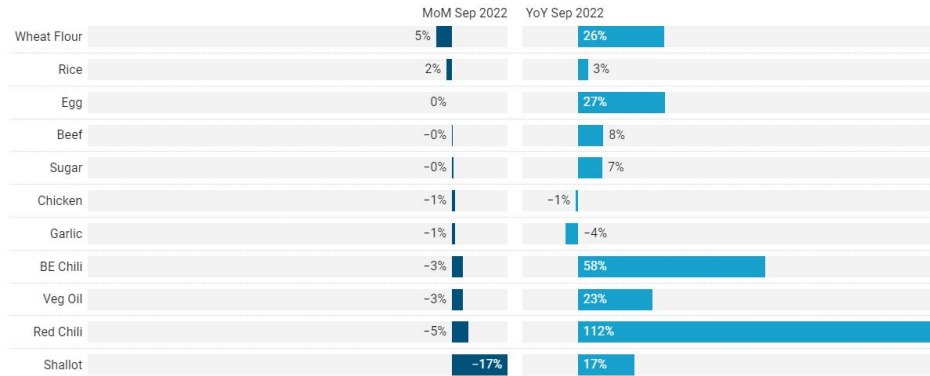


Source: Inflation data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

National-level Food Price Development

Monthly and Daily Price Changes

Monthly Food Price Change (%)



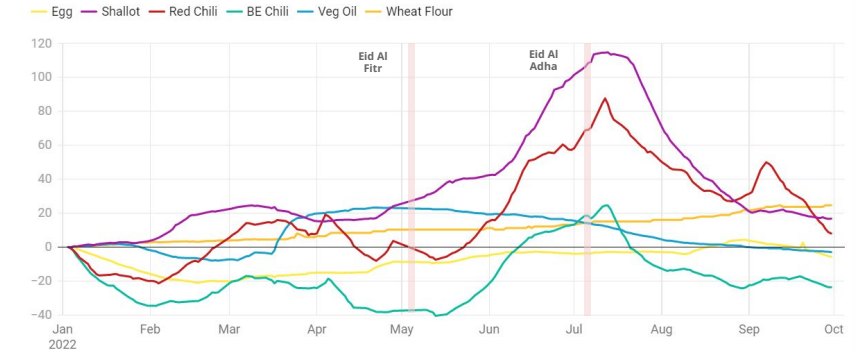
The prices of almost all strategic food commodities in September 2022 recorded a decline compared to August. Only wheat flour, rice, and eggs showed a relatively low change or were considered stable ($\leq 5\%$). Nonetheless, when observing YoY trends, the prices of almost all food commodities have recorded considerable increases compared to September 2021, especially chilies, vegetable oil, eggs, wheat flour and shallots.

Eggs: Over the past three months, the price of eggs recorded a remarkable increase and became a nation-wide spotlight. In August, the national monthly average price reached IDR 30,150 per kg, **the highest level ever recorded**. Regional variations showed that some provinces experienced even higher prices such as Maluku (IDR 40,000/kg) and Papua (IDR 40,450/kg). In September, the price remained at the same level. However, it was 26% higher than in September 2021 and 7.3% higher compared to January 2022.

At least three factors led to the rising price of chicken eggs: 1) **declining production** due to COVID-19 impact in 2020-2021 that caused poultry businesses to collapse as the demand dropped significantly; 2) **high price of feed:** many poultry producers still import feed and the depreciation of the IDR has impacted input purchases, which in turn, is driving up the price; 3) **social assistance programmes** that increased the demand for eggs and reduced supply in the market [1].

Daily Price Change (Selected Commodities) (Baseline = 3 Jan 2022)

eggs, Red chili, Bird's Eye (BE) Chili, Shallot, Vegetable (Cooking) Oil, and Wheat Flour



Chilies & Shallots: In July-August 2022, the price of these commodities increased significantly approaching Eid al-Adha season. In September, the prices of red chilies and shallots observed a declining trend, -5% and -17.1% (MoM) respectively. The price started to decline with the approaching harvest season in October [2]. Nonetheless, the price of red chilies in September 2022 was still more than two times higher (+112%) compared to the same month last year.

Vegetable Oil (Palm Oil): The price of vegetable oil has declined since May. In September, the average price was IDR 19,700/kg, 3.4% lower compared to August. However, this is still 29% higher in terms of YoY and if compared to the government ceiling price (IDR 15,500/kg).

Wheat Flour: While the global wheat price index has shown a declining trend, the wheat flour price in Indonesia continued to rise at a steady rate. In September, the price of wheat flour increased by 4.8% (MoM). Moreover, the price was also found to be higher compared to last year (+26.4%).

