

shortages and malnutrition (Hassoun et al., 2025). Around 0.7 million people, including 0.6 million in Palestine (Gaza Strip) were projected to face Famine Disaster Levels (IPC/CH Phase 5) across five regions in 2023 (Global Network Against Food Crisis, 2024). Extended armed conflict is expected to further exacerbate food shortages in Palestine, which from the outset of the attacks has already been heavily dependent on food aid.

The impact of this crisis is further exacerbated by other geopolitical conflicts. Tensions in the South China Sea have the potential to disrupt international trade routes, which may result in rising logistics costs. The Global Food Security Index (2024) reports that 36 million people in 39 countries are experiencing food crises, with one-third of them from South Sudan and Africa. At the national level, around 23.4 million people are categorized as food-vulnerable (Global Network Against Food Crisis, 2024).

Many different factors contribute to the global food crisis, such as wars, climate change, and economic instability. These factors are closely connected, meaning that problems in one area can make issues in another even worse. For example, a conflict in one country might disrupt food supplies, which can lead to higher prices and shortages elsewhere. When these challenges pile up, they can expose weaknesses in the systems that help people get food, making it much harder for communities and governments to respond quickly and recover from multiple problems at once. Empirical data show that conflict and security instability dominate as the primary causal factor in 20 national and territorial food crisis cases, with cumulative impacts affecting about 135 million individuals experiencing acute food insecurity at alarming levels (Global Network Against Food Crisis, 2024).

In parallel, extreme climate anomalies serve as a dominant causal variable in 18 countries, with an estimated 72 million people affected, many of whom remain in prolonged recovery phases following hydrometeorological disasters such as droughts and floods. Notably, the 2023 El Niño phenomenon, coinciding with the impacts of anthropogenic climate change, produced the highest global temperature on record, further aggravating these conditions (Global Network Against Food Crisis, 2024).

According to the United Nations (UN), acute global food insecurity and related economic shocks affected nearly 295 million people across 53 countries in 2024 (Balmer, 2025). The paradox is that global food commodity price deflation has not been effectively transmitted to low-income, import-dependent countries (apnews.com, 2025). This condition is compounded by limited fiscal space due to unsustainable public debt burdens, thereby

constraining the effectiveness of national authorities' food price stabilization policies (Meyimdjui & Combes, 2021). Those various factors are connected to each other, creating a vicious cycle of food vulnerability.

This research focuses on analysing the Indonesian government's strategies in responding to the impact of geopolitical conflicts on national food security. The Russia-Ukraine conflict, which disrupted 34% of global wheat supply and 55% of global corn oil, has created significant disruptions to Indonesia's food stability, a country that relies on imports to meet 60% of its wheat demand (Hamzah et al., 2024). Geopolitical tensions in the South China Sea further complicate the situation by threatening the efficiency of international supply chains, with the potential to trigger domestic food price inflation.

This study specifically examines three pillars of government strategy: (1) food diversification through the substitution of imported commodities with local resources, (2) food diplomacy to secure alternative supplies amid global market volatility, and (3) price stabilization mechanisms to protect household purchasing power. Through this analytical approach, the study aims to provide a comprehensive image of existing mitigation policy frameworks, while also identifying opportunities to strengthen national food security systems in the face of increasingly complex global uncertainties. The findings are expected to contribute to the formulation of more resilient and adaptive food policies in the future.

METHODOLOGY

The research strategy aims to identify and analyse the Indonesian government's efforts to strengthen national food security amid global pressures from climate change, geopolitical conflicts, and food price volatility. The study focuses on the effectiveness of policies such as strengthening food production, reforming fertilizer subsidies, developing food reserves, digitalizing supply chains, and agricultural financing, in order to assess their contribution to national food self-sufficiency.

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach based on secondary data using content analysis and thematic analysis methods. The research process involves tracing and collecting policy documents, statistical data, official publications, and relevant research reports, followed by data reduction to filter information according to the study's focus. The collected data are then grouped into key themes, such as domestic policy, international

cooperation, technological innovation, and agricultural financing. The final stage is the interpretation of analysis results to identify patterns, challenges, and opportunities for strengthening strategies, thereby producing comprehensive conclusions on Indonesia's food security amid global dynamics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

International political dynamics such as armed conflicts, geopolitical rivalries, and climate change have direct impacts on global food supply chains and prices. This situation places developing countries, including Indonesia, in a vulnerable position, particularly due to their high dependence on imports of strategic commodities such as rice, corn, soy beans, wheat, and etcetera. Such dependency increases the risk of price and supply shocks during global crises that require comprehensive mitigation strategies (Hamzah et al., 2024).

