

Analisis Kritis Infrastruktur dan Layanan Dasar Kawasan Transmigrasi Tasifeto–Mandeu: Temuan Lapangan dan Strategi Pengembangan Berkelanjutan

(A Critical Analysis of Infrastructure and Basic Services in the Tasifeto–Mandeu Transmigration Area: Field Findings and Sustainable Development Strategies)

Feryanto^{1*}, Fahreza², Juli Winando Lumban Toruan², Nafal Dzaky Fayiza³, Aura Nurkhalis²

¹Fakultas Ekonomi Manajemen, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680

²Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680

³Fakultas Pertanian, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680

*Penulis Korespondensi: feryanto.ipb@apps.ipb.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Kawasan Transmigrasi Tasifeto–Mandeu di Kabupaten Belu, Nusa Tenggara Timur, menunjukkan dinamika pembangunan yang kuat namun dibatasi oleh kualitas infrastruktur dasar yang belum memadai. Evaluasi lapangan terhadap 165 responden mengonfirmasi bahwa aksesibilitas jalan, ketersediaan air bersih, stabilitas listrik, serta pemerataan layanan kesehatan dan pendidikan masih menjadi kendala utama keberlanjutan kawasan. Ketimpangan infrastruktur antar-kecamatan—terutama di wilayah perbukitan seperti Lamaknen dan Lamaknen Selatan—menghambat mobilitas komoditas pertanian lahan kering sekaligus memperlemah akses penduduk terhadap pelayanan publik. Hasil SWOT mempertegas bahwa kawasan ini memiliki kekuatan pada luas dan kesuburan relatif lahan, demografi usia produktif, dan potensi pertanian pangan; namun kelemahan utama terletak pada rendahnya kualitas jaringan jalan, terbatasnya fasilitas kesehatan, lemahnya kelembagaan ekonomi desa, serta ketergantungan pada sumber air musiman. Peluang besar hadir melalui dukungan program pemerintah, posisi strategis perbatasan yang membuka akses pasar, serta potensi pengembangan agroforestri dan tanaman pangan adaptif. Namun ancaman berupa risiko kekeringan, degradasi lahan, kemiskinan struktural, dan volatilitas iklim membatasi efektivitas intervensi pembangunan. Dengan demikian, penguatan infrastruktur menjadi prasyarat untuk mengonversi potensi kawasan menjadi pertumbuhan nyata: perbaikan jalan untuk menghubungkan sentra produksi, pembangunan sistem air bersih berbasis konservasi sumber daya, peningkatan kualitas layanan kesehatan dan pendidikan, serta revitalisasi kelembagaan lokal agar mampu mendukung ekonomi kawasan. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa pembangunan Tasifeto–Mandeu hanya akan berkelanjutan apabila strategi intervensi infrastruktur dirancang sesuai konteks risiko ekologis dan berpadu dengan penguatan sosial–kelembagaan masyarakat transmigran.

Kata kunci: evaluasi kawasan, infrastruktur dasar, layanan publik, Tasifeto–Mandeu, transmigrasi

ABSTRACT

The Tasifeto–Mandeu Transmigration Area in Belu Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, exhibits dynamic development progress but remains constrained by the limited quality of its basic infrastructure. Field evaluations involving 165 respondents confirm that road accessibility, availability of clean water, electricity stability, and the distribution of health and education services continue to pose major challenges to the sustainability of the area. Infrastructure disparities across subdistricts—particularly in hilly regions such as Lamaknen and South Lamaknen—hamper the mobility of dryland agricultural commodities and weaken residents' access to essential public services. The SWOT analysis further demonstrates that the area possesses strengths in land availability and relative fertility, a predominantly productive-age population, and strong potential for food crop development. However, its principal weaknesses include poor road networks, limited health facilities, weak village-level economic institutions, and reliance on seasonal water sources. Significant opportunities arise from government development programs, the area's strategic border position that opens market access, and the potential for agroforestry and climate-adaptive food crops. Yet threats such as drought risk, land degradation, structural poverty, and climate variability constrain the effectiveness of development interventions. Accordingly, infrastructure strengthening becomes a prerequisite for translating the area's potential into tangible growth: improving road networks to connect production centers, developing clean water systems grounded in resource conservation, enhancing the quality of health and education services, and revitalizing local institutions to support the area's economic development. These findings underscore that the development of Tasifeto–Mandeu will only be sustainable if infrastructure interventions are designed in alignment with ecological risk contexts and complemented by strong socio-institutional support for transmigrant communities.

Keywords: area evaluation, basic infrastructure, public services, Tasifeto–Mandeu, transmigration