Source: WFP calculation based on data from PIHPS (Bank Indonesia) and SP2KP (Ministry of Trade)

Regional-level Food Price Development

Monthly Price Changes: September Month-on-Month (MoM)

MAIN FINDINGS

- Declining prices of red chilies and shallots were recorded in all regions, driving food deflation in September 2022.
- The price hike of eggs continued to be observed in almost all regions, except in Maluku-Papua. The largest increase was reported in Sulawesi (+13%, MoM).
- The price of wheat flour moderately increased in all regions.

Eggs and Wheat Flour (Increasing Trend)

The increasing price of eggs has been a nation-wide spotlight for the last three months. In September, the price continued to increase from the previous months in almost all regions, except Maluku-Papua which recorded a decrease after reaching the highest regional price in August. The largest price hike in September was found in Sulawesi. Wheat flour prices were hiking in all regions, but at a more steady pace, ranging from -2.84% in Jawa to 7.39% in Sulawesi.

Red Chilies and Bird's Eye Chilies (Declining Trend)

Compared to August, the price of red chilies in September fell in all regions. The largest decrease was reported in Bali-Nusa Tenggara (-26.4%). Similarly, the price of bird's eye chilies was also found to be declining in almost all regions, except in Sulawesi which recorded an increase (+3.91%).

Shallots and Vegetable Oil (Declining Trend)

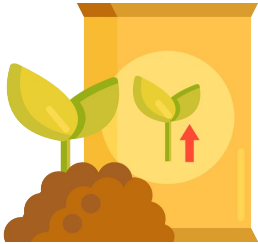
Shallots and vegetable oil prices dropped in all regions. For shallots, the largest decrease was found in Kalimantan (-34%). For vegetable oil, decreases were relatively similar in all regions (-3.2 to -5.27%).

Monthly Price Change, by Commodity and Region (%)

Monthly Prices, September Month-on-Month (MoM)

Regional	Rice	Chicken	Beef	Egg	Sugar
Sumatera	1.61	1.52	0.01	6.06	-0.41
Jawa	1.60	-8.47	0.02	7.94	-0.40
Bali-Nusa Tenggara	2.66	-4.84	-0.80	9.48	-0.22
Kalimantan	1.35	0.37	-0.41	4.88	-0.96
Sulawesi	0.23	-8.54	0.24	13.02	-0.54
Maluku-Papua	-0.10	-0.25	-0.27	-0.13	-0.29

Regional	Red Chili	BE Chili	Garlic	Shallot	Veg Oil	Wheat Flour
Sumatera	-8.24	-13.59	-1.31	-24.55	-3.63	4.35
Jawa	-19.40	-18.11	-0.18	-22.82	-5.15	2.84
Bali-Nusa Tenggara	-26.43	-16.66	-1.91	-31.50	-5.27	5.22
Kalimantan	-13.42	-16.53	-3.35	-34.03	-4.08	4.97
Sulawesi	-8.30	3.91	-1.99	-33.00	-3.21	7.39
Maluku-Papua	-5.89	-5.43	-3.46	-31.93	-6.37	5.02



Fertilizer subsidy for targeted smallholder farmers

The war in Ukraine has worsened the global price of fertilizers. To reduce the impact of increased fertilizer prices in Indonesia, in July, the **Ministry of Agriculture published the Ministerial Regulation No 10 Year 2022 on the allocation of and ceiling price of subsidised fertilizers** for the agricultural sector. The ceiling price targets nine commodities namely rice, maize, soybean, chilies, shallots, garlic, sugar cane, coffee and cacao. Subsidized fertilizers include urea and NPK. This regulation targets smallholder farmers registered to a farmer's group and with a maximum of 2 hectares of planted areas each season.

Response to the soaring price of vegetable oil

To respond to the soaring domestic price of vegetable oil, in early July, the Ministry of Trade launched a low-price packaged vegetable oil named **Minyakita**. The goal of this measure is to ensure that low-income population groups are able to access vegetable oil. It is the result of Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) allocations and is sold in markets at the government ceiling price (HET) level of IDR 14,000 per litre; the distribution governance is regulated under the [Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 41 Year 2022](#).

In addition, the Government launched **BLT Minyak Goreng** or an Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) for Cooking Oil to improve households' and small street vendors' purchasing power. The Government provided UCT in amount of IDR 100,000 (equivalent to USD 6.96) per month to 20.5 million beneficiary families (KPM)*, mainly targeting those registered in the Family Hope Programme (PKH) and Sembako programmes, as well as 2.5 million small street vendors.

