

Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan melalui Pemetaan Wilayah, Identifikasi Komoditas Unggulan, dan Analisis Sosial Ekonomi di Kawasan Transmigrasi Rasau Jaya Kabupaten Kubu Raya Kalimantan Barat

(Strengthening Food Security through Regional Mapping, Identification of Leading Commodities, and Socio-Economic Analysis in the Rasau Jaya Transmigration Area Kubu Raya Regency West Kalimantan)

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ABSTRAK

Upaya penguatan ketahanan pangan di wilayah kawasan transmigrasi memerlukan integrasi antara pemetaan spasial, pengembangan komoditas lokal, dan pemahaman kondisi sosial-ekonomi masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan gambaran komprehensif sebagai dasar perencanaan pembangunan wilayah pada lima kecamatan di kawasan transmigrasi Rasau Jaya. Kegiatan dilaksanakan melalui pengumpulan data sekunder, pemetaan titik koordinat fasilitas desa menggunakan platform geospasial (Avenza, Conota, Timestamp), observasi infrastruktur, serta wawancara mendalam dengan perangkat desa, petani, pelaku koperasi, dan masyarakat transmigran. Analisis dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif melalui metode Location Quotient (LQ), SWOT, PESTEL, dan Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa integrasi data spasial dengan informasi sosial-ekonomi memberikan gambaran mengenai kondisi infrastruktur dan aksesibilitas. Selanjutnya hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kawasan memiliki potensi komoditas unggulan seperti jagung manis, pepaya, nanas, serta durian dan langsung. Temuan lapangan mengungkap adanya praktik pertanian adaptif di lahan gambut tanpa pembakaran, serta tantangan utama seperti tumpang tindih lahan 420 ha di Desa Mekarsari, kerusakan akses jalan, keterbatasan sarana pendidikan, dan minimnya tenaga pendidik. Temuan ini menjadi dasar penting untuk menyusun strategi pembangunan wilayah, termasuk penguatan tata kelola data desa, penyusunan RPJMDes berbasis SIG, peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan, dan identifikasi prioritas pembangunan infrastruktur. Data dan hasil analisis yang dihimpun menjadi dasar penting dalam merumuskan strategi rekomendasi. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penguatan tata kelola data desa, penyusunan dokumen perencanaan berbasis SIG, serta pengembangan agribisnis dan hilirisasi komoditas unggulan menjadi strategi kunci untuk meningkatkan ketahanan pangan, mendorong produktivitas pertanian, dan mempercepat pembangunan kawasan transmigrasi secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: ketahanan pangan, transmigrasi, pemetaan wilayah, komoditas unggulan, analisis spasial

ABSTRACT

Efforts to strengthen food security in transmigration areas require integration between spatial mapping, local commodity development, and understanding of the socio-economic conditions of the community. This study aims to produce a comprehensive overview as a basis for regional development planning in five sub-districts in the Rasau Jaya transmigration area. The activities were carried out through secondary data collection, mapping of village facility coordinates using geospatial platforms (Avenza, Conota, Timestamp), infrastructure observation, and in-depth interviews with village officials, farmers, cooperative actors, and transmigrant communities. The analysis was conducted using quantitative and qualitative approaches through the Location Quotient (LQ), SWOT, PESTEL, and Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS) methods. The results of the study show that the integration of spatial data with socio-economic information provides an overview of infrastructure conditions and accessibility. Furthermore, the results show that the area has potential for leading commodities such as sweet corn, papaya, pineapple, durian, and langsung. Field findings reveal the existence of adaptive farming practices on peatlands without burning, as well as major challenges such as 420 hectares of overlapping land in Mekarsari Village, damaged road access, limited educational facilities, and a shortage of teaching staff. These findings form an important basis for developing regional development strategies, including strengthening village data management, preparing SIG-based RPJMDes (Village Medium-Term Development Plans), increasing institutional capacity, and identifying infrastructure development priorities. The data and analysis results collected form an important basis for formulating recommendation strategies. Overall, this study concludes that strengthening village data management, preparing GIS-based planning documents, and developing agribusiness and downstream of leading commodities are key strategies for improving food security, boosting agricultural productivity, and accelerating sustainable transmigration area development.

Keywords: food security, leading commodities, regional mapping, spatial analysis, transmigration