Food policy is essentially not only related to the technical aspects of production and distribution but is also highly political, as it involves the distribution of resources, government legitimacy, and social stability (Leach et al., 2020). The challenges to food security are becoming increasingly complex with fluctuations in energy prices, barriers to international trade, and unequal access to modern agricultural technology (Fauziah & Mema Parandy, 2024; Firdaus et al., 2019). In this context, the strategies needed include diversifying sources of supply, investing in climate-adaptive agricultural technologies, and strengthening food diplomacy to secure distribution channels (Hamzah et al., 2024).

Short-term strategy such as market operations and subsidies may help ease temporary price volatility, but they are insufficient to ensure sustainable food security. Structural policy change is very important and needs to be done soon by combining economic, social, and environmental aspects. In addition, cooperation at the regional and global level must be strengthened so that food security is not only seen as a development issue, but also as a strategic tool to protect national stability and improve a country's position in the international arena (Iqbal et al., 2025; Steines et al., 2024).

National food security is strongly affected by global conditions, especially rising world food prices caused by geopolitical conflicts, climate change, and problems in supply chains. The global food crisis has increased the prices of key commodities such as wheat, soybeans, and vegetable oils, which directly leads to higher food prices at home. Indonesia's

heavy reliance on imports almost all wheat and more than 70% of soybeans, makes the country more vulnerable to global price changes and disruptions in international supply (Santosa, 2025).

The Indonesian government, under the leadership of President Prabowo Subianto, has set four key national priorities: energy, downstream industrialization, free nutrition programs, and food security. This demonstrates the government's seriousness in addressing food security issues, which are also being faced by the rest of the world (Cabinet Secretariat, 2024). The government's strategy to strengthen national food security is directed toward increasing domestic production through the use of agricultural technology, superior seeds, and the optimization of productive land (Bangun, 2024; Hakim et al., 2025; Hendra Permana, 2025). These efforts are supported by the development of local fertilizer production to reduce import dependence and by strengthening national food reserves to anticipate supply disruptions. The government is also promoting the digitalization of supply chains to improve distribution efficiency, ensure equitable food access, and reduce potential post-harvest losses. In addition, strengthening farmer institutions and fostering partnerships with the private sector are prioritized so that agricultural actors have greater capacity to withstand the impacts of global crises (Secretariat General of the MPR RI, 2022).

The government's strategies to strengthen national food security also include providing subsidized People's Business Credit (KUR) with low interest rates, establishing the National Food Agency, and implementing policies for BULOG to purchase farmers' rice (en.vietnamplus.vn, 2025). Furthermore, the government is promoting local food diversification through land expansion and the opening of new agricultural areas, reforming subsidized fertilizer policies, and developing independent food production zones based on farmer corporations (Cabinet Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia, 2025a; Nasution, 2024; Supriyanto et al., 2025). Through this policy, the government targeted three millions hectare new land for rice, especially in Sumatera, Java and Merauke (Putra, 2024). The Government divided the strategy in two, extensification through land optimisation and new rice paddy development. Meanwhile, through intensification the government will normalize irrigation system in 1 hectare land in Java (Arini, 2024). In order to achieve this target, the government allocated 124 trillion rupiah, 3,4% from the total 2024's state budget (Catriana, 2024). These initiatives are accompanied by investment in the food industry, improvements in operational efficiency, and strengthened preparedness for supply chain disruptions, with

the ultimate goal of achieving food sovereignty and self-sufficiency amid the uncertainties of global dynamics (Elfriede, 2022).

The above projects are expected to intensify and expand agricultural land, improve the distribution chain of agricultural products, and provide agricultural facilities and infrastructure such as fertilizers, seeds, tools, and pesticides. In addition, the government also seeks to strengthen fisheries programs, improve infrastructure, reinforce institutions, and ultimately achieve the goal of strengthening national food reserves and realizing Prabowo's vision of a national food hub (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024). Prabowo initiate fishing village program, to empower two million fisherman by building fisher village, thus will help Indonesia strengthen supply chains for fresh protein (Cabinet Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia, 2025b).

Prabowo also established the National Food Agency (BPN), mandated to achieve national food self-sufficiency in line with his Nawa Cita vision. The BPN positions villages as the main basis for food self-reliance through the development of Community Food Hubs (LPM), which function as canters for food storage, processing, and reservation. As of November 2024, there were 1,751 active LPMs in 34 provinces, with East Java and West Java having the largest numbers. Beyond strengthening food reserves, this strategy includes the promotion of local food utilization, import restrictions, price control of un milled rice at the farmer level, and cross-ministerial, regional, and stakeholder collaboration. This approach frames food self-sufficiency as a national movement involving all levels of government and society to build sustainable food security and anticipate the impacts of global crises (BPN, 2025).