**Note : Beneficiary families or KPM are families registered in the MoSA's Social Registry and eligible to receive social assistance.*

Response to the Fuel Price Hike

In response to the fuel price hike that significantly increased inflation in September 2022, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched a new social assistance scheme - an Unconditional Cash Transfer for Fuel (BBM) or **BLT BBM**. The assistance of IDR 150,000 (equivalent to USD 9.78) will be provided to 20.65 million beneficiary families (KPM) who receive Sembako and PKH programmes for four months from September to December.



Assessing the Impact of Increased Food Prices on Poor Households

Case Study in Urban Areas - Jakarta, August 2022

In August, WFP in close partnership with local NGOs conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) in three urban villages in Jakarta (Batu Ampar, Kalibaru, and Semanan) with a total of 11 men and 33 women participants. Moreover, 9 trader surveys were conducted with sellers in the same villages.* The aim of this data collection exercise was to gather indicative data on the impacts of increased food prices on poor urban families. Key findings from these discussions aim to complement the macroeconomic analysis in this bulletin.

It is worth noting that, overall, only a few participant families reported to be recipients of social assistance programmes.

Observation of Increased Food Prices

At the time of the study, FGD participants observed that prices of food commodities had increased between May and August compared to the period between January and April, and were also significantly higher compared to the same period in 2021. As reported, the prices of eggs, chicken, onions, green leafy vegetables, chillies, red chillies, and instant noodles all noticeably increased, while wheat flour increased slightly. The rise in prices of these food items was also confirmed by local traders. For example, the price of chicken eggs was reported at IDR 28,000/kg between Jan-Apr, while it stood at IDR 32,000/kg in August. Although this appears to be a relatively small increase, households have expressed significant concerns as eggs represent a core part of their daily diet. Overall, the main drivers for increased food prices reported by traders included less stock in the central market, crop failure, and increase in the capital cost (fuel, seed, feed, and raw materials).

Findings from FGDs and trader surveys on increased food prices are in line with the observed YoY trends monitored by the National Food Agency (see page 8). It is worth noting that at the time of data collection in August, prices of food commodities were increasing MoM. However, MoM food prices in September have shown a decreasing trend with the exception of eggs and wheat flour. Nonetheless, prices of food commodities remain higher compared to September 2021 and continue to put an additional burden on poor households' purchasing power.

Food Availability and Access

Despite increases in food prices, FGD participants did not report any issues regarding food availability after Eid al-Fitr. Moreover, physical access to food was not found to be an issue given the presence of traditional markets in walking distance. Food was also found to be available and accessible in wholesale traditional markets and fruit/vegetable stalls. The availability of food in markets was found to be diverse, including meat, eggs, vegetable oil, rice, vegetables, fruits. However, the increase in food prices was found to be lowering the purchasing power of households and limiting their food choices.

Food Expenditure

FGD participants reported that their average total food expenditure was around IDR 10,000-45,000 per capita per day. The majority of food spending was below the cost of a healthy diet in Indonesia, which was IDR 66.510 (USD 4.46)/capita/day in 2021 based on the SOFI Report 2022. Despite the increase in food prices, most participants reported spending the same amount on food every day compared to January-April when prices were lower. To compensate with lower purchasing power, they reported reducing and/or changing the composition of their food basket in order to continue consuming three meals per day.

Only a few participants reported difficulties in meeting their daily food consumption needs with their current income. To cope with lower purchasing power, they reported borrowing money or food from relatives and neighbours, using their non-food budget to buy food, diversifying their income sources and taking loans from local banks.



*See detailed methodology on page 14

Assessing the Impact of Increased Food Prices on Poor Households

Case Study in Urban Areas - Jakarta, August 2022

Food Consumption

The majority of FGD participants reported consuming three meals per day despite increases in food prices. However, to compensate the lower purchasing power, most families reported reducing their consumption of animal protein or substituting it with less costly plant protein and reducing their consumption of fruit. Participants unanimously agreed that a variety of fruit and vegetables are an essential part of a nutritious diet, providing essential vitamins. Nonetheless, respondents reported that when they have sufficient money, they prefer to buy larger quantities of rice, protein and vegetables as opposed to fruit, which are more expensive. The quantity of food consumed was found to be a greater preoccupation than the quality and nutritional value. The increased price of vegetable oil also led families to reutilize it multiple times (more than in normal circumstances) for frying, despite recognizing the health risks associated with this practice. Overall, FGDs have highlighted gaps in the consumption of protein and fruit, especially in times when the households' purchasing power decreased. In other words, households can only partially abide to Indonesia's dietary guidelines. In the long term, if households cannot economically access more diversified diets, this may jeopardize their nutritional status.

