Desain Pengembangan Komoditas Unggulan Spesifik pada Kawasan Transmigrasi Tambora Kabupaten Bima, Nusa Tenggara Barat

Design of Specific Leading Commodity Development at Tambora Transmigration Area, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara

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ABSTRAK

Kawasan Transmigrasi Tambora merupakan salah satu kawasan transmigrasi prioritas nasional (KTPN) yang menghadapi berbagai tantangan diantaranya pertanian tadah hujan, infrastuktur pengairan, keterbatasan akses pasar, rendahnya nilai tambah, kompleksnya isu lingkungan, serta keterbatasan jaringan (SP3,4,5) dan kelembagaan agribisnis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi komoditas unggulan, analisis rantai pasok, serta merumuskan strategi pengembangan komoditas. Metode yang digunakan mencakup wawancara, observasi lapangan, pemetaan spasial, uji kesuburan tanah, Focus Group Discussion, serta analisis mix method seperti LQ, AHP, SWOT, IFE–EFE, QSPM, SCOR, dan cash flow. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa Jagung dan Jambu Mete menjadi komoditas unggulan dinilai dari AHP sosio-ekonomi dan spasial. Jagung merupakan komoditas unggulan pangan dengan kontinuitas produksi (0,318), keuntungan usaha tinggi (0,218), serta daya tampung dan kesesuaian lahan yang baik. Nilai LQ Jagung rata-rata 1,25 yang menegaskan keunggulan komparatif. Sama halnya dengan jagung, Jambu mete menjadi komoditas unggulan perkebunan karena kontinuitas produksi, keuntungan, daya dukung, daya tampung, serta kesesuaian lahan, namun nilai LQ rata-rata 0,96 menunjukkan produksinya belum mencukupi kebutuhan lokal. Analisis rantai nilai mengungkap hambatan utama berupa rendahnya ketahanan iklim, infrastruktur pascapanen yang kurang (jagung), lemahnya posisi tawar, dan minimnya hilirisasi (mete). Integrasi SWOT–QSPM menetapkan strategi prioritas pada jagung berupa pembangunan irigasi primer–sekunder–tersier (19,59) serta pengembangan agroforestry (17,68); pada jambu mete, optimalisasi produksi (21,66) dan percepatan hilirisasi (20,89). Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, rekomendasi strategi difokuskan pada penguatan sistem agroforestry dan hilirisasi, namun perlu pemenuhan kebuutuhan dasar dalam jangka pendek seperti legalisasi lahan transmigran, pembangunan irigasi dan embung, penguatan kelembagaan, perbaikan jalan usaha, serta penguatan SDM.

Kata Kunci: jagung, mete, Tambora, transmigrasi, QSPM

ABSTRACT

Tambora Transmigration Area, designated as National Priority Transmigration Zone (KTPN), faces multiple challenges, including rainfed agriculture, limited irrigation infrastructure, restricted market access, low value addition, complex environmental issues, and inadequate networks (SP3,4,5) and agribusiness institutions. This study aims to identify leading commodities, analyze their supply chains, and formulate development strategies. The methods used include interviews, field observations, spatial mapping, soil fertility tests, Focus Group Discussions, and mixed method analysis such as LQ, AHP, SWOT, IFE-EFE, QSPM, SCOR, and cash flow. The results of the study show that The findings indicate that maize and cashew are the leading commodities based on socioeconomic and spatial AHP results. Maize shows strong production continuity (0.318), market profitability (0.218), and favorable land capacity and suitability, supported by an average LQ of 1.25 indicating comparative advantage. Similarly, cashew is identified as the leading plantation commodity due to continuity, profitability, and biophysical suitability; however, average LQ of 0.96 suggests that production remains insufficient to meet local demand. Value-chain analysis reveals key bottlenecks, including low climate resilience, inadequate post-harvest infrastructure (maize), weak bargaining position, and limited downstream processing (cashew). The integrated SWOT–QSPM prioritizes strategies such as primary–secondary–tertiary irrigation development (19.59) and agroforestry expansion (17.68) for maize, as well as production optimization (21.66) and accelerated downstream processing (20.89) for cashew. Based on these findings, the recommended strategies emphasize strengthening agroforestry and downstream processing, supported by short-term interventions including land legalization, irrigation and pond construction, institutional strengthening, improvement of farm access roads, and human resource development.

Keywords: cashew, maize, Tambora, transmigration, QSPM