The food estate program in Indonesia has been developed as a national food security strategy amid the threat of a global food crisis. In Central Kalimantan, the program covers 165,000 hectares for rice and 60,000 hectares for cassava, involving various stakeholders, investments from the United Arab Emirates, China, South Korea, and Qatar, as well as a budget allocation of IDR 104.2 trillion under the framework of the 2020–2024 National Strategic Project. The productivity target for rice is set at 4–5 tons per hectare through the application of modern agricultural technology and an integrated irrigation system, with the aim of meeting the FAO's four pillars of food security and reducing dependence on staple food imports (Lasminingrat & Efriza, 2020)

Although the program has the potential to strengthen food security and open export opportunities, it also faces challenges of ecological sustainability and social impacts on local communities. To address this, it is necessary to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems based on performance indicators, optimize the use of precision agriculture technology, improve farmers' capacity, and integrate the program with national food diversification policies so that its benefits can be distributed equitably and sustainably.

Another strategy pursued by the government is price intervention by setting the Government Purchase Price (HPP) for harvested dry unhusked rice at IDR 6,500 per kilogram as a form of commitment to protect farmers and maintain national food price stability. The President emphasized that although market mechanisms remain in place, exploitative practices against farmers under the pretext of yield, moisture content, or quality cannot be tolerated. The government is also prepared to issue a Government Regulation (PP) to strengthen this provision, and even to take over rice mills if any parties attempt to disadvantage farmers. This directive is further supported by swift action through Bulog's rice absorption program with the assistance of the military (TNI), police (Polri), and accelerated absorption via Rice Milling Centers (SPP) in various regions. With a significant surplus in rice production, this policy is expected to accelerate the achievement of sustainable food self-sufficiency (KSP, 2025)

At the global and regional level, during the 46th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Prabowo emphasized Indonesia's strategic role in food security. The summit adopted the theme "*Inclusiveness and Sustainability*" (Ministry of Agriculture, 2025). Indonesia's participation in the 46th ASEAN Summit served as a strategic momentum to strengthen food diplomacy at the regional level. President Prabowo Subianto, together with Minister of Agriculture Andi Amran Sulaiman, used the forum to present national achievements, including an 11.17% increase in rice production to 18.76 million tons and a 12.88% increase in maize production to 10.91 million tons in January–June 2025 (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), 2025), with government rice reserves reaching a record 3.9 million tons. This achievement provides Indonesia with a strong foundation to build its image as an agricultural excellence hub in the region and to demonstrate its capacity to maintain food supply stability amid the global climate crisis. It also opens opportunities to strengthen bilateral relations, particularly with Malaysia, which is currently experiencing a domestic rice crisis. Through offers of cooperation in technology and strategic commodity management, Indonesia positions its

food production surplus as a soft power instrument to expand ASEAN cooperation networks and enhance bargaining power in regional policy-making. This diplomatic effort underscores that food security is not only a domestic issue but also a strategic tool for Indonesia to play a constructive role in fostering regional stability (Aldrich et al., 2025)

Apart from the 46th ASEAN Summit, Prabowo has also pursued foreign policy initiatives through Indonesia's membership in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). Under the leadership of President Prabowo Subianto, Indonesia's participation in BRICS is positioned as a strategic diplomatic instrument to strengthen national food security while contributing to global food stability (Pambagyo & Herningtyas, 2025). Through partnerships with member states such as China, India, and Brazil, Indonesia leverages the BRICS network to gain access to advanced agricultural technology, expand investment in the agricultural sector, and diversify food supply sources in order to reduce vulnerability to market volatility (Nahak & Kalisang, 2025; Salsabilla & Wahyu Nugroho, 2025). The utilization of financing facilities from the New Development Bank (NDB) also represents an important step to fund agricultural infrastructure projects, modernize irrigation systems, and strengthen domestic food supply chains (Nefi, 2025).

In the BRICS forum, Indonesia emphasizes diplomacy that favors the interests of developing countries, including advocating for the establishment of a global food system that is fairer, more sustainable, and free from the dominance of traditional markets such as the United States and Europe (Yuniar, 2025). This position simultaneously enhances Indonesia's bargaining power in confronting the protectionist policies of developed countries, such as restrictions on food commodity exports (Heriyanto et al., 2025). By positioning itself as a bridge between Southeast Asia and the Global South, Indonesia pragmatically implements the principle of an independent and active foreign policy, combining food self-sufficiency with international collaboration, to ensure the sustainability of national food supplies and strengthen regional food stability (Syam & Alfajri, 2025).