Food Purchasing Characteristics

A common behaviour that was found among FGD participants in all three villages is purchasing ready-to-eat foods outside the home, as opposed to raw foods for cooking. This practice was not reported to have increased or decreased with the change in food prices. It was found to be particularly common in North Jakarta, where most women are working as shell peelers or fish cleaners, with limited time to prepare food for their families. In other villages, participants from small households reported the tendency to buy foods outside the house because it is cheaper, as opposed to cooking. Male participants reported to buy and consume food outside the home for themselves, while women tend to buy ready-to-eat food and bring it home for the whole family.

Food Choice Motives

Women were found to be the primary decision-makers with regards to food purchases and sources. The main drivers of food choices reported included women's willingness to fulfill their children's food desires on a given day. This was followed by purchasing the highest quantity of food for a fixed amount of money, which is especially relevant when prices of food are high. Health and nutrition were rarely the motives to buy certain foods. Overall, respondents showed very little knowledge on how to describe healthy/unhealthy foods. When asked to describe unhealthy foods, respondents reported that poor hygiene and appearance of foods were the main characteristics. There is still a lot of education required to raise awareness on healthy and nutritious foods among these communities.

"Increasing the food budget is difficult (when the food prices increase), almost impossible I would say. All we can do is reduce our food portions. The total amount of food budget is fixed (because) it depends on our income."

"When we can no longer buy sufficient food, one fish will be shared by two persons."

*"Kalau masalah uang belanja dilebihin mah kayaknya susah ya, enggak mungkin ya. Paling dari porsinya aja kan dikurangin. Kalau masalah uang belanja kayaknya mah, udah segitu mentok. Tergantung pendapatan kalau uang belanja mah".
"Satu dibelah dua aja dah tuh ikan, kalau buat satu orang satu, boros".*

(Female Fish Cleaners, North Jakarta)



Acknowledgement

The case study was conducted by WFP with the support of local cadre in West Jakarta, local NGOs namely Women Headed Family Empowerment (PEKKA) in East Jakarta and Kelas Belajar Oky in North Jakarta.

Data Sources

Macroeconomic Data

- **Inflation Rate Development**
Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
<https://www.bps.go.id/>

Food Stocks and Food Prices

- **International Grain Council (IGC)**
<https://www.igc.int/en/default.aspx>
- **The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC)**
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/idn>
- **Food Stock Monitoring System (SIMONSTOK)**
Food Security Agency - Ministry of Agriculture
<http://pusatkkp.bkp.pertanian.go.id/simonstok/>
- **Statistics Indonesia (BPS)**
Statistic Bulletin of International Trade Dec 2021
- **Center for Information of Strategic Food Prices (PIHPS)**
Central Bank of Indonesia (BI)
<https://hargapangan.id/>
- **Basic Necessity Market Monitoring System (SP2KP)**
Ministry of Trade
https://ews.kemendag.go.id/Rdesign_index.aspx

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Icon : Flaticon

Methodology

Analysis of Price Indices

The price analysis was conducted by calculating the change in average price compared to the previous temporal reference. **Month-on-Month (MoM)** is calculated as a percentage change of the latest available monthly nominal price from the previous month. **Year-on-Year (YoY)** is calculated as a percentage change of the latest available monthly nominal price of the same month last year. For daily price movements, the daily price change is calculated as a percentage change from a baseline (reference point) to a particular date.

Methodology of the Case Study

Data collection was conducted in three urban villages in Jakarta Timur (Batu Ampar) on 15 August, Jakarta Utara (Kalibaru) on 25 August and Jakarta Barat (Semanan) on 29 August. The three districts were selected based on [BPS Statistics \(2021\)](#) that they have the highest number of poor population in Jakarta. Sub-districts were selected based on areas that were also used in the latest urban assessment conducted by WFP, UNICEF and WHO in 2021 in Jakarta. The three villages within sub-districts were identified based on the availability of local NGOs to help facilitate data collection.

Qualitative data was collected through three FGDs (one in each village) and 9 trader interviews (three in each village). FGDs were carried out with mixed groups of female heads of households, male heads of households and those who considered themselves housewives, for a total of 11 men and 33 female participants. Interviews were held with a variety of local traders, including vegetable sellers, protein food sellers (e.g. tempe, tofu, eggs, chicken), and small grocery store owners in traditional markets. This study compares two time frames: before Eid al-Fitr (Jan-Apr) and after Eid al-Fitr (May-Aug) 2022. Findings reported in this bulletin are not representative of the general population in Jakarta. They may be considered indicative and are utilized to complement findings from the secondary data analysis reported.

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