Overall, the Indonesian government's strategy in mitigating the impact of global conflicts on food security demonstrates a combination of domestic policies and international diplomacy (Ismail et al., 2025). However, its effectiveness depends on the extent to which these two approaches are consistently integrated. At the domestic level, programs such as food estates, agricultural modernization, commodity diversification, and the strengthening of national food reserves are positioned as the backbone of food self-sufficiency (Lumenyela

et al., 2025). Despite their ambitious nature, these policies continue to face challenges in the form of limited infrastructure, technological disparities across regions, and potential environmental degradation that may threaten long-term sustainability (United Nations, 2024).

At the international level, Indonesia's participation in forums such as ASEAN and BRICS demonstrates a strategic orientation to secure food supplies, expand access to financing, and obtain technology transfer (Salsabilla & Wahyu Nugroho, 2025). This approach also serves as an instrument to strengthen Indonesia's bargaining position in the face of protectionism from developed countries (Luh et al., 2024). However, the success of food diplomacy is not determined solely by international networks, but also by domestic capacity to effectively utilize the outcomes of such cooperation (Lusa & Jakešević, 2017). Thus, the sustainability of Indonesia's food security will largely depend on the alignment between internal capacity and external opportunities, as well as the government's ability to anticipate increasingly complex geopolitical dynamics.

In addition, Indonesia's food security strategy needs to be analyzed within the framework of the FAO's four pillars (2006), which include food availability, food access, utilization, and stability. In terms of food availability, the government's measures to increase domestic food production capacity, diversify supply sources, and optimize strategic reserves are essential to reduce dependence on imports that remain vulnerable to global market fluctuations (Ching-Pong Poo et al., 2024a; Willer & Aldridge, 2023). However, food supply resilience is still limited by low land productivity and dependence on a few key commodities. Data from BPS show that both rice farming area and rice production declined compared to 2023 (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), 2025).

In terms of food access, fair distribution policies, price controls, and social assistance programs help ensure that people can obtain nutritious food (Ching-Pong Poo et al., 2024b; Katre & Raddatz, 2023). However, differences in infrastructure across regions and unequal purchasing power continue to create significant challenges. Meanwhile, the utilization aspect requires attention to balanced nutrition, sanitation, and healthcare services. Although these issues are addressed through various cross-sector programs, implementation challenges remain in remote areas. Finally, food security stability can only be achieved through coordination between domestic efforts and international diplomacy to ensure food supplies remain secure during economic shocks or global conflicts (Sundram, 2023).

To address the impact of global conflicts on food security, the Indonesian government applies a two-level strategy at the local and regional or global levels. At the local level, the focus is on strengthening sustainable food production through environmentally friendly technologies and more efficient use of natural resources. The government also promotes supply diversification, including the development of alternative food commodities and the use of idle land, to reduce reliance on specific commodities that are vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply disruptions (Ridwan & Suranto, 2025).

At the regional and global levels, the strategy is oriented toward strengthening supply chains through trade diplomacy, bilateral/multilateral agreements, and technological cooperation. This includes securing international logistics routes, facilitating agricultural technology exchanges, and reinforcing regional food reserve networks that can be accessed during crises. Such an approach illustrates that the success of national food security depends not only on domestic capacity but also on integration with the global food ecosystem.

By combining strategies across these two levels, the overarching goal is to mitigate the impacts of conflict and reinforce food security in a comprehensive manner. This approach positions the government proactively to anticipate and respond to geopolitical and economic shifts while ensuring stable and equitable access to food for all segments of society. The integration of these policies forms a critical foundation for Indonesia's food resilience in the face of global uncertainties.

CONCLUSIONS

The Indonesian government's strategy to mitigate the impact of global conflicts on food security reflects an integrated effort between domestic policy and international diplomacy. At the domestic level, measures such as the development of food estates, agricultural modernization, commodity diversification, and the strengthening of national food reserves serve as the foundation for achieving food self-sufficiency. However, their effectiveness remains constrained by limited infrastructure, technological disparities, and the risk of environmental degradation. Internationally, Indonesia's participation in forums such as ASEAN and BRICS has been leveraged to secure food supplies, expand access to financing, and obtain technology transfers, although the success of these efforts depends heavily on the country's domestic capacity to utilize the outcomes of such cooperation.

Consistent integration between internal capacities and external opportunities is thus key to ensuring the sustainability of Indonesia's food security.

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